

YDS

İNGİLİZCE SINAVLARINA HAZIRLIK KİTABI



Esra KABASAKAL - Fatih Mehmet CİĞERCİ

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YDS

İngilizce Sınavlarına

Hazırlık Kitabı

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Ailelerimize...

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MODULE

1 Grammer



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1. NOUNS,PRONOUNS, ARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, QUANTIFIERS

1.1. NOUNS

a. **Countable Nouns:** *Sayılabilir isimler tekil ve çoğul durumda kullanılabilirler. Bu tür isimler, ismin yapısına göre –s, **-es, -ies** ekleriyle çoğul isme dönüşür.*

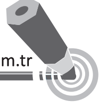
*- book → - book**s*** *- pen → - pen**s*** *- enemy → - enem**ies***
*- box → - box**es*** *- quiz → - quiz**zes*** *- university → - universit**ies***

*****Irregular Plural nouns:**

singular	plural	singular	Plural	singular	plural
man (adam)	men	deer (geyik)	deer	phenomenon (olgu)	phenomena
woman (kadın)	women	fish (balık)	fish	analysis (analiz)	analyses
mouse (fare)	mice	sheep (kuzu)	sheep	thesis (tez)	theses
child (çocuk)	children	series (dizi)	series	basis (kaynak)	bases
die (zar)	dice	means (araç)	means	crisis (kriz)	crises
foot (ayak)	feet	species (tür)	species	oasis (vaha)	oases
tooth (diş)	teeth	goose (kaz)	geese	bacterium (bakteri)	bacteria
ox (öküz)	oxen	criterion (kriter)	criteria	datum (bilgi)	data

b. **Uncountable Nouns:** *Sayılamayan isimler; çoğul yapıda kullanılmazlar, rakamlarla ifade edilemez ve başına **a** ya da **an** getirilemez.*

1. **Groups** (grup): money, furniture, fruit, jewellery, weaponry etc.
2. **Solids** (katılar): cheese, meat, iron, silver, ice etc.
3. **Liquids** (sıvılar): water, milk, blood, oil etc.
4. **Gases** (gazlar): oxygen, air, steam, pollution
5. **Abstract nouns** (soyut isimler): love, anger, behavior, hospitality, justice, knowledge, truth, work, homework, time, energy, information, heath, help etc.
6. **Gerunds** (isim fiiller): dancing, swimming, walking etc.
7. **Sports** (spor alanları): tennis, basketball, voleyball etc.
8. **Study fields** (çalışma alanları): science, history, chemistry etc.
9. **Languages** (diller): German, English, Chinese etc.
10. **Nature and weather** (doğa ve hava): fog, rain, snow, wind, humidity, thunder etc.



c. **Confusing countable and uncountable nouns:** *Bazı isimler hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan olarakkullanılabilir, fakat anlamları değişir.*

	countable	uncountable
work	eser	iş
paper	gazete	kağıt
iron	ütü	demir
glass	bardak	cam
experience	olay	deneyim
noise	ses	gürültü
lamb	kuzu	kuzu eti
light	ışık (lamba)	gün ışığı
chicken	tavuk	tavuk eti
country	ülke	kırsal kesim
time	kez, kere	zaman

NOTE

Sayılamayan isimler "çeşit" anlamı veriyorsa '**s** takısı alarak çoğul gibi kullanılır.

- *I would like to change all **furniture** in my office. (uncountable - mobilya)*
- *We can find a lot of **furnitures** in this new shopping mall. (countable - ev eşyaları)*

d. **Possessive Nouns:** *Sahiplik bildiren isimler, '**s** takısı veya **of** edatıyla kullanılır. '**s** takısı genelde canlılar, of ise cansız varlıklar için kullanılır.*

- My mother**'s** name = the name **of** my mother = annemin ismi
- My school**'s** students = students **of** my school = okulumun öğrencileri
- Jane**'s** job = job **of** Jane = Jane'n işi
- Students**'** homework *(Çoğul isme sahiplik anlamı verilecekse, ikinci bir '**s** takısı getirilmez sadece kesme işareti kullanılır.) = öğrencilerin ödevi*
- My children**'s** room *(Kelime '**s** takısı almayan bir çoğul kelime* ise bile, yine de *'**s** takısı alır.) = Çocuklarımın odası*

*** **Possessive adjectives:**

My (benim)	my book
Your (senin)	your work
His (onun)	his name
Her (onun)	her face
Its (onun)	its bone
Our (bizim)	our house
Your (sizin)	your ideas
Their (onların)	their opinions

1.2. PRONOUNS

İngilizce de bir cümlenin sözcük dizimi, Türkçe cümle yapısından farklıdır.

***Türkçe cümle yapısı:**

Subject (Özne) + Object (Nesne) + Verb (Fiil)

(Ben) çikolata severim.

***İngilizce cümle yapısı:**

Subject + Verb + Object

I love chocolate.

Aşağıdaki tabloda cümlede özne ve nesne görevi gören yapıları ve bunların diğer görevlerini göreceksiniz.

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjectives	Object pronouns	Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I (ben)	**MY** (benim)	**ME** (beni-bana)	**MINE** (benimki)	**MYSELF** **(on my own)** **(in person)** (kendi kendime)
YOU (sen)	**YOUR** (senin)	**YOU** (seni-sana)	**YOURS** (seninki)	**YOURSELF** **(on your own)** (kendi kendine)
HE (o)-erkek	**HIS** (onun)	**HIM** (onu-ona)	**HIS** (onunki)	**HIMSELF** **(on his own)** **(in person)** (kendi kendine)
SHE (o)-kadın	**HER** (onun)	**HER** (onu-ona)	**HERS** (onunki)	**HERSELF** **(on her own)** **(in person)** (kendi kendine)
IT (o)-cansız ve hayvan	**ITS** (onun)	**IT** (onu-ona)	**ITS** (onunki)	**ITSELF** (kendi kendine)
WE (biz)	**OUR** (bizim)	**US** (bizi-bize)	**OURS** (bizimki)	**OURSELVES** (kendi kendimize)
YOU (siz)	**YOUR** (sizin)	**YOU** (sizi-size)	**YOURS** (sizinki)	**YOURSELF** **(on your own)** (kendi kendinize)
THEY (onlar)	**THEIR** (onların)	**THEM** (onları-onlara)	**THEIRS** (onlarınki)	**THEMSELVES** **(on their own)** (kendi kendilerine)

***Indefinite Pronouns

Kişiler için;	Nesneler için;	Yerler için;
Somebody= someone (biri)	Something (bir şey)	Somewhere (bir yer)
Everybody=everyone (herkes)	Everything (her şey)	Everywhere (her yer)
Anybody=anyone (hiç biri / herhangi biri)	Anything(hiçbirşey / herhangi birşey)	Anywhere (hiçbir yer / herhangi bir yer)
Nobody = no one (hiçbiri)	Nothing (hiçbir şey)	Nowhere (hiçbir yer)

- *Olumlu cümleler için hem kişi, hem nesne, hem de yer bildirirken **some** ve **every** yapıları kullanılır. Bu yapılar çoğul anlam verseler bile tekilmiş gibi kullanılır.*
  - **Everybody** is here (Herkes burada).
  - I know **somewhere** to go (Gidilecek bir yer biliyorum).
  - **Everything** will be ready for the party (Parti için herşey hazır).
  - **Something** is wrong for this programme (Bu programda birşey yanlış).

- ***Anyone, anybody, anything** ve **anywhere** yapıları olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır.*
  - He hasn't seen **anybody** (Hiç kimseyi görmedi).
  - There wasn't **anything** to eat at home (Evde yiyecek hiçbirşey yoktu).
  - We couldn't find **anywhere** to stay in that town (O kasabada kalacak yer bulamadık).

- ***No one, nobody, nothing** ve **nowhere** olumsuz anlam verir ama cümle yapı olarak olumludur.*
  - He hasn't seen **anybody**. = He has seen **nobody**.
  - There wasn't **anything** to eat at home. = There was **nothing** to eat at home.
  - We couldn't find **anywhere** to stay in that town.= We could find **nowhere** to stay in that town.

- ***Nowhere, something, everybody** etc. gibi zamirler (pronouns) –**else** yapısıyla birlikte kullanılırsa anlamları "başka" yapısıyla birleşir.*
  - We couldn't stay in this hotel, we have to find **somewhere else**. (başka bir yer)
  - There is only little cheese in the fridge, **nothing else**. (başka hiçbirşey)

- ***Anybody, anything** ve **anywhere** olumlu cümlede kullanılıyorsa anlamı herhangi biri, herhangi bir şey ve herhangi bir yer olmaktadır.*
  - I need some help. **Anybody** can come here. (Herhangi biri...)
  - I am starving, so I can eat **anything**. (Herhangi birşey...)
  - We are planning to go out, but we don't know where to go. We can go **anywhere**. (Herhangi bir yer...)

1.3. ARTICLES

a. Indefinite articles (a / an)

- *Sessiz harfle başlayan **belirsiz isimlerin** önüne **a**, sesli harfle başlayan **belirsiz isimlerin** önüne **an** getirilerek "bir" anlamı elde edilir. **a** ve **an** sadece sayılabilen tekil isimlerle kullanılır.*
  - **a b**ook- **a t**eacher - **a h**ospital
  - **an o**bject - **an e**lephant - **an a**pple
- *Sayılabilir tekil isimler mutlaka **a** veya **an** ile kullanılır.*
  - I am **a** doctor.
  - She is reading **an** article.
  - It is **an** exciting film. (*bir ismin önünde sıfat varsa onun ilk harfine göre "a / an" kullanımı değişir.)*

- ***u** harfi ile başlayan bazı isimler, **yu** şeklinde okunduğu için **an** takısı, **h** harfiyle başlayan bazı sözcüklerde **a** şeklinde okunduğu için **a** takısı alır.*
  - **a u**niversity- **an h**our
  - **a u**nit- **an h**onest person

- *Sayılamayan veya çoğul isimlerin önüne "bazı, birkaç" anlamı vermek için **some** kullanılabilir.*
  - I know **a** <u>book</u> which is very interesting.
  - I know **some** <u>books</u> which are very interesting.
  - He wants to withdraw **some** <u>money</u> from the bank.

b. Definite article (the)

- *Belirli bir nesneden veya kişiden bahsederken **the** takısı kullanılır; tekil, çoğul, sayılabilen ya da sayılamayan isim olması fark etmez.*
  - I saw **a** man. **The** man is running in the corridor.
  - **The** counsellors had a meeting.
  - **The** meat that I bought yesterday was corny.

- ***"The" takısının <u>kullanıldığı</u> durumlar:***

1. *Hangi kişi, nesne veya yerden bahsedildiği belli değilse a / an, belli ise "the" kullanılır.*
   - She send me **an** e-mail. **The** e-mail changed my life.
   - **The** nurses have left work because of their working hours in that hospital.

2. *Bazen özel isimlerin önünde " .... adındaki kişi" anlamında kullanılır.*
   - Is **the** Jeremy that you saw yesterday?
   - **The** George invited me to this meeting.

3. *Herhangi bir eşya ya da nesne grubundan bahsediliyor, genelleme yapılıyorsa "the" kullanılır ama kelime tekil olmalıdır.*
   - The giraffe lives in Australia. (or Giraffes live in Australia)

4. *Bazı sıfatların önüne "the" getirilerek sıfat çoğul isme dönüştürülür ve dolayısıyla çoğul fiil kullanılır.*
   - The rich (zenginler)
   - The poor (fakirler)

5. *Yer isimleri, sanat eserleri gibi dünyada tek olan kelimeler ifade edilirken "the" kullanılır.*
   - **The** World Trade Centre
   - **The** Blue Mosque
   - **The** Bible
   - **The** Vatican
   - **The** Eiffel Tower
   - **The** Kremlin
   - **The** Mona Lisa
   - **The** White House
   - **The** Parthenon

6. *Sinema, tiyatro, müze, hastane, otel, kütüphane gibi halka açık yerleri ifade ederken "the" kullanılır.*
   - **The** Florance Nightingale Hospital
   - **The** Istanbul Museum
   - **The** Trio Cinema
   - **The** King Restaurant
   - **The** Hilton

7. *Superlative (en üstünlük) yapıların önüne "the" kullanılır.*
   - **The** most interesting news I have ever heard in my life.
   - This is **the** most difficult moment for me.

8. *Göl grupları, sıradağlar, takım adalar ve coğrafi bölgeler “the" alır.*
   - **The** Alps
   - **The** British Isles
   - **The** Great Lake
   - **The** Canary Islands
   - **The** Andes
   - **The** Middle East

9. *Koy, körfez, deniz, kanal, çöl, nehir, okyanus isimleri "the" alır.*
   - **The** Sahara
   - **The** Mediterrean
   - **The** Atlantic
   - **The** Pasific Ocean
   - **The** Black sea
   - **The** Mississipi River
   - **The** Nile
   - **The** Panama Canal

10. *Ünvanların önünde "the" kullanılır.*
   - **The** King
   - **The** Prince
   - **The** Counsellor
   - **The** President

11. *Birleşik ülke isimlerinde "the" kullanılır. (Union, republic gibi sözcüklerle birlikte)*
   - **The** United Kingdom
   - **The** European Union
   - **The** United States of America
   - **The** Czech Republic

12. Enstrümanlarla "the" kullanılır.

- **The** guitar
- **The** piano

13. Tarihlerin önünde "the" kullanılır.

- **The** seventh of May
- **The** first of August

14. Derecelendirme/Sıralama sayılarıyla "the" kullanılır.

- **The** second patient hasn't come yet.
- I have read two books but the **first** one is really boring.

- ***"The" takısının <u>kullanılmadığı</u> durumlar:***

1. <u>Özel isimlerle</u>; Paris, Sue
2. <u>Kıta isimlerinde;</u> Europe, Asia
3. <u>Tek ülke isimlerinde;</u> Turkey, Japan
4. <u>Unvanlardan sonra isim varsa;</u> Queen Elizabeth, Counsellor Henry
5. <u>Tarih söylerken rakam ayın önünde kullanılıyorsa;</u>7th May, 20th June
6. <u>Tek dağ ve ada isimleriyle;</u> Gökçeada, Ağrı Mountain
7. <u>Soyut isimlerle;</u>life, love
8. <u>Aktivitelerle;</u> basketball, badminton
9. <u>Renklerle;</u> blue, white
10. <u>Yemek öğünleriyle;</u> breakfast, dinner
11. <u>Dil ve uyruklarla;</u> English, Turkish
12. <u>Ders isimleriyle;</u> Maths, Geography
13. <u>Gün ve aylarla;</u> Friday, May
14. <u>Okul isimleriyle;</u> Robert College, Cambridge University
15. <u>Cadde isimleriyle;</u> Atatürk Street,Wall Avenue
16. <u>Bir gruptan çoğul bir şekilde bahsederken;</u> Birds can fly, Students should study

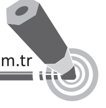
- ***Confusing "THE"***

1. Televizyondan, "cihaz" anlamında bahsediyorsak "the" kullanılır fakat "program" anlamında bahsediyorsak "the" kullanılmaz.

- I hate watching <u>TV</u>.
- Who has turned on **the** <u>TV</u>.

2. Space, "boşluk" anlamındaysa "the" kullanılır, "uzay" anlamındaysa "the" kullanılmaz.

- The news about <u>space</u> updated.
- **The** <u>space</u> is enough for me to sit.



3. *"Sea" kelimesi "denizin içinde" anlamında "the" alır, "denizde" anlamında ise "the" almaz.*
   - I like being at <u>sea</u>.
   - I don’t know if Tim is swimming in **the** <u>sea</u> now.

1.4. PREPOSITIONS

a. Prepositions with TIME

AT	saatlerde	at 10
	yemek vakitlerinde	at breakfast time
	yaşta	at the age of 12
	günün bölümlerinde	at dawn, at noon, at night, at midnight
	bayram ve kutlamalarda	at Easter, at Christmas
	özel kullanımlar	at the moment, at the weekend, at the end of the day, at the same time
ON	günlerde	on Friday
	tarihlerde	on 3rd of Dcember
	gün ifade eden her kelime ve özel günlerle birlikte	on Saturday afternoon, on Easter day
IN	aylarda	in May
	yıllarda	in 2000
	yüzyıllarda	in the 18th century
	mevsimlerde	in Summer
	günün bazı bölümlerinde	in the morning, in the afternoon
	çağlarda	in the Middle Ages
	içinde anlamında	in three days, in a week

NOTE

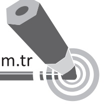
**** at the weekend= on the weekend*

**** **in** the morning BUT **on** Saturday morning*

**** **At the end**, "sonunda" anlamındadır ama **in the end** "bir şeyin sonu" anlamındadır.*

b. Prepositions with PLACE and MOVEMENT

IN	-de / da	in Istanbul in a queue in the world
ON	üzerinde	on the bed on the wall on an island
AT	-de / da	at home at work at sea
TO	yönelme bildirir (-e doğru)	to school to Paris
FROM	-den / dan	from home from England
BY	yanında	by the sea by the river
PAST	geçince	past the hospital
THROUGH	bir şeyin içinden geçerek	through the woods
INTO	içine doğru/içine	into the tunnel
OUT OF	bir yerden dışarı çıkma	out of school
AROUND	çevresinde	around the world
ACROSS	bir taraftan diğer tarafa	acroos the road
AMONG	bir grubun içinde (ikiden fazla kişi veya nesne)	among the teenagers
BETWEEN	arasında	between the patients and doctors
UP	yukarı	up the road
DOWN	aşağı	down the hill
OVER	üstünde	over the city
UNDER	altında	under the table
ABOVE	yüksekte / yukarıda	look at the chart above above sea level
BELOW	altta / aşağıda	below the average the people below them
AGAINST	bir şeye dayanmak	put a chair against the door
OPPOSITE	karşısında	the hospital opposite the post office
IN FRONT OF	önünde	in front of the school
BEHIND	arkasında	behind the car park
BESIDE	yanında, yanına	the cafe beside the news agent
INSIDE	içinde, içeride	inside the room
OUTSIDE	dışarıda, dışında	outside the office
ALONG	boyunca	along the beach
AHEAD OF	ileri	a head of his friends
BENEATH	altında	beneath the bridge
BEYOND	ötesinde	beyond the trees
EXCEPT	hariç	except you
FOR	-e karşı / için	an event for global warming
LIKE	gibi	The child behaves like an adult
MID	ortasında	mid hour of night
WITH	ile	with them
WITHOUT	dışında	tea without sugar
WITHIN	içinde	Leave here within two days



1.5. QUANTIFIERS

****** Quantifiers; nicelik-(miktar) ifade eder ve bazıları sayılabilir isimlerle, bazıları sayılamayan isimlerle, bazıları ise her ikisiyle de kullanılabilir.***

1. *Miktar bildirir.*
2. *İsimlerden önce kullanılır.*
3. *Geldikleri ismin çoğul, tekil ya da sayılamayan olmasına göre fiili etkiler.*
4. *Bazı niceleyiciler her zaman "of" ile kullanılır.*
   - a couple of teenagers
5. *Quantifiers yapıları of'lu ve of'suz kullanılma özelliğine sahiptirler. Bunlar of'lu iken zamir görevi görür.*
   - Both of my friends / Both friends …

Aşağıdaki tabloda tüm Quantifiers bildiren sözcükler verilmiştir.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
a lot of (lots of) some any many much too many too much no	few a few little a little	most several plenty of enough	all whole none half	both either neither	one each every couple	a number of a great / large number of a great/ good many a good deal of quite a few a large/great /small amount of hardly any / almost no

A. A LOT OF (LOTS OF),SOME,ANY,MANY,MUCH, TOO MANY, TOO MUCH, NO

1. *Olumlu cümlelerde sayılabilen ya da sayılamayan isimlerin başına **A LOT OF (LOTS OF)** getirilerek "**bir çok**" anlamı verilir.*
   - There are **a lot of / lots of** buildings in big cities. (Büyük şehirlerde bir çok bina vardır).

2. *Olumlu cümlelerde, sayılabilir kelimelerde "**birkaç**", sayılamayan kelimelerde "**biraz**" anlam vermek için **SOME;** olumsuz cümleler veya soru cümlelerinde sayılan ya da sayılamayan isimlerin önüne ise "**hiç**" anlamı vermek için **ANY** kullanılır. **NOT ANY** yerine **NO** yapısı da kullanılabilir.*
   - Are there **any** tickets to buy for the concert? (Konser için hiç bilet kaldı mı?)
   - No there are**n'**t **any** tickets for the concert. (Hayır, konser için hiç bilet kalmadı.)
   - There are **some** tickets for the concert. (Konser için birkaç tane bilet var.)
   - Is there **any** butter for breakfast? (Kahvaltıya hiç yağ var mı?)
   - There is **no** butter for breakfast. (Kahvaltı için hiç yağ yok.)
   - There is **some** butter for breakfast. (Kahvaltı için biraz yağ var.)

3. *Olumsuz cümleler veya soru cümlelerinde sayılabilen isimlerin önüne "**bir çok**" anlamında **MANY**; sayılamayanisimlerin önünde **MUCH** kullanılır.*
   - How **much** money do you need? (Ne kadar paraya ihtiyacın var?)
   - How **many** books have you read? (Kaç tane kitap okudun?)
   - There aren't **many** books to read. (Çok fazla okunacak kitap yok.)
   - There isn't **much** money to withdraw. (Çok fazla çekilecek para yok.)

4. *<u>Olumlu</u> cümlelerde; <u>sayılabilen</u> isimlerin önüne **TOO MANY**, <u>sayılamayan</u> isimlerin önüne **TOO MUCH** kullanılarak **"aşırılık"** anlamı verilir.*
   - There is **too much** traffic in İstanbul. (İstanbul'da çok fazla trafik var.)
   - There are **too many** people who are waiting in the line. (Sırada bekleyen çok fazla insan var.)

5. *Bu niceleyiciler "OF" edatıyla da kullanılır.*
   - **Some of** us know the truth. (Bazılarımız gerçeği bilir.)
   - **Some of** the surgeons will be there. (Cerrahların bazıları burada olacak.)

B. FEW,A FEW,LITTLE,A LITTLE

1. ***FEW** ve **A FEW** yapısı <u>olumlu</u> cümleler de **"birkaç"** anlamını verir ama **a few** <u>var ve yeterli</u> **few** ise <u>var ama yetersiz</u> anlamı taşır.*
   - I would like to make a cake, but I need to buy some eggs because there are **few** eggs (çok az yumurta) to do it but I don't need to buy any flour because there are **a few** kilos of flour (yeterli kiloda un) in the kitchen.

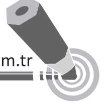
2. ***LITTLE** ve **A LITTLE**yapısı <u>olumlu</u> cümlelerde **"biraz"** anlamını verir ama **A little** <u>var ve yeterli,</u> **little** ise <u>var ama yetersiz</u> anlamı taşır.*
   - I would like to make a cake but I need to buy some sugar because there is **little** sugar (çok az şeker) to do it but I don't need to buy any flour because there is **a little** flour (yeterli miktarda un) in the kitchen.

C. ENOUGH,PLENTY OF,MOST,SEVERAL

1. ***PLENTY**, **"çok"** anlamındadır. Kendisinden sonra isim geliyorsa **OF** alır.*
   - There are **plenty o**f audiences to give the concert. (çok seyirci)
2. ***ENOUGH "yeterince"** anlamındadır <u>sayılabilen</u> ve <u>sayılamayan</u> isimlerin önünde kullanılabilir.*
   - There isn't **enough** time to finish this report. (Raporu bitirmek için yeterli zaman yok)
   - There aren't **enough** places to see.
3. ***SEVERAL "birkaç"** anlamındadır sadece <u>sayılabilen çoğul</u> isimlerin önünde kullanılır.*
   - There are **several** options to have a good holiday. (İyi bir tatil için bir kaç seçenek var)
4. ***MOST "çoğu"** anlamındaır ve **OF'**la birlikte kullanılacağı zaman ismin önüne my, your, the, this, these, that, those gibi bir sözcük kullanmak gerekir.*
   - **Most** people believe that he is innocent. (Bir çok insan...)
   - **Most of** my friends are going to here tonight. (Arkadaşlarımın birçoğu...)

D. ALL,WHOLE, NONE, HALF

1. ***ALL "hepsi"** anlamındadır ve genel anlamında kullanılırsa of almaz özel bir durumda kullanılıyorsa **OF** alabilir ya da almayabilir.*
   - **All** results are going to be explained tomorrow. (Bütün sonuçlar...)
   - **All** (of) these doctors are from the Far East. (O doktorların hepsi...)
2. ***WHOLE, "tüm, bütün**" anlamındadır ve <u>sayılabilir tekil</u> isimlerle kullanılır.*
   - I have passed **whole** day with her. (Bütün günü...)



***3. NONE, "hiçbiri"** anlamındadır ve genel anlamında kullanılırsa of almaz; özel bir durumda kullanılıyorsa **OF** alır.*

- **None of** you will be the winner. (Sizin hiç biriniz...)
- A: How much money do you have?

  B: None. (Hiç.)

***4. HALF, "yarısı"** anlamındadır ve genel anlamında kullanılırsa of almaz özel bir durumda kullanılıyorsa **OF** alır.*

- He has been sleeping **half** day. (günün yarısı...)
- Half of the money will be spent on education. (paranın yarısı...)

E. BOTH,EITHER,NEITHER

***1. BOTH, "her ikiside"** anlamındadır. **OF** ile kullanımı da vardır.*

- **Both** twins have blue eyes. (ikizlerin ikisi de...)
- Both of these doctors are from Germany. (Bu doktorların ikisi de...)

***2. EITHER, "ya o ya bu"** anlamındadır. **OF** ile kullanımı da vardır.*

- I need some help. Can **either of** you come to help me? (Sizden biri...)
- **Either of** the twins is / are at home. (İkizlerin herhangi biri)

***3. NEITHER, "ne o ne de bu"** anlamındadır. **OF** ile kullanımı da vardır.*

- **Neither of** the questions was/ were answered. (Soruların hiçbiri...)

F. ONE,EACH,EVERY,COUPLE

*1. **ONE** sayılabilen tekil isimlerle kullanılır. "**Bir**" anlamındadır.*

- There is only **one** book that I can read now. (Tek bir kitap)

*2. **EACH, "her biri"** anlamındadır; hem sıfat hem zamir olarak kullanılabilir.*

- **Each** student has a sports club. (Her bir öğrenci...)

*3. **EVERY, "her biri/her"** anlamındadır.*

- **Every** staff in this company waits for a promotion. (Her bir personel / çalışan...)

G. A NUMBER OF, A GREAT / LARGE NUMBER OF,A GREAT/ GOOD MANY, A GOOD DEAL OF,QUITE A FEW,A LARGE/ GREAT / SMALL AMOUNT OF, HARDLY ANY / ALMOST NO, ANY / SOME / NO MORE,NO LONGER,MAJORITY

***1. A NUMBER/ GROUP OF, "bir grup"** anlamında sayılabilen isimlerle kullanılır.*

- **A number / a group** of people are waiting for you. (Bir grup insan...)

***2. A GREAT / LARGE NUMBER OF, A GREAT/ GOOD MANY,"oldukça çok"** anlamında sayılabilen isimlerle kullanılır.*

- **A great / large number of / a great / good ma**ny workers are in danger under these circumstances. (Birçok işçi)

***3. QUITE A FEW, " oldukça çok sayıda"** anlamında sayılabilir isimlerle kullanılır.*

- **Quite a few** buildings have destroyed because of the earthquake. (Birçok bina)

***4. A LARGE / GREAT / A GOOD DEAL OF, A QUANTITY OF "oldukça çok"** anlamında sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.*

- A large / great / a good deal of / a quantity of fish died because of the poisonous chemicals.

***5. HARDLY ANY / ALMOST NO, "hemen hemen hiç"** anlamında hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılır.*

- She has **hardly any / almost no** aims for the future, she is very hopeless.

NOUNS, PRONOUNS, ARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS TEST

1. In hay fever, the symptoms vary from one patient ----, and treatment will also vary.

A) and to others
B) to the others
C) and to another
D) to another
E) to others

2. The remedies they use in the East are very different from those we use in the West; ---- rely more on the natural properties of herbs and plants while ---- are more chemically orientated.

A) to them / to us
B) they / us
C) their / we
D) theirs / ours
E) themselves / ourselves

3. Income tax can be fitted more closely to the individual taxpayer's ability to pay than ---- tax.

A) any other
B) any
C) other
D) some
E) one another

4. Actually, though he and I are both hydrologist, ---- duties and responsibilities are rather different; he is more concerned with flood defense activities, whereas ---- field is strategic planning.

A) their / his
B) our / my
C) your / our
D) his / mine
E) my / your

5. Middle children are obviously affected by the fact that they never have their parents' attention all to ----.

A) themselves
B) each
C) itself
D) one another
E) each other

6. The belief that anyone can aspire to anything is ---- America's greatest gifts to the world.

A) as much as
B) some of
C) one of
D) another
E) the other

7. A robot is ---- machine that can make decisions independent of human control.

A) either
B) some
C) such
D) both
E) a

8. The recent rise in drug addiction ---- young people has been given publicity in the media ---- all proportion to the size of the problem.

A) with / through
B) for / over out of all
C) in / above
D) among / out of
E) between / from

9. The mentally handicapped have difficulty in coping ---- tasks that are well ---- the capabilities of the average person.

A) under / over
B) to / beyond
C) with / within
D) through / into
E) along / above

10. The name Adonis was given ---- a stream rising in Mount Lebanon which runs red ---- the soil of the hills after a sudden fall of rain.

A) in / by
B) for / in
C) at / from
D) to / with
E) by / over



11. In the Franco - Prussian war, balloons were used to maintain the city's contacts ---- the outside world ---- the siege of Paris.

A) from / over
B) for / at
C) through / in
D) out of / under
E) with / during

12. The sustaining role of the family may go unappreciated ---- the younger members, but the older ones are fully aware ---- its value.

A) for / from
B) by / of
C) from / off
D) to / by
E) with / into

13. Some observers estimate that all the African wildlife will be ---- danger of extinction within forty years if numbers diminish ---- this rate.

A) in / at
B) by / in
C) within / from
D) under / for
E) at / through

14. Miners who inhale large quantities ---- manganese dust ---- prolonged periods, may show symptoms of a brain disease.

A) out of / in
B) from / during
C) by / after
D) of / over
E) through / under

15. Malaria is caused ---- a single-celled parasite that invades the red blood cells ---- its host.

A) through / from
B) from / in
C) of / to
D) out of / around
E) by / of

16. Evidence ---- a link ---- sudden infant death syndrome and long QT syndrome has been mounting in recent years.

A) of / over
B) for / between
C) through / with
D) to / through
E) in / for

17. Advances ---- the understanding of brain structure have placed novel treatments for brain disorders ---- reach.

A) with / on
B) of / at
C) in / within
D) through / in
E) on / off

18. Some delicate fruits and vegetables need to ripen gradually as they make their way ---- producer nations to consumer markets ---- the globe.

A) from / around
B) with / on
C) for / in
D) of / over
E) through / at

19. Centenarians appear more resistant ---- disease because of their genetic make-up.

A) from
B) to
C) by
D) over
E) off

20. The pilots' space suits offer protection ---- the -60°C temperatures and the low pressures they will encounter ---- very high altitudes.

A) off / for
B) from / on
C) against / at
D) through / with
E) over / under

21. Japan spends a huge amount on its fire service but ---- return has extraordinary low rates of damage ---- fire.

A) out of / over
B) on / through
C) for / over
D) by/for
E) in / from

22. ---- the suggestions I've listened to, this was the most outrageous.

A) From all
B) Of all
C) All of
D) All
E) Overall

23. Thesiger's writings show that an increasing admiration ---- and understanding ---- tribal customs.

A) from / over
B) to / in
C) for / of
D) through / for
E) at / into

24. ---- recent months Latin America has itnessed a growing popular revolt ---- globalization and the free market.

A) Through / towards
B) In / against
C) Over / for
D) Within / on
E) Along / of

25. Although we can learn something about ourselves ---- introspection and self-perception, we can probably learn more about ourselves by comparing ourselves ---- other people.

A) in / towards
B) by / at
C) through / with
D) for / to
E) under / from

26. He believes that the best scientists are curious ---- everything, and not solely focused ---- a single discipline.

A) about / on
B) for / at
C) of / by
D) over / through
E) into / over

27. They suspect that those ---- charge of the nuclear energy plant may be using security considerations as a way ---- concealing a serious environmental risk.

A) under / for
B) at / to
C) for / over
D) over / into
E) in / of

28. The Republicans in America are in danger ---- destroying their reputation ---- managing the economy.

A) by / in
B) about / over
C) of / for
D) at / through
E) for / by

29. It is financially unsound to put a product ---- the market ---- first testing it.

A) for / through
B) into / by
C) at / after
D) to / over
E) on / without

30. Last January, "Hygens", a space probe built by the European Space Agency, landed ---- Titan, Saturn's largest moon, and began to deliver its data ---- waiting scientists.

A) above / from
B) in / with
C) on / to
D) off / about
E) to / by

31. Such information is not being used in engineering applications ---- present, but it is ---- much importance to the food and beverage industry.

A) at /of
B) in / with
C) by / to
D) on / about
E) from / for

32. An intracerebral haemorrhage begins abruptly ---- a headache, followed --- signs of steadily increasing neurologic losses.

A) at / through
B) from / in
C) after / on
D) in / up
E) with / by



33. ---- anxiety, depression is the most common psychiatric disorder and typically begins ---- the 20s, 30s or 40s.

A) In / through
B) Over / during
C) After / in
D) Through / by
E) By / for

34. Moreover, ---- its own statutes, the EU itself is obliged to consult the trade unions ---- a number of topics.

A) under / on
B) with / at
C) from / for
D) on / against
E) to / over

35. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the opening of formerly closed borders, traders ---- Georgia and Armenia, crossed over the borders ---- Turkey to make a living.

A) at / with
B) of / about
C) from / to
D) between / back
E) on / towards

36. In February 1996, ---- a meeting in Bermuda, international partners in the Human Genome Project agreed to formalize the conditions of data access, including release of the sequence into public databases ---- 24 hours.

A) at / within
B) from / in
C) in / by
D) during / to
E) on / through

37. The United States government is about to start monitoring the air ---- major cities for biological weapons ---- looking for bacteria and viruses in the air filtres that now monitor pollution.

A) of / on
B) at / towards
C) out of / with
D) in / by
E) from / through

38. We need to worry ---- the effects of fossil-fuel carbon dioxide ---- the atmosphere.

A) onto / below
B) on / by
C) for / at
D) about / in
E) towards / on

39. There's a broad range of opinions ---- the biological consequences of being exposed ---- the contaminated environment near Chernobyl.

A) for / of
B) in / with
C) on / to
D) about / at
E) through / from

40. Lung cancer is the most common cause of death ---- cancer ---- both men and women.

A) about / with
B) from / in
C) with / for
D) in / over
E) through / about

41. While dialysis is an option ---- people suffering from kidney disease, no similar treatment is available for people ---- severe liver disease.

A) in / without
B) with / at
C) for / with
D) of / within
E) over / on

42. ---- an average of five credit cards per person, the people in the United States buy more ---- credit than the people in any other country in the world.

A) By / from
B) For / of
C) To / with
D) With / on
E) At / by

43. The Bush Administration's restoration of diplomatic relations with Libya--- more than a quarter of a century of often violent confrontation is largely the result of several years ---- painstaking and mostly secret diplomacy.

A) for / by
B) in / over
C) after / of
D) through / through
E) at / with

44. Gregor Mendel probably chose to study garden peas because he was familiar with them ---- his rural upbringing; they were easy to grow, and they came ---- many readily distinguishable varieties.

A) from / in
B) at / for
C) with / on
D) in / by
E) on / over

45. Sunspots, a barometer ---- solar activity in general, seem to have been unusually numerous ---- the last century.

A) for / at
B) of / over
C) within / by
D) for / about
E) above / from

46. In biofeedback, biological responses are measured ---- electronic instruments, and the status of those responses is immediately available ---- the person being tested.

A) with / at
B) by / to
C) in / about
D) from / on
E) through / with

47. Perhaps the most crucial factor ---- patient noncompliance is poor verbal communication ---- the practitioner and the patient.

A) for / by
B) of / among
C) about / of
D) in / between
E) to / for

48. Psychological studies show that Belgian and French workers place greater importance ---- personal independence than do workers ---- many other countries.

A) in / of
B) on / in
C) about / by
D) to / for
E) of / within

49. Ancient Pompeii, destroyed in A.D. 79 ---- an eruption of Vesuvius, lay buried ---- rock and ash until the 18th century.

A) by / under
B) at / for
C) with / below
D) in / on
E) through / over

50. Insects that live in colonies, such as ants, bees, wasps, and termites, have long fascinated everyone, ---- naturalists ---- artists.

A) among / with
B) about / between
C) in / of
D) between / above
E) from / to



51. A gene giving humans a preference ---- sweet foods was recently identified ---- researchers.

A) over / among
B) on / with
C) to / at
D) for / by
E) into / within

52. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, 85,000 baby teeth were collected ---- children in the Midwestern US as part of a study of a possible link ---- the testing of atomic bombs and human health.

A) around / beside
B) with / from
C) inside / throughout
D) from / between
E) under / among

53. Evidence clearly shows there is a preventive effect ---- aspirin and other anti-inflammatory drugs ---- colorectal cancer.

A) after / with
B) on / to
C) of / on
D) without / by
E) between / beside

54. The Houston Caribbean Festival brings a feast ---- music and colour ---- the streets of downtown Houston each year.

A) on / by
B) at / over
C) of / to
D) above / off
E) to / within

55. Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, the highest mountain ---- Africa, rises 5,895 metres ---- sea level.

A) over / at
B) across / into
C) at / through
D) below / to
E) in / above

56. Today, spam mail constitutes more than 90 per cent ---- all e-mail traffic all ---- the world.

A) with / through
B) to / across
C) at / around
D) by / within
E) of / over

57. Some types of microscopic organisms, called hyperthermophilic bacteria, can survive ---- extremely high temperatures, sometimes even ---- 100°C.

A) under / for
B) on / with
C) in / by
D) at / above
E) within / as

58. Scientists estimate that an individual bone has a one ---- three per cent lifetime risk of fracture, based on data ---- a variety of species.

A) by / of
B) for / on
C) to / from
D) from / over
E) of / about

59. The great majority of osteoporotic hip fractures in the US occur in adults - -- 50 and result from minimal ---- moderate trauma, usually a fall from standing height or less.

A) of / between
B) at / through
C) towards / up to
D) over / to
E) by / out of

60. We humans, like all warm-blooded animals, can keep our core body temperatures pretty constant regardless ---- the physical conditions in the world ---- us.

A) to / through
B) with / for
C) about / inside
D) on / over
E) of / around

61. Compared with the United States after 9/11, India has reacted ---- the Mumbai attacks ---- restraint.

A) over / from
B) for / in
C) by / to
D) to / with
E) at / over

62. The changes of energy in nuclear reactions are enormous ---- comparison--- those in chemical reactions.

A) above / over
B) in / for
C) beyond / to
D) by / with
E) of / after

63. ---- the fourteenth century, some architects broadened their studies ---- light and began to explore the science of optics.

A) Over / over
B) During / of
C) Through / throughout
D) At / in
E) Among / under

64. An understanding of the link ---- inflammation and cancer requires knowing how the body reacts ---- invaders.

A) with / through
B) between / to
C) to / for
D) by / from
E) in / over

65. ---- stress or heavy exercise, the normal heart can increase its cardiac output up to fivefold, and 20 or 30 litres of blood can be pumped ---- minute.

A) On / in
B) In / within
C) By / at
D) During / per
E) From / to

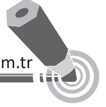
66. On entering a traditional Japanese home, you should take ---- your slippers and leave them ---- the door.

A) away / before
B) out / at
C) up / through
D) over / by
E) off / in front of

67. A Marine Protected Area is an area of the ocean that is protected ---- law in order to preserve areas ---- high biological importance.

A) over / for
B) with / in
C) to / at
D) by / of
E) within / off

CEVAP ANAHTARI			
1. D	18. A	35. C	52. D
2. D	19. B	36. A	53. C
3. A	20. C	37. D	54. C
4. B	21. E	38. D	55. E
5. A	22. B	39. C	56. E
6. C	23. C	40. B	57. D
7. E	24. B	41. C	58. C
8. D	25. C	42. D	59. D
9. E	26. A	43. C	60. E
10. D	27. E	44. A	61. D
11. E	28. C	45. B	62. D
12. B	29. E	46. B	63. B
13. A	30. C	47. D	64. B
14. D	31. A	48. B	65. D
15. E	32. E	49. A	66. E
16. B	33. C	50. E	67. D
17. C	34.A	51. D	



2. ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

2.1. ADJECTIVES ORDER

Bir ismin önüne birden çok sıfat kullanılacaksa, genellikle aşağıdaki sıra dikkate alınmalıdır.

1. **OPINION** (bad, good, smart, etc.)
2. **SIZE / MEASURE** (big, small, high, etc.)
3. **SHAPE** (circular, square, round, etc.)
4. **CONDITION** (row, broken, fresh, etc.)
5. **AGE** (new, antique, old, etc.)
6. **COLOUR** (blue, pink, gren, etc.)
7. **MATERIAL** (iron, gold, cotton, etc.)
8. **ORIGIN** (Chinese, Turkish, American, etc.)

- A big iron material (big → size, iron → material)
- A smart chinese machine (smart → opinon, Chinese → origin)

2.2. PRESENT & PAST PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES

Present ve past participle, fiilden türeyip cümlede sıfat görevi görür. Present participle, –ing takısıyla; past participle, ***–ed*** *takısıyla fiilden sıfata dönüşür. İsmi etkileyense –ing ile, isimden etkileniyorsa –ed takısıyla kullanılır.*

- The book **bores** me.
- The news **worries** me.
- The book is **boring**.
- The news is **worriying**.
- I am **bored**.
- I am **worried**.

Present Participle	Past participle	Present Participle	Past participle
admiring (hayranlık verici)	admired (hayran)	frightening (korkutucu)	frightened (korkmuş)
amazing (şaşırtıcı)	amazed (şaşırmış)	frustrating (hayal kırıklığına uğratıcı)	frustrated (yıkılmış)
amusing (eğlenceli)	amused (eğlenmiş)	horrifying (korkutucu)	horrified (korkmuş)
annoying (sinir bozucu)	annoyed (kızgın)	interesting (ilginç)	interested (ilgisini çekmiş)
astonishing (şaşırtıcı)	astonished (şaşırmış)	irritating (sinir bozucu)	irritated (sinirli)
bewildering (şaşırtıcı, hayret verici)	bewildered (şaşırmış)	pleasing (memnun edici)	pleased (memnun)
boring (sıkıcı)	bored (sıkılmış)	satisfying (memnun edici)	satisfied (memnun)
charming (çekici)	charmed (büyülenmiş)	shocking (şok edici)	shocked (şaşkına dönmüş)
confusing (kafa karıştırıcı)	confused (kafası karışmış)	startling (büyüleyici)	startled (şaşırmış)
depressing (bunaltıcı)	depressed (bunalmış)	stimulating (şaşırtıcı)	stimulated (uyarılmış)
disappoin ting (hayal kırıklığına uğratıcı)	disappointed (hayal kırıklığına uğramış)	surprising (büyüleyici)	surprised (şaşırmış)
discouraging (cesaret kırıcı)	discouraged (cesareti kırılmış)	terrifying (korkutucu)	terrified (korkmuş)
disgusting (iğrenç)	disgusted (iğrenmiş)	tiring (yorucu)	tired (yorgun)
exciting (heyecan verici)	excited (heyecanlı)	thrilling (nefes kesici)	thrilled (heyecanlı)
exhausting (yorucu)	exhausted (yorgun)	worrying (endişe verici)	worried (endişeli)

2.3. FORMS OF ADVERBS

Sıfatlar (adjectives) genellikle –ly takısı getirilerek zarflara (adverbs) dönüştürülür.

- quick-- quick**ly**
- careful -- careful**ly**
- successful --successful**ly**

Adverbs	Examples
Manner (durum)	slowly / nicely
Place (yer)	here / somewhere
Frequency (sıklık)	always / sometimes
Time (zaman)	now / yesterday
Degree (derece)	quite / very

- The twins always speak **slowly**.(manner)
- They are sleeping **now**. (time)
- **Sometimes**, I feel very tired. (frequency)

2.4. ADVERBS OF DEGREE

Derece bildiren zarflar; tanımladığı fiilin, sıfatın ya da zarfın derecesini bildirir.

absolutely	scarcely	slightly	too	nearly	practically
awfully	unusually	totally	enough	virtually	much
badly	relatively	certainly	very	a lot	so
completely	strongly	tremendously	just	rather	quite
entirely	exceptionally	utterly	for	fairly	a little
fully	pretty	perfectly	well	a bit	indeed
increasibgly	bitterly	significantly	hardly	barely	
terribly	seriously	surprisingly	almost	scarcely	

He was going to have an **extremely** bad accident but he was **incredibly** lucky and the airbag saved his life (oldukça kötü bir kaza, inanılmaz şanslı).

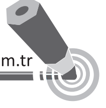
2.5. SO / SUCH... THAT

a. **So+ adjective/adverb + (that)**

* so hot, so handsome, so slowly, so fast etc
  - She is **so clever that** she can memorize everything. (O kadar akıllıki, herşeyi ezberleyebilir).
  - He was driving **so carelessly that** he couldn't stop when he realized the chidren on the street.

Such + a/an + adjective + a singular noun + (that)

* such a cute girl, such a sunny day, such an interesting film etc.
  - I have never seen **such a big hamburger** in my life.
  - It was **such a complicated case that** nobody could find a solution. (O kadar karışık bir durumki, hiçkimse çözüm bulamadı.)



Such + adjective + plural noun + (that)

* *such pretty girls, such happy days, such expensive shoes etc.*
  - They should be **such patient friends that** I can trust them.
  - We have watched **such good movies that** we can watch them twice.

Such + adjective + uncountable noun + (that)

* *such awful weather, such difficult vocabulary, such strong coffee etc.*
  - There was **such delicious bread** at restaurant that we didn't want to eat the beef.
  - It was **such sour cheese that** we couldn't eat it.

- ***<u>Süreç ve mesafe bildirenler;</u>***
  a. so long = such a long time
    - The exam took **so long / such a long time** that we all got tired and bored. *(sınav okadar uzun sürdü ki..)*
  b. so far = such a long way
    - I didn't know your office was **so far/such a long way** from your house. *(işinin evine bu kadar uzak olduğunu…)*
- ***<u>Miktar bildirenler;</u>***
  a. so many = such a lot of
    - I have **so many** books/**such a lot of** books that I don't know where to put them. *(O kadar çok kitabım var ki ....)*
  b. so few = such a few
    - She has **so *few friends/such a few friends*** that she feels lonely. *(O kadar az arkadaşıvar ki...)*
  c. so much = such a lot of
    - They have **so much furniture/such a lot of furniture** at home. *(Evlerinde okadar çok mobilya var ki...)*
  d. so little = such a little
    - I can't complete the report in **so little time/such a little time**. *(Bu kadar az zamanda…*)

2.6. TOO & ENOUGH

Sıfat ve zarflara dereceleme anlamı katar.

- **TOO: too + adjective / adverb +to do**

The weather is too cold. I can't go out.
  - The weather is **too cold to go out.**

The questions were too difficult. The students couldn't answer any of them.
  - The questions are **too difficult to answer.**

- **ENOUGH: adjective / adverb + enough to do**

She isn't old enough so she can't live alone.
  - She isn't **old enough to live** alone.

The weather is wind enough so we can surf.
  - The weather is **wind enough to surf**.

NOTE

*Enough, **ismi** niteliyorsa şu şekilde kullanılır:*

Enough + noun + to do

- I don’t have **enough money** to buy this car.
- There are **enough students** to give lessons.

2.7. COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE OF ADJECTIVES

*Sıfatlar **karşılaştırma** görevi yapmak için **–er** veya **more** takısı, **en üstünlük derecesi** bildirmek için ise **–est** veya **most** takısı alırlar.*

tall – taller -tallest	difficult – more difficult – most difficult
cold – colder - coldest	expensive – more expensive - most expensive
slow – slower - slowest	hardworking – more hardworking - most hardworking

- A cat is **fast**, a tiger is **faster** than a cat but a cheetah is **the fastest.**
- A bike is **heavy**, a car is **heavier** than a bike but a truck is **the heaviest.**
- A chair is **comfortable**, an armchair is **more comfortable**, than a chair but a sofa is the **most comfortable** of all.

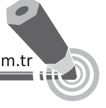
1. **Irregular comparative and superlative adjectives:**

good – better – best
bad – worse-worst
little– less– least
much / many / a lot of – more – most
far – further / farther – furthest / farthest

2. ***Comparative +than:*** *Karşılaştırma yapılırken **than** kullanılır.*
   - Africa is **hotter than** Canada.
   - My friends are **more sociable than** me.

3. ***The + Superlative*****:** *Superlative kullanılırken önüne **the** getirilir.*
   - Bill Gates is **the richest** man in the world.
   - She is **the tallest** girl I have ever seen.

4. **As + Adjective + As:** *İki nesne, kişi, yer gibi karşılaştırmalarda kullanılır.*
   - I am 20 years old. My friend is 20 years old, too. - I am **as** old **as** my friend.
   - Ankara is not **as** crowded **as** Istanbul.



5. Comparisons of Quantity: *Miktar bildirmek için more, less, fewer kullanılır.*

- *more / fewer + **countable** nouns*
- *more / less + **uncountable** nouns*

a. *Sayılabilen isimlerle;* ***more ve fewer***

- I have **more** books **than** my brother.
- My brother has **fewer** books **than** me.

b. *Sayılamayan isimlerle;* ***more ve less***

- I have spent **less** money **than** I expected.
- I need **more** milk to make a cake.

c.

- *as many as / as few as + **countable** nouns*
- *as much as / as little as + **uncountable** nouns*

- They have **as many** books **as** us.
- Coffee contains as much caffeine as coke.

d. **The same …. as:** *Karşılaştırılan iki ögenin aynı olduğu anlamını verir.*

I am as old as my friend.

- I am **the same age as** my firend.

I have blue eyes. My sister has blue eyes too.

- My eyes colour is as same as my sister.
- I have **the same eyes colour as** my sister's.

e. Similar to / different from: *Benzerlikleri* ***similar to*** *ile farklılıkları* ***different from*** *ile ifade ederiz.*

- Your hair style is **similar to** mine.
- My life is **different from** yours.

ADJECTIVES-ADVERBS & QUANTIFIERS TEST

1. **Bacteria are ---- small that they can ---- be seen under a microscope.**

   A) very / rather
   B) too / hardly
   C) as / thus
   D) so / only
   E) much / just

2. **The occupational psychologist is often regarded by Industrialists as being ---- academic to serve any practical purpose.**

   A) too much
   B) so
   C) too
   D) more
   E) as much

3. **All cells, whether they come from animals, plants or bacteria, contain ---- elements in very nearly ---- proportions.**

   A) more / all
   B) some / more
   C) any / the most
   D) the same /the same
   E) the other / some

4. **---- two-thirds of the energy the average person spends in a day supports the body's metabolic activities.**

   A) Already
   B) As
   C) At least
   D) Such as
   E) So

5. **In his book Beyond Laughter, the psychiatrist Martin Grotjahn claims that ---- an infant begins to smile and laugh, ---- intelligent he is likely to prove.**

   A) the earlier / the more
   B) the earliest / the most
   C) earlier / more
   D) as early / as much
   E) as early as / the more

6. **Research suggests that older children are ---- likely to develop allergies ---- their younger siblings.**

   A) more / than
   B) most / from
   C) less / as
   D) least / than
   E) so / as

7. **Multinational companies account for ---- 60 per cent of trade in manufactured goods in the developed world.**

   A) so much
   B) rather than
   C) as far as
   D) by no means
   E) no less than

8. **Some people reckon that, in the workplace, being popular is ---- important ---- being effective.**

   A) more / while
   B) so / that
   C) too / for
   D) even / enough
   E) as / as



9. Such an investment would save many times ---- water as could ever be supplied by draining the Ebro river.

A) the more
B) more
C) as much
D) as more
E) the most

10. Is yawning contagious and, if so, are some of us ---- prone to "catching" a yawn ---- others?

A) more / than
B) not only / but also
C) either / or
D) so / that
E) both / and

11. Coal produces ---- CO2 per energy unit ---- any other fossil fuel.

A) also / as
C) such / that
B) more / than
D) either / or
E) so / as

12. In the developing world, the public-sector health care infrastructure is typically overwhelmed, which is not surprising considering ---- national governments spend on health as a share of national income.

A) how little
B) few
C) so much
D) just as much
E) how many

13. Temperate rain forest, ---- occurs on the northwest coast of North America, receives high precipitation and is dominated by large conifers.

A) as well as
B) more than
C) such as
D) same as
E) then

14. Some anthropologists think that man today is---- honest ---- he was hundreds and thousands of years ago.

A) much/as
B) the less/than
C) the least/of
D) little/as
E) less/than

15. Human activity has destroyed ---- plant species that collective action is essential for the conservationof those that remain.

A) more
B) so many
C) many more
D) the most
E) as many

CEVAP ANAHTARI				
1.D	2.C	3.D	4.C	5.A
6.A	7.E	8.E	9.C	10.A
11.B	12.A	13.C	14.E	15.B

3. TENSES

*Aşağıdaki tabloda gördüğünüz gibi İngilizcede on iki tane zaman yapısı vardır. Bunlar **Present, Past** ve **Future** olmak üzere üç temel zamana bağlıdır.*

PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
	- Now-	
• The simple **past**	• The simple **present**	• The **future**
• The **past** continuous	• The **present** continuous	• The **future** cont
• The **past** perfect	• The **present** perfect	• The **future** perfect
• The **past** perfect cont.	• The **present** perfect cont.	• The **future** perfect cont.

3.1. THE VERB "BE"

- ***English Word Order:*** *İngilizce'de ve Türkçede cümle kurulumu farklıdır.*

Türkçe de;	İngilizce de;
Subject(Özne)+Object(Nesne)+Verb (Fiil)	Subject+Verb + Object
- Ben dondurma severim.	-I love ice cream.

- ***To be:*** *"be" fiili "am /is /are" şekline dönüşür. Fiil kullanılmayan, durum bildiren cümlelerde **yardımcı fiil** görevi görür.*

Singular Subject Pronouns	Plural Subject Pronouns
I am	We are
You are	You are
He / she / it is	They are

-I **am** a doctor	- **Are** you sad?
-He **is** a lawyer.	- **Is** he single?
- We **are** happy.	- We **are** not from England.
- She **is** tall.	- It **is** not my dog.
- They **are** at home.	- They **are** not mine.

- *To be fiili, fiil olmadığı durumlarda kullanıldığı gibi, zamanlarda da kullanılır.*
  - Present: **am / is / are**
  - Past : **was /were**
  - Perfect: **been**

PRESENT TENSES

3.2. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ***Bu zamanın kullanım kuralı:***

I	am	(not) V ing
You	are	
He	is	
she		
It		
we	are	
You		
They		

- ***Bu zaman ile birlikte kullanılan zaman zarfları:***

- now
- right now
- at present
- at the moment
- still
- currently
- for the time being
- these days
- nowadays

- ***Kullanım yerleri:***

a. *<u>İçinde bulunduğumuz ânı anlatırken;</u>*

- Mother is in the kitchen now. She is cooking dinner.

b. *<u>Konuşma esnasında olmasa da o günlerde yapılan bir işi anlatırken;</u>*

- I am taking a course for TUS exam.

c. *<u>Değişmekte olan durumları anlatırken;</u>*

- The patient's case is getting better.

d. *<u>Memnun olunmayan durumaları anlatırken (always, forever gibi süreklilik bildiren yapılarla);</u>*

- You are always smoking. Unless you give up smoking, you won't get better.

e. *<u>Yakın gelecek zamanda planlanmış durumu anlatırken (next week, tomorrow gibi zarflarla);</u>*

- I'm leaving tomorrow.

3.3. THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- ***Bu zamanın kullanım kuralı:***

I	V / don't
You	
We	
They	
He	V -s, -es, -ies / doesn't V
She	
It	

- ***Bu zaman ile birlikte kullanılan zaman zarfları:***

  - Every day / week / month …
  - Sıklık zarfları: (always, often, usually, generally, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, hardly ever, scarcely ever, almost never, never)
  - once/twice / three times a week / month

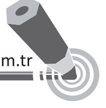
- ***Kullanım yerleri:***

  a. *Genel durumları anlatırken (yukarıda verilen zarflarla);*
  - She always **sings** in English.
  - I sometimes **feel** depressed.
  - They usually **don't go** out on Saturdays.
  - A: **Do** you **smoke**? B: No I never **smoke**.
  - I generally **have** a rest in the evenings.
  - A: I **have** a headache. B: **Why don't** you **take** an aspirin?

  b. *Doğa kanunlarını anlatırken;*
  - Water **boils** at 100 degrees centigrade.
  - Water **consists** of oxygen and hydrogen.

  c. *Gelecek zamanda gerçekleşecek ya da düzenli olarak gerçekleşen olayları ifade ederken;*
  - The plain from Germany **arrives** here at 10 everyday / tomorrow.
  - I **start** to work at 8 o'clock everyday / tomorrow.
  - The buses **start** at 6 a.m. every day.

  d. *Haber bilgileri (geçmişte kalmış bile olsalar)bu zamanla anlatılır.*
  - Who murders the President?
  - The suspicious person kidnaps a baby.



NOTE

- ***Present Continuous ve Present Simple:*** *Genel durumlar için Present Simple kullanılırken geçici durum ifade ederken Present Continuous kullanılır.*
  - I **live** in Ankara but I'**m living** in Istanbul with my cousin for a while.
  - She always **reads** the newspaper after breakfast but now she **is writing** a report.

3.4. THE STATE VERBS

- ***STATE VERBS:*** *İngilizce de bazı fiiller durum bildirdiği için continuous tense lerle kullanılmaz.*

abhor (hor görmek)	dislike (hoşlanmamak)	lack (ihtiyaç olmak)	require (istemek/gerektirmek)
admire (takdir etmek)	doubt (şüphelenmek)	last (devam etmek)	resemble (benzemek)
adore (tapmaz)	enjoy (hoşlanmak)	loathe (tiksinmek)	satisfy (memnun etmek)
agree (aynı fikirde olmak)	envy (kıskanmak)	matter (önemli olmak)	seem (gibi gözükmek)
apply (başvurmak)	equal (denk olmak)	mean (anlamına gelmek)	sound (gibi gelmek)
appreciate (takdir etmek)	exist (var olmak)	need (ihtiyaç olmak)	stop (durmak)
astonish (şaşırmak)	fear (korkmak)	owe (borçlu olmak)	suffice (yeterli olmak)
believe (inanmak)	forget (unutmak)	own (sahip olmak)	suppose (ummak)
belong to (alt olmak)	forgive (bağışlamak)	perceive (algılamak)	surprise (şaşırmak/şaşırtmak)
care (özen göstermek)	guess (tahmin etmek)	please (memnun etmek)	survive (hayatta kalmak)
come from (-dan gelmek)	hate (nefret etmek)	possess (sahip olmak)	suspect (şüphelenmek)
concern (ilgilendirmek)	hope (ummak)	prefer (tercih etmek)	trust (güvenmek)
contain (içermek)	imagine (hayal etmek)	presuppose (varsaymak)	understand (anlamak)
cost (mal olmak)	impress (etkilemek)	reach (ulaşmak)	want (istenmek)
deserve (haketmek)	include (içermek)	realize (farketmek)	wish (ummak)
desire (arzulamak)	involve (kapsamak)	recall (hatırlamak)	
despise (küçümsemek)	keep (korumak)	remain (geriye kalmak)	
detest (iğrenmek)	know (bilmek)	remember (hatırlamak)	

- ***Kural Bozan Durum Fiilleri (State Verbs):***

1. **Be:**

Non-progressive	I **am** very tired.	Çok yorgunum. *(genel durum)*
Progressive	I **am being** tired.	Çok yoruluyorum. *(değişken durum)*

2. **Have:**

Non-progressive	She **has** blue eyes.	Mavi gözleri var. *(Sahiplik bildirir.)*
Progressive	She **is having** a party now.	O şu anda bir parti veriyor. *(Eylem bildirir.)*

3. **Think:**

Non-progressive	I **think** she knows the truth.	Bence gerçeği biliyor. *(genel durum)*
Progressive	She **is thinking** about her boy friend.	Erkek arkadaşını dşünüyor. *(Eylem bildirir.)*

4. Smell:

Non-progressive	These plants **smell** very nice.	Bitkiler çok güzel kokuyor. *(kokmak)*
Progressive	I **am smelling** the flowers.	Çiçekleri kokluyorum. *(koklamak)*

5. See:

Non-progressive	Whenever I go to this disco I always **see** famous people.	Ne zaman o diskoya gitsem, ünlü insanlar görürüm. *(görmek)*
Progressive	She **is seeing** her dentist tomorrow.	Yarın diş doktoruyla görüşecek. *(görüşmek*)

6. Taste:

Non-progressive	My mom's meals always **taste** delicious.	Annemin yemekleri her zaman lezzetlidir. *(Durum bildirir.)*
Progressive	The dinner is about to get ready. My father **is tasting** the soup.	Yemek neredeyse hazır ve babam çorbanın tadına bakıyor. *(tadına bakmak)*

7. Feel:

Non-progressive	The armchair **feels** very hard so I can't sit there.	Koltuk çok sert görünüyor bu yüzden oturamıyorum. *(gibi görünmek)*
Progressive	She **is feeling / feels** very upset because of her illness. ("feel" fiili bu kullanımda her ikisi de olur.)	O hastalığı yüzünden çok mutsuz hissediyor. *(hissetmek)*

8. Look:

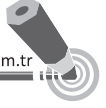
Non-progressive	The staff **looked** surprised when they heard the news.	Haberi duyduklarında çalışanlar çok şaşırmış görünüyorlardı. *(gibi görünmek)*
Progressive	They **are looking** at me surprisingly.	Bana şaşırmış bir şekilde bakıyorlar. *(bakmak)*

9. Appear:

Non-progressive	The investigation **appears** ambigious.	Araştırma belirsiz görünüyor. *(gibi görünmek)*
Progressive	When everybody concentrates on the play, the actor **is appearing** suddenly.	Herkes oyuna dikkatini vermişken, oyuncu aniden göründü. *(ortaya çıkmak)*

10. Weigh:

Non-progressive	She **weighs** only 30 kilosgrams.	O sadece 30 kilodur. *(Durum bildirir.)*
Progressive	She **is weighing** the cheese in the supermarket.	O markette peyniri tartıyor. *(tartmak)*



NOTE

Have / has: *Sahiplik bildiren* ***have/has*** *kalıbı* ***have got / has got*** *şeklinde de kullanılır. Fakat kullanımlarında farklılık vardır.*

They **have** a boat.	=	They **have got** a boat.
We **don't have** a baot.	=	We **haven't got** a boat.
He **doesn't have** a boat.	=	he **hasn't got** a boat.
Do you **have** a boat?	=	**Have** you **got** a boat?

3.5. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

I
You + have (not) + V3
We
They

He
She + has (not)+ V3
It

- **Bu Tense ile kullanılan zaman zarfları:**

- today / this morning...
- still
- this week / year / month / century vb.
- for / since
- once / twice / three times / several times / many times
- lately / recently
- already / just / yet
- so far / up to now / until now / till now/upto this date
- ever / never / all my life
- before

- **Kullanım yerleri:**

a. Geçmişte edindiğimiz tecrübeleri ifade ederken;
- I have been to Germany before.
- She hasn't had any operations in her life.

b. Geçmişte yaptığımız bir eylemi zaman ve yer belirtmeden kullanırken;
- I have sent her a lot of e-mails but she hasn't replied any of them yet.
- Has he told the truth?

c. *Geçmişteki bir eylem ya da olayın sonucunun şu an görüldüğünü anlatırken;*
   - Her finger is bleeding. She has cut it by accident.

d. *Today, this morning, this year gibi henüz tamamlanmamış bir dönemden bahsederken;*
   - My grandmother **has had** two operations this month.
   - The scientists **have completed** their investigation this week.

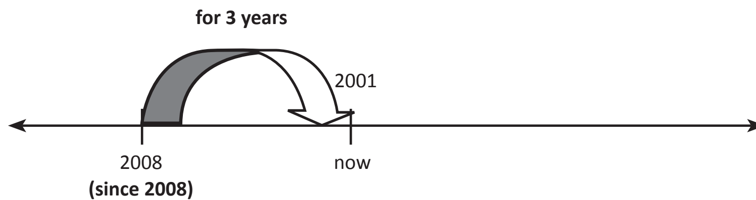
e. **This is superlative + noun (that) + Present Perfect**
   - This is the worst day I have ever had in my life.
   - This is the most exciting movie that I have watched.

f. **This is the first / second etc. time + Present Perfect** her.
   - It is / has been eight hours since I last ate / have eaten something.

g. ***gone / been kullanımı:*** *"go" fiilini Perfect Tense de been yada gone olarak iki farklı şekilde kullanırız.* **"***Been" olarak kullanıldığında "bulundu" anlamında, "gone" olarak kullanıldığında "gitti" anlamındadır.*
   - I have **been** to Japan many times.
   - My children have **gone** to the cinema. They haven't come back yet.

- **Zaman zarflarının kullanım yerleri;**

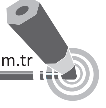
  a. for /since



   - We have known each other **for** 3 years.
   - We have known each other **since** 2008.

Examples:

for	2 years 3 days years 5 hours	**since**	2000 18th century I moved there. I graduated from the university



b. lately / recently

Son zamanlarda, son günlerde anlamında cümlenin sonunda kullanılır.

- I haven't seen my doctor **recently** / **lately**.
- There have been too many traffic accidents **recently** / **lately**.

c. already / just / yet

- ***Just*** *henüz, şimdi anlamında yardımcı fiille fiil arasında sadece olumlu cümlede kullanılır:*
    - The students have **just** finished their exam and they are giving in their papers now.
- ***already*** *zaten, çoktan anlamında, yardımcı fiille fiil arasında sadece olumlu cümlede kullanılır:*
    - *I have* ***already*** *had my dinner, I am not hungry.*

NOTE

Recently *zarfını, "kısa bir süre önce" olarak Simple Past Tense de görebilirsiniz.*

- We ate hamburgers recently. (çok kısa bir süre önce)

- ***Yet*** *henüz anlamında cümlenin sonunda olumsuz cümleler ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.*
    - She hasn't phoned me **yet**.
    - Have you finished your dinner yet?

d. once / twice / three times / several times / many times *(bir kez, iki kez, üç kez, birkaç kez, birçok kez anlamında kullanılır)*

- I have been to France once.
- I have eaten sushi many times.

e. so far / up to now / till- until now / upto this date *(Şimdiye kadar anlamındadır.)*

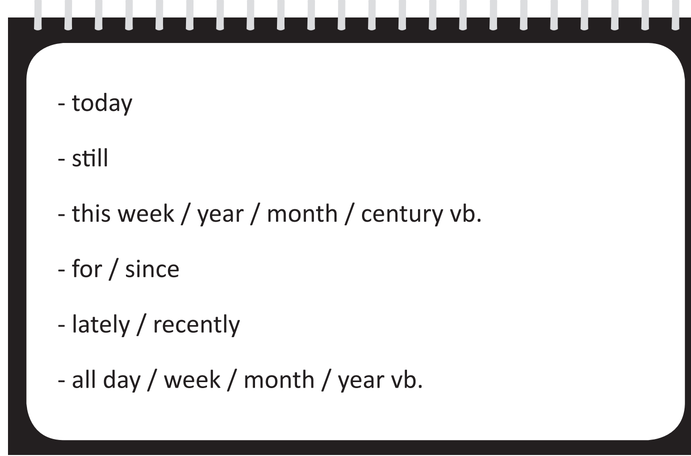
- The surgeon hasn't explained anything **so far / up to now / till- until now.**
- They have searched the case many times **so far / up to now / till- until now.**

3.6. THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

I You We They	+ have (not)+ been + Ving

He She It	+ has (not)+ been + Ving

- **Bu Tense ile birlikte kullanılan zaman zarfları:**



- today
- still
- this week / year / month / century vb.
- for / since
- lately / recently
- all day / week / month / year vb.

- **Kullanım yerleri:**

  a. *Geçmişte başlayıp, içinde bulunduğumuz anda hala devam eden veya henüz bitmiş olayları anlatırken;*
  - I **have been staying** at this hotel for three days.
  - It **has been raining** since last night.

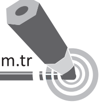
  b. ***"for, since, all day, all year"*** *gibi yapılarla çok sık kullanılır.*
  - She **has been writing** her report all week.
  - They **have been preparing** dinner for two hours.

THE PRESENT PERFECT OR THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. *Bu zaman yapısı,* ***süreklilik bildiren fiillerle*** *(live, stay, snow, rain, sit, watch etc.)* kullanılır. Kısa süreli eylem bildiren fiillerle (burn, break, fall etc.) kullanılmaz.
- *It* ***has been snowing*** *for a week.*
- *She* ***has burnt*** *herself.*

2. *Durum bildiren fiiller, (state verbs) bu zamanla kullanılmaz.*
- I have had a headache for hours.
- She **has never forgiven** him since 1998.

3. *Bu zaman yapısı süreklilik bildirmediği* ***once, twice, three times, always, never*** *gibi sıklık zarflarıyla için kullanılmaz.*
- They have **always** had a row.
- He has been to Europe **twice**.



PAST TENSES

3.7. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

I	V 2 /did not V1
You	
He	
she	
It	
we	
You	
They	

- **Bu Tense ile birlikte kullanılan zaman zarfları:**

- yesterday
- last night / last year / last week etc.
- 2 years ago / five hours ago
-in 1979 / in the 16th century / in the past
- in the Middle Age / during 1950s
- at 3 o'clock yesterday
-when / while / as / just as bağlaçları
- this time last year / at this moment yesterday / at 4 o'clock last night . etc.

- **Kullanım yerleri:**

a. *Geçmişte belli bir yerde olup bitmiş olayları anlatmak için kullanılır.*
- She **went** to Paris last year.
- The twins **left** here at ten o'clock this morning.
- I **lived** in İzmir for five years.
- I **didn't live** in İzmir .
- A: **Did** you **live** in İzmir?

B: No I **didn't** /Yes , I **did**.
- She **worked** this company.
- He **didn't wear** a suit last night.
- I **became** a doctor 8 years ago.
- Where **did** you **go** on holiday last summer.

b. *Geçmişte yapılan alışkanlıkları ifade etmek için kullanılır. Sıklık zarflarıyla da kullanılabilir.*
- I always **went** to the cinema when I had free time.
- They sometimes **studied** science when they were at university.

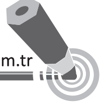
- ***Fiiller "düzenli" ve "düzensiz" olarak ikiye ayrılır. Past yapısında düzenli fiillerin sonuna -d, -ed, -ied takılarından biri gelirken, düzensiz fiillerde fiillerin geçmiş halleri farklıdır. Aşağıda düzensiz fiillerin listesi verilmiştir.***

Regular verbs examples:

- study –stud**ied**
- cry –cr**ied**
- work – work**ed**
- play – play**ed**
- stay – stay**ed**
- live – live**d**

IRREGULAR VERBS

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle	V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
awake	awoke	awoken	hurt	hurt	hurt
be	was, were	been	keep	kept	kept
beat	beat	beaten	know	knew	known
become	became	become	lay	laid	laid
begin	began	begun	lead	led	led
bend	bent	bent	learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
bet	bet	bet	leave	left	left
bid	bid	bid	lend	lent	lent
bite	bit	bitten	let	let	let
blow	blew	blown	lie	lay	lain
break	broke	broken	lose	lost	lost
bring	brought	brought	make	made	made
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	mean	meant	meant
build	built	built	meet	met	met
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	pay	paid	paid
buy	bought	bought	put	put	put
catch	caught	caught	read	read	read
choose	chose	chosen	ride	rode	ridden
come	came	come	ring	rang	rung
cost	cost	cost	rise	rose	risen
cut	cut	cut	run	ran	run
dig	dug	dug	say	said	said
do	did	done	see	saw	seen
draw	drew	drawn	sell	sold	sold
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	send	sent	sent
drive	drove	driven	show	showed	showed/shown
drink	drank	drunk	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	stand	stood	stood
forget	forgot	forgotten	swim	swam	swum
forgive	forgave	forgiven	take	took	taken
freeze	froze	frozen	teach	taught	taught
get	got	gotten	tear	tore	torn
give	gave	given	tell	told	told
go	went	gone	think	thought	thought
grow	grew	grown	throw	threw	thrown
hang	hung	hung	understand	understood	understood
have	had	had	wake	woke	woken
hear	heard	heard	wear	wore	worn
hide	hid	hidden	win	won	won
hit	hit	hit	write	wrote	written
hold	held	held			



3.8. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

I	was	(not) V ing
You	were	
He	was	
she		
It		
we	were	
You		
They		

- **Bu Tense ile birlikte kullanılan zaman zarfları:**

- (at) this time yesterday/last year
- yesterday
- last night / last year / last week . etc.
- 2 years ago / five hours ago
- in 1979 / in the 16th Century
- at 3 o'clock yesterday
- while, as, when gibi bağlaçlarla

- **Kullanım yerleri:**

  a. Geçmişte devam eden olayları anlatmak için kullanılır.
  - I **was sleeping** this time last night.
  - My mother **was cooking** when the guests arrived.
  - A: What were you doing at around noon last Sunday?
B: I **was playing** football with friends.

  b. Geçmişte bir olayın başlangıç ve bitiş tarihi verildiğinde kullanılır.
  - They **were operating** the patient from nine to eleven.

3.9. WHEN & WHILE SENTENCES

Simple Past ve Past Continuous Tense için "when" ve "while" kullanımı önemlidir.

1. *When'li cümlede, bir olay olduğunda diğer olay oluyordu anlamı vardır.*

When + Simple Past, Past Continuous

- **When** the ambulance **arrived**, the man **was lying** on the street.
- What **were** you **doing when** I **called** you**.**

2. *When'li cümle yan cümleyi oluşturur ve ard arda yapılmış olayları anlatır.*

When + Simple Past, Simple Past

- **When** I **finished** the report, I **went** out yesterday.
- She **talked** to me **when** she heard the news.

3. *While'lı cümle yan cümleyi oluşturur ve bir olay oluyorken diğer olay oldu anlamındadır.*

While + Past Continuous, Simple Past

- While the babies **were crying**, she **fainted**.
- They **announced** the flight **while** we **were drinking** tea at the airport.

4. *While yan cümleyi oluşturur ve temel cümledeki eylemle aynı anda olan bir eylemi anlatmak için kullanılır.*

While + Simple Past, Simple Past

- **While** she **had** an interview, we **waited** her in the café.

5. *While yan cümleyi oluşturmakla birlikte aynı anda olan iki olayı anlatmak için kullanılır.*

While + Past Continuous, Past Continuous

- **While** the students **were** trying to answer the questions, the children **were playing** outside.
- **While** we **were having** breakfast, she **was** still **sleeping**.

NOTE

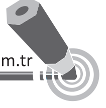
*Bu üç yapı da **esnasında** anlamındadır fakat **just as** tam o esnada anlamı verir.*

while = as = just as

- *While / as we were having an argument, she suddenly fainted.*
- *Just as I was explaining his promotion, he told that he wanted to resign.*

3.10. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

I	had (not) V3
You	
He	
she	
It	
we	
You	
They	



- **Kullanım yerleri:**

  a. *Geçmiş zamanda olan iki olaydan birincisini anlatmak için kullanılır. Present Perfect Tense geçmişte başlayıp bugüne etki ettiği gibi, Past Perfect Tense'te de geçmişte olan bir olay yine geçmişte olan ikinci olayı etkiler.Bu yüzden öncelik sonralık durumunu bildirmek için zaman zarf cümlelerinden birine (when, after, before, until, by the time gibi) ihtiyaç duyar.*

  - When my mother arrived at home, I **had prepared** dinner.
  - Before I went out, I **had finished** my homework.

  b. *Since, for, always, never , already, yet, just etc. zaman zarfları geçmişte gerçekleşmiş olan bir olayı anlatmak için kullanılır.*

  - When my father got retired, he **had worked** as an engineer **for** 30 years.
  - When the family heard the news, the couples had already got married.

NOTE

When'li cümlenin ana cümlesinde Past Tense yada Past Perfect Tense kullanmak olayların sırasını belirtmede değişik anlama yol açar.

- ***When*** *we arrived at the station, the train* ***left.*** *(İstasyona ulaştığımızda, tren hareket etti.)*
- ***When*** *we arrived at the station, the train* ***had left.*** *(İstasyona vardığımızda, tren hareket etmişti.)*

3.11. SIMPLE PAST & PAST PERFECT TENSES WITH TIME CLAUSES

1. **Before + Simple Past, Past Perfect / Simple Past**

- Before he came to the office, the meeting finished / had finished.

2. **After + Past Perfect / Simple Past, Simple past**

- Afterhe come / had came to the office, the meeting started.

3. **Until + Simple Past / Past Perfect, Simple Past**

- He **didn't call** me until I **finished / had finished** my meeting.

4. **When + Simple Past, 1) Simple Past**
   2) Past Continuous
   3) Past Perfect/Cont.

- When we **performed** ERCP, we **saw** a stone.
- When they **realised** the case, they **had been trying** to stop bleeding for an hour.
- When the surgeon from America **arrived**, the other surgeons **were searching** for the second tumor focus.

5. **As soon as / Once + Past Perfect / Simple Past, Simple Past**

- **Once / As soon as** the rain **stopped / had stopped**, we **went** out.

6. **By the time + Simple Past, Past Perfect**

- **By the time** the teacher **came**, the students **had already finished** their exam.

3.12. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

I	had (not) been V ing
You	
He	
she	
It	
we	
You	
They	

- **Kullanım yerleri:**
  Present Perfect Continuous yapısının past yapıda kullanılan halidir. Geçmişte başlayıp yine geçmişte bitmiş olayları ya da o noktada devam eden olayları anlatır.
  - The condition of the patients **had been improving** when their relatives heard the news.
  - They **had been investigating** Behçet's syndrome when it was accepted as an illness.

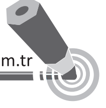
3.13. PAST CONTINUOUS & PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

When the patient arrived, (*Hasta geldiğinde*)	- The doctors **had been having** an argument about him for hours. ***(Past Perfect Continuous)*** *(...doktorlar onun hakkında saatlerdir tartışmaktaydılar.)*
	- The doctors **were having** an argument about him. ***(Past Continuous)*** *(...doktorlar onun hakkında tartışıyorlardı.)*

FUTURE TENSES

3.14. THE FUTURE TENSE

I	will / shall / be (am / is / are) (not) going to V
You	
He	
she	
It	
we	
You	
They	



- **Bu Tense ile birlikte kullanılan zaman zarfları:**

- tomorrow
- next year / next week . etc.
- in 2012 / in the 24th Century
- at 3 o'clock tomorrow
- in two days
- soon
- two days from now

- **Kullanım yerleri:**

a. *Gelecekle ilgili tahminde bulunulduğunda **WILL / BE GOING TO**; (Bu yapıyla birlikte I think, I hope, Perhaps, Maybe gibi yapılarda kullanılır.)*

- According to the weather forecast It **will / is going to** rain in an hour**.**
- It's almost 5 o'clock, she **is going to / will** arrive home.

b. *Gelecekle ilgili bir plandan bahsediliyorsa **BE GOING TO**;*

- I have bought my ticket to Miami, I **am going to have** a holiday there next week.
- We **are going to have** an exam next Monday because the teacher has announced the date of the exam.

c. *Bir durum karşısında o anda bir şey yapmaya karar veriyor veya söz veriyorsak **WILL**;*

-A: I need some money.
B: Don't worry, I will lend you some.

-A: I couldn't find anybody to move the box.
B: I promise, I will help you.

d. *Gelecekle ilgili bir belirti varsa **BE GOING TO**;*

- The man is driving carelessly. He **is going to** have an accident.
- The clouds are getting dark. It **is going to** rain.

e. *Geçmiş zamanda gelecekle ilgili planladığımız ama yapamadığımız eylemleri anlatmak istediğimizde **am/is/ are going to**'nun past biçimi **WAS / WERE GOING TO**;*

- I **was going to study** for the exam but I had a fever.
- The workers **were going to go** on strike but the boss accepted their demands so they gave it up.

3.15. FUTURE TENSES WITH TIME CLAUSES

1.

Before Once When Until As soon as After	Simple Present Present Perfect	will / be going to

3.16. THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

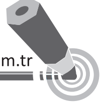
I	will (not) be Ving
You	
He	
she	
It	
we	
You	
They	

- **Kullanım yerleri:**
  a. *Gelecekte bir zamanda yapıyor olacağımız eylemler için kullanılır.*
     - I **will be studying** science at this time next week.
     - I **will be lying** on the beach this summer andyou **will be working** here.

  b. *Birinden bir ricada bulunduğumuzda kullanılır.*
     - **Will** you **be withdrawing** some money from the bank for me when you go out?
     - **Will** you **be cleaning** my room for me tonight?

3.17. THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

I	will have (not) V3
You	
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	



- **Kullanım yerleri:**

  a. *Gelecekte bir zamanda tamamlanmış olaylar anlatılırken kullanılır.*

  - My daughter **will have graduated** from the university by 2015.
  - I **will have completed** my speech in half an hour.

  b. *"By" ve "By the time" kullanımı bu yapı için önemlidir.*

  By + Noun (3 o'clock, next year.etc.)
  By the time + Sentence

  - The staff will have finished the meeting **by** 8 o'clock.
  - The staff will have finished the meeting **by the time** the boss arrive there.

3.18. THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

I	will (not) have beenVing
You	
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

- **Kullanım yerleri:**

  Gelecekte bir eylemi ne kadar zamandır yapıyor olacağımızı ifade ederken kullanılır.

  - **By next year**,my homemate and I **will have been living** together **for** six years.
  - **When I retire next April, I will have been working here for 25 years.**

3.19. TENSE AGREEMENT IN TIME CLAUSES

YAN CÜMLE	ANA CÜMLE
Simple Present	Simple Present Future tenses Present Modals Imperatives
Simple Past	Simple Past Past Continuous Past Modals Past Perfect Past Perfect Continuous
Past Cont.	Past Continuous Simple Past
Past Perfect/cont.	Simple Past Past Modals

When

		yan cümle,	ana cümle	
1	When	Present,	Present	
2	When	Present,	Future Future Cont. Future Perf./Cont. Modal (Present) İmperative	
3	When	Present Perf.,	Future Modal(present) İmperative	
4	When	Present Cont.,	Future Modal(present) İmperative	
5	When	Past,	Past (two actions happening at the same time)	
6	When	Past,	Past Cont.	
7	When	Past Cont.,	Past	
8	When	Past. ,	Past Perf./ Past Perf.Cont.	
9	When	Past Perf.,	Past	

While (As)

		yan cümle,	ana cümle	
1	While (As)	Present Cont. , Present,	Future Modal(present) İmperative	
2	While (As)	Past Cont.,	Past	
	While (As)	Past,	Past Cont.	
3		Past Cont.,	Past Cont.	

After

		yan cümle,	ana cümle	
1	After	Present,	Present	
2	After	Present, Present Perf.,	Future Modal(present) İmperative	
3	After	Past, Past Perf.,	Past Past Perfect	

❖ Once , Directly, Immediately, Just after, As soon as, The moment ,The minute formül olarak <u>After</u> ile aynı kullanılır.



Before

		yan cümle,	ana cümle	örnek
1	Before	Present,	Present	
2	Before	Present,	Future Future Perf./Cont. Modal(present) İmperative	
3	Before	Past,	Past Past Perfect	

By the time

		yan cümle,	ana cümle	
1	By the time	Present, Present Perf.,	Future Perf./Cont. Future (to be)will be	
2	By the time	Past,	Past Perf./ Past Perf.Cont. Past (to be) was-were Past Cont. (still)	

Until

		yan cümle,	ana cümle
1	Until	Present,	Present
2	Until	Present, Present Perf.,	Future Future Perf. Modal (Present) İmperative
3	Until	Past,	Past
4	Until	Past Perf.,	Past

Since

		yan cümle,	ana cümle
1	Since	Past,	Present Perf. Present Perf. Cont.

Just as

		yan cümle,	ana cümle	
1	Just as	Past Cont.,	Past	
2	Just as	Past,	Past	

Hardly / Barely / Scarcely ... when ...
No sooner ... than ...

Subject + HAD + hardly V3 when Subject + V2
barely
scarcely

Subject + HAD no sooner V3 than Subject + V2

4. MODALS

- *Türkçede cümlenin sonuna –meli/-malı, -ebilmek gibi ekleri getirerek oluşturduğumuz **modal verbs** yapıları İngilizcede can, could, will, should, must, may, might gibi yapılarla fiillerin önüne getirilerek gereklilik, zorunluluk, tavsiye, yetenek gibi anlamlar ifade etmeye yararlar.*
- *Modal verbler bütün tenselere dönüştürülerek kullanılabilir fakat anlamları değişebilir.*
- *Modal verblerden sonra kullanılan fiiller yalın haliyle kullanlır.*
  - I can play a guitar.
  - I must study hard.
  - I have to tidy my room.

4.1. ABILITY: can / be able to / be capable of

SUBJECT +can / be able to / be capable of + V

- Yeteneklerimizi ifade ederken;
  - She **can / is able to** sing a song.
  - The students **can / are able to** play the violin but they **can't / aren't able to** play basketball.

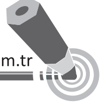
- **Can** yapısı sadece past tense **could** olarak dönüşebilirken **be able to** yapısı bütün tenselere çevrilerek kullanılabilir.

He	is able to was able to has been able to had been able to should be able to	drive a car.

- *Can yapısı izin alma ve verme anlamında kullanılırken;*
  - The patient: **Can** I some any bread while having breakfast?
  - The doctor: Yes, you **can** eat only a slice of bread with cheese.

- *Could yapısı geçmişte izin ifade etme anlamında was /were allowed to yapısı gibi kullanılır.*
  - We **couldn't / weren't allowed to go** out at night when we were students.

- *Past yapıda, yetenek ifade ederken **could** ve **was / were able to** kullanılabilirken, bir durumun üstesinden gelme anlamında sadece **was/ were able to** kullanılır;*
  - *I **could** / **was able to** play the violin when I was only 5.*
  - *The doctor **was able to treat** the patient after he had an heart attack.*



4.2. NECESSITY and PROHIBITION: must / have to / have got to

S + must / have to / have got to + V1

- *Bu yapılar gereklilik ve zorunluluk bildirmektedir.*
  - The drivers **must** obey the traffic rules.
  - The drivers **have to** obey the traffic rules.
  - The drivers **have got to** obey the traffic rules.
  - **Must** you study hard? Yes, I **must.**
  - **Do** you **have to** study hard? Yes, I **do**.

- ***Must- Mustn't:***

*Must yapısı olumlu haliyle kullanıldığında gereklilik ve zorunluluk bildirirken **mustn't** yasak anlamı vermektedir.*

- I **must** take the pills before the operation.
- You **mustn't** smoke or drink alcohol before the operation.
- You mustn't take any photos in the museum. It's forbidden.

- **Don't-doesn't have to / don't-doesn't need to / needn't**

*Have to yapısı olumlu haliyle kullanıldığında zorunluluk yada gereklilik bildirirken, olumsuz hali olan **don't have to (don't need to/ needn't)** yapmaya gerek yok anlamına gelmektedir.*

- *My exam has been cancelled so I **don't have to / don't need to / needn't** study tonight.*
- *You have been recovering very fast so you **don't have to / don't need to / needn't** stay in bed any more.*

NOTE

***Mustn't** ve **don't have to / don't need to / needn't** yapıları arasındaki farka dikkat ediniz. Her iki yapıda must ve don't have to'nun olumsuzu gibi görünse de anlamları tamamen farklıdır. **Mustn't** yasak bildirirken, **don't have to / don't need to / needn't** gerek yok anlamındadır.*

- *You mustn't smoke here. (yasaklama ifadesi)*
- *At weekends we don't have to get up early. (gerek yok ifadesi)*

Had to : *Zorunluluk veya gereklilik bildiren yapıların (must / have to / have got to) past hali **had to**'dur.*

S + had to + V1

- My parents didn't let me go out at night for the party so I **had to** stay at home.
- I **had to** get up early when I was in the military.

- **Was / were to:** *Was / were to yapısı had to gibi zorunluluk bildirirken bu yapı daha çok bir otoriteden kaynaklanan zorunluluk ifadesinde kullanılır.*

SUBJECT + was / were to + V_1

  - The firm **was to** close all the factories because of the banktruptcy.

- **Didn't have to / didn't need to and needn't have done:**

Didn't have to / didn't need to *geçmişte bir işi yapmaya gerek kalmadı anlamı verirkeni,* ***needn't have done*** *yapısı geçmişte bir işi yapmaya gerek yoktu boşu boşuna yapıldı ve boşuna enerji, zaman yada para vb. harcandı anlamı vermektedir.*

- After we ate dinner, I **didn't have to / didn't need to** wash the dishes because my mother put them in the dish washer. *(yıkamama gerek kalmadı ve yıkamadım)*
- After we ate dinner, I **needn't have washed** the dishes, because my mother said "I was going to put them in the dishwasher." *(yıkamama gerek yokmuş ama yıkadım ve boşuna enerji ve zaman harcadım.)*

4.3. ADVISABILITY

- **Should / ought to / had better:** *Tavsiye bildiren yapılardır.*

S + should / ought to / had better + V_1

  - The students **should / had better / ought to** study regularly.
  - You **should / had better / ought to** be at home before midnight because it can be dangerous for you when it is dark and late.

Zamanlara göre kullanımı;

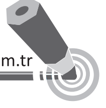
Present Simple, Future	should / ought to do (*yapmalı/gerekir*)
Present Continuous	should / ought to be doing (*yapıyor olmalı*)
Present Perfect / Simple Past	should / ought to have done (*yapmalıydı ama yapmadı)*
Past Continuous	should / ought to have been doing (*yapıyor olmalıydı, yapmadı)*

- Why are you still watching TV? You **should be studying** for your exam.
- He was driving fast and had an accident. He **should have driven** carefully / he **shouldn't have driven** fast.
- Last night my children were playing computer games and stayed very late so they couldn't get up on time in the morning. They **shouldn't have been playing** computer games. They **should have been sleeping**.

4.4. REQUESTS

- ***I*** *ve* ***you*** *özneleriyle kullanılırlar.* ***Please*** *kullanılarak daha kibar bir hale getirilir.*

Can I	informal
May I	formal
Could I	
Will You	formal
Could You	
Would You	
Can You	informal



- Daha samimi ifadelerde;
  - **Can I** help you?
  - **Can you** wait for me?

- *Daha nazik ve resmi durumlarda;*
  - **May I** / **Could I** have a cup of tea?
  - **Will you** open the door, please?
  - **Would you / could you** show me your ID?

- *Kızgınlık ifade ederken*;
  - **Will you** ask me before using my computer?

❍ ***Olası Cevaplar:***
  - Sure.
  - Certainly.
  - Yes, certainly.
  - Of course.
  - Of course, you may.
  - Yes, I'd (would) be happy.
  - Yes, I would be glad to.
  - No, of course not.
  - Not at all.
  - Don't worry.
  - No, sorry.

- *Aşağıda yer alan birinci yapı, "Ben bir şey yaparsam sizce bir sakıncası var mı?", 2. yapı "Siz bunu yaparsanız bir sakıncası var mı?" anlamı verir ve bu yapılar rica etmenin en kibar şeklidir.*

  1. Would you mind If I + V2
  2. Would you mind Ving

  - Would you mind **If I turned** on the light?
  - Would you mind **turning** on the the light?

- **Requests with imperatives:** *Emir cümleleriyle de ricada bulunulabilir. İfade please kelimesiyle yumuşatılır.*
  - Keep quiet, please!
  - Come here, please!
  - Please, **don't** be late!
  - **Don't** switch on the TV, I am studying.

4.5. EXPECTATIONS

- **Be to / be due to / be supposed to:** *Bir tarifeye, bir plana ve programa göre olması gereken durumları ifade eder. **Be to** ve **be due to,be supposed to**'ya göre daha güçlü bir ifadedir.*
  - The flight **is to** be here in ten minutes.
  - The exam **is due to** finish at 12.
  - The doctors **are supposed to** explain the results of the operation.

4.6. SUGGESTIONS

Shall we / I
Let's
May / Might
Why don't / doesn't
Could

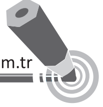
- **Shall we / I ...? :** *...yapalım mı? / ...yapayım mı?*
  - **Shall I** help you?
  - **Shall we** watch a movie tonight?

- **Let's**: *Let us yapısının kısaltmasıdır. "Hadi" anlamı verir, sonuna **shall we** ya da **okey** eklenerek soru haline dönüştürülebilir.*
  - **Let's** have a pizza.
  - **Let's not** stay stay at home.
  - **Let's** walk for a while to relax, **okey / shall we?**

- **May / Might:** *Öneride bulunurken, düz cümlede kullanılır.*
  - We have plenty of time. We **may / might** play a game.
  - If we don't have any chance, we **may / might (as well)** meet with her friends.

- **Why don't / doesn't ...?** *Cümle yapısı olarak soru cümlesi olmasına rağmen öneride bulunma amaçlı kullanılır.*
  - A: I'm getting bored. B: **Why don't** we invite our friends to have fun?
  - If he doesn't feel good, **why doesn't** he see a doctor?

- **Could ...:** *Öneri getirirken kullanılır; geniş zaman ve geçmiş zaman kullanımları mevcuttur.*
  - We **could** go to the cinema after work.
  - If you had told me that you didn't want to see them at your home, we **could have told** them we weren't at home. *(isteseydik yapardık ama yapmadık)*
  - It was too late for that patient, the doctors **couldn't have done** anything for him even if they tried. *(deneselerdi de yapamazlardı)*



4.7. CERTAINTY

Modal verb'ler birinci anlamları dışında bir de kesinlik derecesi bildirmek için kullanılırlar.

FORMS	*RULES*
PRESENT	*must* *may* *might +do* *could* *can't*
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	*must* *may* *might +be doing* *could* *can't*
PAST	*must* *may* *might + have done* *could* *can't*
PAST PROGRESSIVE	*must* *may* *might +have been doing* *could* *can't*
FUTURE	*will* *Should* *ought to* *may +do* *might* *could*

- **Must**: Olumlu cümlede % 95 kesinlik bildirir.
- **May / might / could**: Olumlu cümlede % 50 kesinlik bildirir.
- **must not be:** Olumsuz cümlede % 95 kesinlik bildirir.
- **Can't / couldn't**: Olumsuz cümlede % 99 kesinlik bildirir.
- **May not / might not / could not**: Olumsuz cümlede % 50 kesinlik bildirir.

- **Present forms;**

  Where is the nurse?

  - She **is** in the surgery. *(Ameliyathanede.)*
  - She **must be** in the surgery. *(Ameliyathanede olmalı.)*
  - She **may / might / could be** in the surgery. *(Ameliyathanede olabilir.)*

Is the nurse in the surgery or anywhere else?

- She **isn't** in the surgery. *(Ameliyathanede değil.)*
- She **may not / might not be** in the surgery. *(Ameliyathanede olmayabilir.)*
- She **can't / couln't be** in the surgery. *(Ameliyathanede olamaz.)*

- **Present Progressive forms;**

  What are the doctors doing?

  - They **are diagnosing** the tumor. *(Tümörü teşhis ediyorlar.)*
  - They **must be diagnosing** the tumor. *(Tümörü teşhis ediyor olmalılar.)*
  - They **may / might / could be diagnosing** the tumor. *(Tümörü teşhis ediyor olabilirler.)*

  Are they operating the patient or diognasing the tumor?

  - They **aren't operating** the patient. *(Hastayı ameliyat etmiyorlar.)*
  - They **may not / might not be operating** the patient. *(Hastayı ameliyat etmiyor olabilirler.)*
  - They **can't / couldn't be operating** the patient. *(Hastayı ameliyat ediyor olamazlar.)*

- **Past Forms;**

  I couldn't find the the painkiller, I put it in the cupboard in the morning.

  - Someone **took** it. *(Biri almış.)*
  - Someone **must have taken** it. *(Biri almış olmalı.)*
  - Someone **may /might / could have taken** it. *(Biri almış olabilir.)*
  - Someone **may / might not have taken** it. *(Biri almış olmayabilir/ biri almış da olabilir almamışda.)*
  - Someone **can't have taken** it. *(Biri almış olamaz.)*

- **Past Progressive Forms;**

  What were the people doing in the garden?

  - They **were waiting** for the bank. *(Banka için bekliyorlardı.)*
  - They **must have been waiting** for the bank. *(Banka için bekliyor olmalılar.)*
  - They **may / might / could have been waiting** for the bank. *(Banka için bekliyor olabilirler.)*

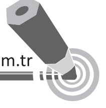
  Were they waiting for withdrawing some money or paying in?

  - They **weren't waiting** for paying in. *(Ödeme yapmak için beklemiyorlardı)*
  - They **can't / couldn't / must not have been waiting** for paying in. *(Ödeme yamak için bekliyor olamazlardı.)*
  - They **may not / might not have been waiting** for paying in. *(Ödeme yapmak için bekliyor olabilirler de olmayabilirler de.)*

- **Future Forms;**

  When is he going to gradute from the university?

  - He **will gradute** from the university next year. *(Gelecek yıl mezun olacak.)*
  - He **should / ought to graduate** from the university next year. *(Gelecek yıl mezun olmalı.)*
  - He **may / might / could gradute** from the university next year. *(Gelecek yıl mezun olabilir.)*
  - He **won't gradute** from the university this year. *(Bu yıl mezun olmayacak.)*



4.8. PREFERENCE

Prefer: *Tercihler ifade edilirken kullanılır. Fakat yapılar kullanım olarak birbirinden farklılık gösterebilir.*

a. Present Preferences;

1. **S+ would rather / would sooner / would just assoon +V1 ….. than + V1**

- I **would rather / would sooner / would just as soon** go abroad **than** stay five star hotel in my country. (Beş yıldızlı bir otelde kalmaktansa yurt dışına gitmeyi tercih ederim.)
- The guests **would rather / would sooner / would just as soon** drink cold water **than** eat some sandwiches because they are very hot because of the boiling weather.

2. **S+ would rather / would sooner / would just as soon + someone / something + V2**

- I **would rather / would sooner / would just as soon** my students stud**ied** regularly. (Öğrencilerimin düzenli çalışmalarını tercih ederim.)
- The President **would rather / would sooner / would just as soon** the public vote**d** him again.

3. **S+ would prefer + to do something + than / rather than (do) something else.**

- I **would prefer to eat** less **than / rather than do** sports regularly. (Düzenli spor yapmaktansa, az yemeyi tercih ederim.)
- The children **prefer to play** outside **than / rather than watch** a movie inside.

4. **S+ would prefer +someone + to do + something**

- Her mother **would prefer her to study** her lessons every day. (Annesi onun hergün ders çalışmasını tercih eder.)
- My parents **would prefer me to study** abroad.

5. **S+ prefer + doing +something + to + (doing) + something else.**

- She **prefers** drinking coffee **to** (drinking) tea. (Kahveyi çay içmeye tercih eder.)
- **I prefer** walking **to** running**.**

6. **S+ prefer + to do+ something + rather than + (do) something else.**

- She **prefers** to drink coffee **rather than** (drink) tea. (Kahveyi çay içmeye tercih eder.)
- **I prefer to** walk **to** run**.**

b. Past Preferences;

1.

S+ would rather / would sooner + have V3 + than + (have) + V3

- I **would rather / would sooner** have gone to work on foot **than** (have) gone to work by bus. (Otobüsle gitmektense yürüyerek gitmeyi tercih ederim.)
- The people **would rather / would sooner** have listened to radio **than** (have) watched TV in the past.

2.

S+ would rather / would sooner + someone / something + V2

- I **would rather / sooner** my father play**ed** me when I was a child. (Çocukken babamın benimle oynamasını tercih ederim.)
- The doctor **would rather / sooner** the patient stay**ed** in the hospital one more night.

3.

S+ would rather / would sooner / would just as soon + someone / something + V2

- I **would rather / would sooner / would just as soon** the patient stay**ed** one more night. (Hastanın bir gece daha kalmasını tercih ederim.)
- The guests **would rather / would sooner / would just as soon** me stay**ed** with them.

4.9. HABITS: used to do / would do / accustomed to

Alışkanlıkları ifade ederken kullanılır.

Past habits: *Geçmişteki alışkanlıklar Past Tense ile de ifade edilir fakat aşağıdaki yapılar da kullanılır.*

a. ***USED TO:*** *Geçmişteki alışkanlıklar ifade edilirken* ***used to*** *yapısı kullanılır.*

***** S +used to + V1 (Affirmative +)**
***** S + didn't use to / used not to / usedn't to + V1(Negative -)**
***** Did + S + Use to + V1 (Interrogative ?)**

- He **used to drive** a car before the accident, but now he doesn't. (Araba kullanmaya alışkındı...)
- He didn't **use to be** very hardworking when he was a student.

b. ***WOULD:*** *Used to gibi kullanılır fakat aralarında önemli bir fark vardır. Used to her iki durumda da kullanılabilirken would sadece eylem bildiren durumlarda kullanılır.*

***** (+) S + would + V1**
***** (-) S + wouldn't + V1**
***** (?) Would + S + V1**

- He **drove / used to / would drive** a car before the accident but now he doesn't.
- I **was / used to be** very shy when I had to talk in front of the people*. (Bu cümlede eylem bildirdiği için would kullanılmaz.)*

c. ***WAS / WERE + USED TO / ACCUSTOMED TO + V_{ing}:***"*Geçmişte... yapmaya alışkındım." anlamı verir.*

S + was / were used to / accustomed to + Ving / Noun

- My friends and I **were used to / accustomed to going** out after school when we were at university.

- **Present habits; "***..... yapmaya alışkınım." anlamı verir.*

S + am/is/are used to / accustomed to + Ving / Noun

- I **used to drink** tea when I was at university but I **am used to / accustomed to drinking** coffee now.
- The people **are used to / accustomed to cycling** in this town.

- **GET USED TO + Ving:** *Bu yapı alışmak anlamı verir ve her zamanda kullanılabilir.*
  - I used to go to work by bus before but these days I **am getting used to going** to work on foot. (Yürüyerek işe gitmeye alışıyorum.)
  - After I retire, I **will get used to reading** books a lot.

MODALS TEST

1. Pure carbolic acid on a suspected rabies wound ---- the incubation period but probably won't kill all the viruses; so its use ---- into general disfavour among doctors.

A) may prolong / has fallen
B) might prolong / had fallen
C) might have prolonged / might have fallen
D) will prolong / fell
E) would prolong / would have fallen

2. In the 1960s, the modernist idea that there ---- only one authentic style for the modem age ---- in favour of the idea of the plurality of styles.

A) could be / will have been rejected
B) can be / is rejected
C) could have been / is being rejected
D) could be / was rejected
E) can be / would be rejected

3. Though vitamin and mineral supplements ----, the preferred course of action is ---- food choices and eating habits.

A) might be warranted / to have improved
B) might have been warranted / having improved
C) might warrant / being improved
D) may have been warranted / to have been improved
E) may be warranted / to improve

4. Recently DNA molecules ---- to solve a particular problem in computing, leading to speculation that one day DNA-based computers ----.

A) are used / are developed
B) were used / are being developed
C) are being used / could have been developed
D) had been used / may have been developed
E) have been used / may be developed

5. Our modern knowledge of cell structure ---- without the electron microscope, first developed in the late 1930s with what ---- then the latest in electronic technology.

A) could not have been obtained / was
B) had not been obtained / had been
C) would not be obtained / has been
D) was not obtained / is
E) has not been obtained / could be

6. Western scholarship ---- impose itself on the developing world, but at last the West is beginning to realize that it has much to learn itself.

A) ought to
B) has to
C) used to
D) might
E) would

7. No one ---- the powerful influence that Plato ---- on much subsequent philosophical work.

A) disputed / will have had
B) can dispute / has had
C) had disputed / had
D) may have disputed / had had
E) will have disputed / would have had

8. Wolfram's type of research ---- to practical developments, but it ---- 50 or 100 years before these developments appear.

A) would have led / would be
B) has led / has been
C) can lead / could be
D) may lead / had been
E) leads / would have been



9. Geologists ---- that the Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the Peruvian Andes are made of debris that ---- from a neighboring landmass.

A) had found / should have eroded
B) have found / must have eroded
C) would find / could have been eroding
D) find / would be eroding
E) would have found / was eroding

10. Various agencies ---- to keep pesticide use within safe limits, and most consumers feel they ---- on them.

A) were set up / have depended
B) have been set up / can depend
C) would be set up / were depending
D) are being set up / must have depended
E) would have been set up / must depend

11. Doctors who had been studying longevity ---- an assortment of genes that ---- life span in different organisms.

A) will identify / had influenced
B) have identified / will be influencing
C) identified / will have influenced
D) had identified / could influence
E) identify / could have influenced

12. Sea bindweed Calystegia soldanella ---- a fleshyleaved cousin of the more widespread, whiteflowered hedge bindweed (C. sepium) that ---- fences and hedges everywhere in the summer.

A) might be / had clothed
B) is / clothes
C) should be / has clothed
D) could be / would have clothed
E) was / can clothe

13. Cosmologists believe that equal amounts of matter and antimatter ---- in the early universe, but since matter and antimatter annihilate each other, something ---- to create an excess of matter, leading to the universe we see today.

A) are created / happened
B) have been created / had happened
C) had been created / has happened
D) may have been created / must have happened
E) would be created / has been happening

14. Heatstroke is a life-threatening condition which ---- from extreme exposure to heat, in which a person ---- enough to lower body temperature.

A) had resulted / does not sweat
B) resulted / won’t sweat
C) has resulted / would not sweat
D) results / cannot sweat
E) will result / did not sweat

15 I can still remember my excitement when I ---- for the first time how one’s understanding of the concepts of probability and risk ---- to and enhance diagnostic and therapeutic problems in clinical care.

A) saw / could be applied
B) had seen / could have been applied
C) could see / will be applied
D) have seen / was applied
E) see / had been applied

16. ---- missing heat-shield tiles or a failed undercarriage door have allowed the airframe---?

A) Could / to melt
B) Would / melt
C) Might / to be melting
D) Can / melting
E) Will / be melting

17. Common fungicides ---- for the puzzlingly high levels of DDT still found in some soils, even in regions where this potent insecticide ---- decades ago.

A) are blamed / would have been banned
B) could be to blame / was banned
C) were blamed / must be banned
D) might be blamed / would be banned
E) are to blame / has been banned

18. For a long time, scientists believed that functional deficits in certain brain regions ---- autism – the result of complications in brain structure that no change in wiring among neural networks ----.

A) might cause / had fixed
B) caused / could fix
C) have caused / fixes
D) cause / could have fixed
E) would have caused / fixed

19. We ---- chemistry as the science of the composition and structure of materials and of the changes that materials ----.

A) had defined / underwent
B) can define / undergo
C) have defined / had undergone
D) defined / will have undergone
E) define / would have undergon

20. Scientists ---- various methods over the years to search for genes that ---- to the development of human intelligence.

A) have used / may have contributed
B) use / will contribute
C) used / have contributed
D) had used / contribute
E) are using / should contribute

21. New experiments on animals ---- hope that a cure based on transplanting stem cells --- a reality in the future for patients with Parkinson's disease.

A) could have given / had become
B) gave / becomes
C) will give / has become
D) give / could become
E) had given / became

22. Migraine-patients who go untreated for too long ---- structural changes in their brains, so they ---- proper therapy.

A) are incurring / insisted on
B) incurred / would insist on
C) incur / used to insist on
D) must incur / would have insisted on
E) may incur / should insist on

23. Japanese researchers ---- that tomato juice ---- prevent emphysema, a smoking-related lung disease.

A) will say / may have helped
B) said / will have helped
C) say / had helped
D) have said / could help
E) had said / will help

24. Rising health insurance costs and harsh social stigmas ---- many employers to overlook workers' mental health needs, but ignoring the problem ---- more than addressing it.

A) will cause / had cost
B) cause / will have cost
C) are causing / may have cost
D) caused / has cost
E) have caused / should have cost

25. Julius Caesar ---- a great historian if the making of history ---- him the time and the inclination to write it.

A) could be / could have allowed
B) would be / allowed
C) had been / would have allowed
D) would have been / could allow
E) could have been / had allowed

CEVAP ANAHTARI				
1.A	2.D	3.E	4.E	5.A
6.C	7.B	8.C	9.B	10.B
11.D	12.B	13.D	14.D	15.A
16.A	17.B	18.B	19.B	20.A
21.D	22.E	23.D	24.C	25.E

5. PASSIVE VOICE

5.1. PASSIVE FORMS

- *İngilizcede cümleler Türkçede olduğu gibi **ETKEN (Active)** ve **EDİLGEN (Passive)** diye ikiye ayrılır.*

	Türkçe	İngilizce
Etken yapı	Ben evimi temizlerim.	I clean my house.
Edilgen yapı	Evim (benim tarafımdan) temizlenir.	My house is cleaned (by me).

- *Bir cümlenin Passive olabilmesi için fillin mutlaka geçişli fiil (nesne alabilen fiill) olması gerekir. Kimi ve neye sorularına cevap vermelidir. Geçişsiz fiillerle Passive cümle oluşturulamaz.*

Geçişli fiillere örnekler	wash, read, write, clean, develop, tell … etc.
Geçişsiz fiillere örnekler	come, go, rain, snow, walk, run… etc.

- Passive'e çevrilemeyen zaman yapıları da vardır. Passive yapılabilen zaman yapıları aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

ZAMANLAR	ETKEN CÜMLELER	EDİLGEN CÜMLELER
Present Simple Tense (am/is/are (not) V3)	I clean my house.	My house is cleaned.
Present Continuous Tense (am/is/are (not) being V3)	I am cleaning my house.	My house is being cleaned.
Past Tense (was/were (not) V3)	I cleaned my house.	My house was cleaned.
Past Continuous Tense (was/were (not) being V3)	I was cleaning my house.	My house was being cleaned.
Present Perfect Tense (have/has(not) been V3)	I have cleaned my house.	My house has been cleaned
Past Perfect Tense (had(not) been V3)	I had cleaned my house.	My house had been cleaned.
Future Tense *(will(not) be V3) ***(**am/is/are(not) going to be V3) *(would(not) be V3) * (was/were(not) going to be V3)	I will clean my house. I am going to clean my house. I would clean my house. I was going to clean my house.	My house will be cleaned. My house is going to be cleaned. My house would be cleaned. My house was going to be cleaned.
Future Perfect tense (will (not) have been V3) (would (not) have been V3)	I will have cleaned my house. I would have cleaned my house.	My house will have been cleaned. My house would have been cleaned.

5.2. USAGES OF PASSIVE (Edilgen Yapıların Kullanım Yerleri)

- *Eylemi yapanın önemi olmadığında;*
  - The rubbish is collected everyday.
  - After the accident, the injured driver was taken to hospital immediately.

- *Eylemi yapan kişinin belli olmadığı durumlarda;*
  - My car was stolen last night.
  - The old car has just been sold in an auction.
- *Özne kişileri nitelediğinde;*
  - They are supposed to be lived under these circumstances in Africa.
  - All the candidates will be required to submit a project.

5.3. PASSIVE WITH "BY"

- *Eylemin kim tarafından yapıldığını ifade etmek istediğimizde;*
  - Hamlet was written **by** Shakespeare.
  - The next symposium will be organized **by** our university next year.

- *Eylemin kim tarafından yapıldığı bilinmediği durumlarda* ***by*** *yapısı kullanılmaz;*
  - *Coal is mined in Zonguldak.*
  - *Paper is made from wood.*

5.4. PASSIVE WITH "GET"

- *Get yapısı "to be" yerine kullanılabilir*;
  - I was bored last night, so I went out for a drink. (durum bildirir)
  - I did not know anybody at the meal, so I **got** bored. (değişkenlik bildirir)

5.5. QUESTION FORMS OF PASSIVE

SORU YAPISI;

- Active: Is Ann taking a photo now?
- **Passive: Is** the photo **being taken** by Ann?
- Active: When did Mike maket his film?
- **Passive:** When **was** the film **made** by Jake?
- Active : Who brokethis window?
- **Passive:** <u>Who</u> **was** this window **broken** <u>by</u>?
  (<u>By whom</u> was this window broken?)
- Active: Who does she play this game with?
- **Passive:** Who **is** the game **played** with?
  (<u>With whom</u> **is** the game **played**?)
- Active: What have they done for the exam?
- **Passive: What has been done** for the exam?



5.6. PASSIVE WITH TWO OBJECTS

- **Give somebody something – give something to somebody**
- **Send somebody something – send something to somebody**
- **Award somebody something – award something to somebody**
- **Provide somebody with something – provide something for somebody**
- **Serve somebody something – serve something to somebody**
- **Hand somebody something – hand something to somebody**

Active;

- I gave **her** **some flowers** for our anniversary.

1 2

OR

- I gave **some flowers** **to her** for our anniversary.

12

Passive;

- **She** was given some flowers for our anniversary.

OR

- **Some flowers** are given to her for our anniversary.

5.7. PASSIVE WITH "BORN"

*Doğmak anlamında kullanılan **"to be born"** yapısı hep Passive şeklinde kullanılır*.

- I **was born** in 1979.
- The twins **were born** yesterday.

5.8. PASSIVE WITH MODALS

Modal + be + past paritciple

will can may should ought to had better had to must am / is / are supposed to was / were supposed to	be	done

- The windows **should be cleaned**.
- The people **were supposed to be informed** about the event

Modal + have been + past participle

should shouldn't can't must ought to	have been	done

Örnekler:

- He was driving fast and carelessly so he had an accident. The car **shouldn't have been driven** fast and carelessly.
- He **must have been told** about the bad news; otherwise, he wouldn't be upset now.

5.9. STATIVE PASSIVE

- *Bazı cümlelerde fiillerin üçüncü hali cümlede sıfat işlevi görür.*
  - I am very **interested** in meeting new people**.**
  - When we came to the house, the window was **broken**.
  - The film was boring so I was **bored**.
- *Stative Passive bildiren fiillerin çoğu bir preposition'la kullanılır.*
  - I have been **married to** him for two years.
  - I am sure he will be **impressed with** this year's report.

Verb	Preposition
derived terrified	from
crowded annoyed equipped blessed pleased connected fed up impressed associated synchronized provided	with

Verb	Preposition
involved	in
related used opposed addicted engoged engaged accustomed committed	to
scared tired	of
based	on
prepared	for
confused	about

5.10. PASSIVE WITH GERUND & INFINITIVE

- *Enjoy, hate, like, love gibi fiiller hem nesne alabilen hem de nesne alamayan fiillerdir. Sadece nesne aldıkları zaman Passive olarak kullanılabilirler.*
  - I hate **laughing** at people *(nesnesiz)*
  - I hate someone **laughing** at me. *(nesneli)*
  - I hate **being laughed** at. *(passive)*
  - I want to pass the exam. *(nesnesiz)*
  - The manager wants us to finish the report by next Friday. *(nesneli)*
  - We **are wanted** to finish the report by next Friday. (passive)
  - The manager wants the report to be finished by next Friday. (passive)



5.11. MAIN CLAUSE + NOUN CLAUSE PASSIVE

- *İki cümleli Passive şu şekillerde oluşabilir.*

  "People **say** that he **works** as a director."

  Passive 1:- It **is said** that he **work**s as a director.

  Passive 2:- He **is said to work** as a director.

NOTE

Say, believe, consider, think, report, claim, understand, estimate, expect, assume, suppose gibi fiiller çoğunlukla bu yapıyla kullanılan fiillerdir.

Tenselere göre Passiveler:

Present (am is are)	People **say** that he is a director	It is said that he **is** a director.	He **is said to be** a director.
Simple Present	People **say** that he **works** as a director	It **is said** that he **work**s as a director	He **is said to work** as a director
Present Progressive	People **say** that he **is working** as a director	It **is said** that he **is working** as a director	He **is said to be working** as a director
Past (was /were)	People **say** that he **was** a director	It **is said** that he **was** a director.	He **is said to have been** a director.
Simple Past	People **say** that he **worked** as a director	It **is said** that he **worked** as a director	He **is said to have worked** as a director
Past Progressive	People **say** that he **was working** as a director	It **is said** that he **was working** as a director	He **is said to have been working** as a director
Present Perfect	People **say** that he has **worked** as a director	It **is said** that he has **worked** as a director	He **is said to have worked** as a director
Future Tense	People **say** that he will/is going to **work** as a director	It **is said** that he **will/ is going to work** as a director	He **is said to work** as a director
Present Passive	People **say** that he **is elected**.	It **is said** that he **is elected**.	He **is said to be elected.**
Past Passive	People **say** that he **was elected**.	It **is said** that he **was elected**.	He **is said to have been elected.**

TENSES-PASSIVES TEST

1. By the end of the week he ---- the first stage of the treatment, and we'll know then if he ---- well to it.

A) would have completed / responded
B) has completed / was responding
C) will have completed / is responding
D) is completing / has responded
E) will complete / will respond

2. When photography first appeared, some people predicted that it ---- the death of painting.

A) will have caused
B) will cause
C) would have caused
D) caused
E) would cause

3. Ever since the advent of Industrialization, social scientists ---- the term "the masses" to "the people".

A) have preferred
B) had preferred
C) will have preferred
D) would have preferred
E) would prefer

4. The use of sweeteners in food manufacturing ---- steadily over the past two decades and ---- no signs of abating.

A) would rise / will show
B) had risen / would show
C) has risen / shows
D) would have risen / had shown
E) rose / will show

5. A new book ---- which ---- to give the interested layman an overall picture of modern medicine.

A) is being published / will have been designed
B) has been published / is designed
C) had been published / had designed
D) would have been published / was designed
E) will have been published / is being designed

6. Soon, with all these advances in technology, patients with weak hearts ---- from the comfort of their own homes.

A) will have been monitored
B) are being monitored
C) will be monitored
D) would be monitored
E) have been monitored

7. Until the time of World War II, it ---- that human beings ---- to the requirements of technological systems with great ease.

A) is assumed / adapted
B) has been assumed / were adapting
C) was assumed / are adapting
D) had been assumed / could adapt
E) assumed / have adapted

8. In his acknowledgement, the writer thanked his wife for the support she ---- him while he ---- the book.

A) had given / was writing
B) gave / is writing
C) gives / has been writing
D) has given / will be writing
E) was giving / had written



9. Since Swedish industrial relationships ---- so many fundamental changes, it is hardly surprising that the existence of a "Swedish model"----.

A) were undergoing / will be questioned
B) underwent / has been questioned
C) had undergone / had been questioned
D) are undergoing / was being questioned
E) have undergone / is being questioned

10. The cell theory ---- in 1855 by Rudolph Virchow, who stated that new cells ---- only by the division of previously existing cells.

A) was put forward / are formed
B) would be put forward / were formed
C) has been put forward / had been formed
D) is put forward / form
E) was being put forward / formed

11. Although the concept of evolution ---- by philosophers and naturalists through the ages, it was Charles Darwin who first ---- the theory of evolution to the notice of the general public.

A) was discussed / had brought
B) had been discussed / brought
C) was being discussed / has brought
D) has been discussed / brings
E) might be discussed / had to bring

12. Since Taiwan ---- its recession the retail clothing industry ---- very badly.

A) has entered / would have been doing
B) had entered / would do
C) would enter / has done
D) was entering / will be doing
E) entered / has been doing

13. The robot has just the sort of features that ---- to Japanese consumers when it ---- on sale there later this year.

A) would appeal / went
B) will appeal / goes
C) have appealed / went
D) appeal / will go
E) are appealing / is going

14. America ---- that some of the commodities Iraq was allowed to import under the oil-for- food programme ---- military uses.

A) argued / could have had
B) has argued / will have had
C) had argued /would have had
D) was arguing / can have had
E) would argue / can have been having

15. The discontent that ---- in many countries at last ---- an outlet in the wave of revolutions which spread across Europe in 1646.

A) was brewing / had found
B) had been brewing / found
C) brewed / will find
D) has been brewing / has found
E) would be brewing / was finding

16. Unfortunately, there ---- as yet no evidence to suggest that a surge of growth in the US economy ---- more Jobs.

A) is / is creating
B) was/has created
C) has been / will have created
D) will be / created
E) had been / was creating

17. Tradition generally ---- the introduction of chocolate to France to Jewish chocolate- makers who ---- in Bayonne In 1609, having been hounded out of first Spain and than Portugal.

A) attributes / settled
B) has attributed / had settled
C) attributed / have settled
D) would attribute / were settling
E) is attributing / had been settling

18. This particular rocket motor ---- to burn out after about 65 seconds, after which the craft ---- to coast upward for about 20 seconds.

A) was being designed / has continued
B) had been designed / will continue
C) was designed / had continued
D) would be designed / continued
E) has been designed / continues

19. The company's involvement in refrigeration ---- as early as 1918, but more than a decade sale ---- poor.

A) began / remained
B) had begun / have remained
C) was beginning / are remaining
D) has begun / would remain
E) would begin / had remained

20. Britain ---- French and German demands that the EU ---- to plan and run its own military operations.

A) is accepting / will have been able
B) accepted / has been able
C) had accepted / was able
D) accepts / had been able
E) has accepted / should be able

21. For most people exchange rates ---- how much they ---- when they go on holiday abroad.

A) determine / can spend
B) determined / had spent
C) have determined / will have spent
D) had determined / spent
E) would determine / could have spent

22. On a broader scientific level, undersea mapping ---- fundamental knowledge about the Geological forces that ---- the ocean floor.

A) will provide / would shape
B) had provided / had shaped
C) would provide / will shape
D) is providing / shape
E) provides / would have shaped

23. Seahorses ---- too exotic for British waters, but a new study ---- that two species live and breed around Britain's shores.

A) will seem / would find
B) seemed / had found
C) have seemed / may find
D) would seem / is finding
E) seem / has found

24. Some Italian film-makers believe that once Americans ---- making films in Rome again, local films ---- as well.

A) would start / had flourished
B) have started / will have flourished
C) will start / are flourishing
D) start / will flourish
E) started / would flourish



25. The US presidential election of 1800 ---- notorious on account of the unforeseen constitutional problems it ----.

A) is / has presented
B) has been / presented
C) would be / presents
D) had been / would present
E) was / presented

26. Earthquake rupture ---- to occur by enlargement of a crack, but more recent observations ---- a "pulse-like" mode of rupture enlargement.

A) had been thought / would be indicated
B) can be thought / had indicated
C) was thought / will have indicated
D) has been thought / indicate
E) must be thought / may have indicated

27. Cosmologists are addressing some of the fundamental questions that people ---- to resolve over the centuries through philosophical thinking, but they ---- this based on systematic observation and quantitative methodology.

A) would attempt / have done
B) attempt / will do
C) may attempt / did
D) attempted / should do
E) have attempted / are doing

28. From the year 1665, when Robert Hooke ---- cells, until the middle of the twentieth century, biologists ---- only light microscopes for viewing cells.

A) used to discover / could have had
B) had discovered / would have
C) discovered / had
D) has discovered / have had
E) could discover / have

29. Since 1997, when the spacecraft ''The Mars Global Surveyor'' ---- over the surface of Mars for the first time, scientists ---- by the considerable magnetic anomalies identified on the planet.

A) has flown / are intrigued
B) flies / were intrigued
C) had flown / had been intrigued
D) was flying / may have been intrigued
E) flew / have been intrigued

30. In 1998, 16 per cent of the world's coral reefs ---- by bleaching caused by El Nino, but half of those reefs ---- signs of recovery, especially in protected areas where it is illegal to harvest coral.

A) have been killed / showed
B) were killed / are showing
C) had been killed / would have shown
D) have been killed / show
E) could be killed / had shown

31. French authorities ---- trials of gene therapy after a boy ---- a disease similar to leukaemia.

A) had suspended / has contracted
B) suspend / may have contracted
C) suspended / contracts
D) will have suspended / had contracted
E) have suspended / contracted

32. Since 1985, Bolivia ---- economic changes that ---- phenomenally successful.

A) implemented / had been
B) has implemented / have been
C) was implementing / were
D) implements / are
E) had implemented / will be

33. For a long time, psychologists ---- that major personality makeovers ---- impossible.

A) have believed / are
B) believe / are going to be
C) believed / will be
D) would have believed / have been
E) had believed / had been

34. When Germany ---- Yugoslavia 1941, Bosnia and Herzegovina ----- part of the Nazi-controlled Croatia.

A) has invaded / had been made
B) had invaded / would have been made
C) invaded / were made
D) invades / have been made
E) was to invade / could have been made

35. There ---- no doubt that the oil sector ---- the basis of the Iraqi economy for many years to come.

A) has been / may have formed
B) is / will form
C) was / has formed
D) had been / formed
E) will be / would form

36. Geology and biology ---- since life ----.

A) are intertwined / has begun
B) were intertwined / had begun
C) have been intertwined / began
D) would be intertwined / begins
E) could be intertwined / will begin

37. Rockets ---- to have originated with the Chinese before the thirteenth century, which is when they ---- to appear in Europe.

A) may be believed / were beginning
B) could be believed / have begun
C) were believed / had begun
D) have been believed / could begin
E) are believed / began

38. Prevention is the ideal way to approach pain, and several educational programmes that ---- workers to avoid lower back injuries ---- some effectiveness.

A) are training / would show
B) would train / had shown
C) have trained / showed
D) train / have shown
E) trained / will show

39. Psychologists, psychiatrists and neuroscientists ---- for years over how much of our behaviour ---- driven by our genes versus the environment in which we grow up and live.

A) had argued / had been
B) used to argue / would be
C) have argued / is
D) argue / would have been
E) argued / will be

40. Although 25 to 30 per cent of all people ---- some form of excessive mood disturbance during their lifetime, only about 10 per cent ---- a disorder severe enough to require medical attention.

A) would experience / have had
B) experienced / will have had
C) had experienced / had had
D) will have experienced / would have
E) experience / have

41. In the US, the percentage of obese people ---- over the past two decades, and at present, 35% of the population ---- overweight.

A) could have doubled / would be
B) had doubled / was
C) has doubled / is
D) would double / will be
E) doubled / has been

42. The Pyramid of the Sun ---- in stages in the second and third centuries A.D. and ---- about 200 feet high and 700 feet in length.

A) was built / measures
B) had been built / may measure
C) could have been built / was to measure
D) has been built / would measure
E) could be built / had measured

43. Sub-Saharan Africa ---- at a relatively stable rate since the mid-1990s, and its growth ---- in the following years.

A) was growing / continues
B) has been growing / should continue
C) has grown / should have continued
D) grew / has continued
E) is growing / will have continued

44. In a clever experiment carried out during the 1980s, a team of psychologists at Cornell University ---- that being in a happy mood ---- people generate more creative solutions to problems.

A) have found / will help
B) had found / helped
C) are to find / would help
D) found / helps
E) would find / has helped

45. Scientists ---- that by the year 2050, robot brains based on computers that have the ability to execute 100 trillion instructions per second ---- rivalling human intelligence.

A) are predicting / are starting
B) have predicted / would start
C) predicted / would have started
D) predict / will start
E) would predict / will have started

46. NASA ---- experiments on the surface of the moon for eight years when they ---- them down in 1977 for financial reasons.

A) conducted / would have to shut
B) has been conducting / have to shut
C) had been conducting / had to shut
D) was conducting / have had to shut
E) would have conducted / would have had to shut

47. It is hoped that alternative forms of energy, such as wind energy and geothermal energy, ---- more widely used in the near future, once technical problems ---- completely resolved.

A) become / had been
B) are becoming / will be
C) will become / are
D) have become / were
E) would have become / have been

48. For a long time, scientists ---- by the fact that the French ---- to eat fatty diets rich in red meat but to live as long as those on lean and vegetarian diets.

A) had been intrigued / are tending
B) were intrigued / would have tended
C) would be intrigued / have been tending
D) will have been intrigued / would tend
E) have been intrigued / tend

49. Although people ---- with both "good" brown fat cells and normal white fat cells, usually the former ---- after infancy.

A) have been born / lose
B) were born / will lose
C) are born / are lost
D) had been born / had lost
E) are to be born / had been lost

50. As part of an effort by the UK government to track down people at risk of a heart attack, British doctors ---- to investigate the family history of those of their patients who ---- high cholesterol.

A) had been told / are having
B) are telling / have had
C) would be told / will have
D) have been told / have
E) had told / had had

51. The latest research finding that older adults are generally happier than younger ones ---- superficially at odds with many studies that ---- older people are at higher risk for depression and other mental health problems.

A) seems / have found
B) seemed / will find
C) has seemed / would find
D) had seemed / have been finding
E) could have seemed / would have found

52. In Britain, the highest-level medical jobs continue to be dominated by men of 55 or more, but these distinguished consultants and professors ---- within the next ten years, and this ---- more women to reach the top tier.

A) will have been retiring / is allowing
B) have retired / allowed
C) would have retired / will be allowing
D) had been retiring / has allowed
E) will be retiring / will allow

53. Janet Malcolm, who is an admired photographer and ---- pictures since the early 1960s, generally ---- her summers photographing people and places in Africa.

A) took / has been spending
B) had been taking / will spend
C) has been taking / spends
D) takes / has spent
E) had taken / would spend

54. Without television cameras, the famine now ravaging Ethiopia ---- the attention of the well-fed world that ---- with offers of money and other forms of aid.

A) won't have caught / will respond
B) did not catch / responded
C) will not catch / had responded
D) would not have caught / has responded
E) is not catching / is responding



55. The finest achievement of Europe's post-1945 leaders was their recognition that, unless Germany ---- into the evolving Western system, insecurity ---- across the continent.

A) has been integrated / had reigned
B) had been integrated / has reigned
C) is integrated / reigned
D) integrates / will reign
E) was integrated / would reign

56. Our sense of self ---- by the roles and qualities that our peers and teachers ---- to us.

A) was formed / have assigned
B) is formed / assign
C) is being formed / will be assigning
D) had been formed / assigned
E) will have been formed / would assign

57. It is hoped that the construction of the world's tallest residential building, the Chicago Spire, which ---- at the end of last year, ---- by late 2018

A) was commenced / will have been completed
B) commences / will complete
C) has been commenced / would be completed
D) has commenced / has been completed
E) had commenced / is to be completed

58. Humanity ---- an unusual period of food surplus since the Green Revolution ---- in the mid-1960s.

A) enjoyed / was beginning
B) was enjoying / had begun
C) has enjoyed / began
D) has been enjoying / has begun
E) is enjoying / would begin

59. During the past 40 years, research ---- to support the hypothesis that physical activity ---- with both cardiovascular health and improved psychological functioning.

A) is accumulating / has been associated
B) accumulates / will be associated
C) accumulated / had been associated
D) has been accumulating / would be associated
E) has accumulated / is associated

60. On long space flights, astronauts' bones ----, much as if they ---- from osteoporosis, at a rate of 1-2% per month.

A) thin / were suffering
B) will thin / suffer
C) are thinning / have suffered
D) will have thinned / would have suffered
E) have thinned / will suffer

61. When governments finally ---- measures to control the spread of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in March 2003, the infection ---- more than 580 lives in 29 countries.

A) had taken / has already cost
B) had taken / were already costing
C) were taking / are already costing
D) took / had already cost
E) were taken / already cost

62. Imagine what your life would be like if you ---- one morning and everything you ---- had been forgotten!

A) wake up / have ever learned
B) woke up / had ever learned
C) had woken up / ever learned
D) will wake up / ever learn
E) have woken up / will ever learn

63. Imhotep, god of medicine, ---- as a mythological figure in the minds of many scholars until the end of the 19th century, when it ---- that he was a real historical personage.

A) existed / was established
B) has existed / has been established
C) had existed / was being established
D) will exist / will have been established
E) exists / had been established

64. People who ---- it hard to give up smoking often ---- outside assistance.

A) are finding / are sought
B) had found / are seeking
C) could have found / will seek
D) find / seek
E) would have found / had been sought

65. Although alcohol consumption *per capita* ---- a peak in the United States during the first three decades of the 19th century, now it ---- down in all age groups.

A) reached / is going
B) has reached / goes
C) will reach / will go
D) was reaching / went
E) would reach / has gone

66. For more than three thousand years, from the age of the pharaohs until the 1500s, people ---- that the sun, the stars, and the planets ---- around the earth.

A) have believed / had moved
B) believe / have moved
C) had believed / move
D) were believing / could have moved
E) believed / moved

67. A battery cell that ---- popular during the nineteenth century ---- in 1836 by the English chemist John Frederick Daniell.

A) had become / had been constructed
B) would have become / has been constructed
C) is to become / is constructed
D) became / was constructed
E) will become / may have been constructed

68. Cells that ---- the fastest, such as those in the blood-forming tissues in bone marrow, ---- most seriously by nuclear radiations.

A) will divide / must have been affected
B) have divided / had been affected
C) divided / will be affected
D) had divided / have been affected
E) divide / are affected

69. Some new research findings ---- that growing old ---- from stress and oxidative damage to cells and DNA.

A) suggest / may not result
B) suggested / has not resulted
C) will suggest / did not result
D) had suggested / would not result
E) have suggested / had not resulted

70. According to a study led by a group of researchers in Britain, breast screening ---- the number of breast cancer deaths by 30 per cent since the national campaign ---- in 1989.

A) reduced / has been introduced
B) has reduced / was introduced
C) reduces / is introduced
D) may reduce / should be introduced
E) was reducing / had been introduced



71. Since the early 1990s, people ---- to professionals called “life coaches” for help in managing majör changes in their lives in the general belief that they ---- solutions.

A) had turned / might have provided
B) turned / are providing
C) have turned / could have provided
D) are turning / had provided
E) have been turning / provide

72. Contrary to the prevailing economic view, some experts ---- that more free trade ---- the global crisis.

A) have said / would not have eased
B) said / is not going to ease
C) are saying / had not eased
D) say / will not ease
E) were saying / has not eased

73. To help secure the Union’s frontiers against illegal immigrants, the European Union ---- ideas for a 21st century integrated border management system that ---- heavily on advanced technology.

A) considered / has been relying
B) is considering / will rely
C) had considered / relies
D) would consider / had relied
E) will be considering / relied

74. Psychologists from many different countries ---- their findings in an effort to understand the mystery of how the brain ----.

A) combined / had functioned
B) have combined / functions
C) combine / functioned
D) will combine / was functioning
E) had combined / has functioned

75. Over the last few years, physicians ---- pharmacogenetic testing to identify thousands of childhood leukaemia sufferers whose genes ---- them to a severe reaction to certain drugs.

A) have used / predispose
B) used / would have predisposed
C) had used / will predispose
D) were using / must predispose
E) use / had predisposed

CEVAP ANAHTARI						
1. C	2.E	3.A	4.C	5.B	6.C	7.D
8.A	9.E	10.A	11.B	12.E	13.D	14.A
15.B	16.A	17.A	18.E	19.A	20.E	21.A
22.D	23.E	24.D	25.E	26.D	27.E	28.C
29.E	30.B	31.E	32.B	33.A	34.C	35.B
36.C	37.E	38.D	39.C	40.E	41.C	42.A
43.B	44.D	45.D	46.C	47.C	48.E	49.C
50.D	51.A	52.E	53.C	54.D	55.E	56.B
57.A	58.C	59.E	60.B	61.D	62.B	63.A
64.D	65.A	66.E	67.D	68.E	69.A	70.B
71.E	72.D	73.B	74.B	75.A		

6. GERUND & INFINITIVE

- *Gerund ve Infinitive dediğimiz fiiller cümlede isim gibi işlev gören fiillerdir.* ***Gerund****fiile -***ing*** *takısının eklenmesiyle, i****nfinitive*** *ise* ***to*** *ekiyle ya da* ***fiilin yalın halde*** *kullanılmasıyla elde edilir.*
  - **Jogging** is the best way to be fit. (özne görevinde gerund)
  - I hate **sleeping** too much. (nesne görevinde gerund)
  - I need **to study** hard. (nesne görevinde infinitive)
  - **To communicate** with this girl is very difficult. (özne görevinde infinitive)

6.1. GERUND

- *Gerund cümlede özne görevi üstlenebilir;*
  - **Watching** television is his favorite hobby at nights. (Geceleri TV izlemek onun en favori hobisidir.)
- *Gerund cümlede nesne görevi üstlenebilir;*
  - The man near us <u>admitted</u> **kidnapping** the child. (Yanımızdaki adam çocuğu kaçırdığını kabul etti.)

- *Gerund alan fiiller:*

admit (kabul etmek)	delay (ertelemek)	involve (katılmak)	recollect (hatırlamak)
anticipate (tahmin etmek)	deny (yalanlamak)	keep (saklamak)	remember (hatırlamak)
appreciate (takdir etmek)	detest (nefret etmek)	mean (ifade etmek)	resent (gücenmek)
avoid (sakınmak)	discuss (tartışmak)	mention (anlamına gelmek)	resist (karşı koymak)
can't help (elinde olmamak)	dislike (hoşlanmamak)	mind (önemsemek)	risk (risk almak)
can't stand (katlanmamak)	enjoy (hoşlanmak)	miss (önemsemek)	stop (durmak)
complete (tamamlamak)	finish (bitirmek)	postpone (ertelemek)	suggest (önermek)
contemplate (tasarlamak)	imagine (hayal etmek)	practice (uygulamak)	

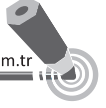
- The doctors <u>suggested</u> **taking** the pills three times a day.
- They have <u>avoided</u> **operating** him.

NOTE

- *"**excuse**" (affetmek)ve "**understand**" (anlamak) fiilleri de bu gruba dahildir fakat bunlar, kendilerinden sonra iyelik sıfatı isterler.*

*Ex: Nobody can excuse their **leaving** early.*
*The patient will understand his **recovering** soon.*

- *Bir preposition (edat)'dan sonra isim gelir; fiil gelecek ise fiilin isim hali olan Gerund kullanılır.*
  - I am looking forward **to** <u>graduating</u> from the university. (Üniversiteyi bitirmeyi dört gözle bekliyorum.)
  - She has objected **to** <u>being</u> an engineer. (O, mühendis olmaya karşı çıktı.)
  - I prefer listening to music **to** <u>watching</u> TV. (Müzik dinlemeyi, TV izlemeye tercih ederim



KURAL: Preposition+ Gerund

abstain from (çekinmek)	feel like (gibi hissetmek)
apologize for (özürdilemek)	forget about (unutmak)
argue about (tartışmak)	forgive for (bağışlamak)
accuse of (suçlu olmak)	insist on (ısrar etmek)
believe in (inanmak)	involve in (katılmak)
blame for (suçlamak)	look forward to (dört gözle beklemek)
comment on (yorumlamak)	keep from (-den saklamak)
complain about (şikayet etmek)	object to (karşı çıkmak)
consist of (içermek / -den okumak)	participate in (katılmak)
care about (önemsemek)	plan on (planlamak)
concentrate on (konsantre olmak)	prevent from (önlemek)
complain about (şikayet etmek)	punish for (cezalandırmak)
congrulate on (tebrik etmek)	refer to (ifade etmek)
deal with (ilgilenmek/çözmek)	stop from (vazgeçirmek)
decide against (aleyhinde karar vermek)	suspect of (şüphelenmek)
depend on (bağlı olmak)	take advantage of (faydalanmak)
dream of (hayal kurmak)	talk about (e hakkında konuşmak)
deter from (vazgeçirmek)	think about / of (düşünmek)
devote to (adamak)	thank for (minnettar olmak)
discourage from (cesaretini kırmak)	warn about / against (uyarmak)
exposed to (maruz kalmak)	worry about (endişelenmek)

- ***Gerund alan yapılar;***
  - **a. There's no point in;** *(bir anlamı yok)*
    - There is no point in **wearing** coat. in this weather (Bu ılık havada kaban giymenin bir anlamı yok).
  - **b. It's worth;** *(yapmaya değer)*
    - It's worth **tasting** the fruit. It's really delicious. (O meyveyi tatmaya değer.)
  - **c. It's no use / good;** *(bir anlamı yok)*
    - It's no use / good **trying** to persuade her. She has already decided to leave him. (Onu ikna etmeye çalışmanın bir anlamı yok.)

- ***Perfect Gerund:*** *Yüklem ile Gerund alan yapılar arasında zaman farkı var ise bu yapıya ihtiyaç duyarız. Eğer* ***gerund*** *yapı yüklemden önce gerçekleştiyse bu farkı vermek için "****doing****" yerine "****having done****" kullanabiliriz.*
  - The student **denied** that he **had cheated** in the examination. *(Sınavda kopya çekme eylemi önce, yalanlama eylemi daha sonra gerçekleşmektedir.)*

    The student denied **cheating / having cheated** in the examination.
  - The committee mentioned that they had met to help the poor countries.

    The committee mentioned **meeting / having met** to help the poor countries.

NOTE

Deny ve admit fiilleri bu yapıda en yaygın olarak kullanılan fiillerdir.

6.2. INFINITIVE

- *Infinitive cümlede özne görevi üstlenebilir;*
  - **To watch** television is his favorite hobby at nights.
- *Infinitive cümlede nesne görevi üstlenebilir;*

- All children <u>deserve</u> **to have** a good family.

NOTE

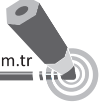
*Genelde cümlenin öznesinin Gerund veya Infinitive olması fark etmez ancak Gerund daha **genel** bir durumu, Infinitive ise daha **özel** bir durumu ifade eder.*

- ***Listening** to music is my favorite activity. (Müzik dinlemek benim favori aktivitem)*
- ***To listen** to rock music is my favorite activity.*

- *Infinitive alan fiiller ve isimler:*

afford (gücü yetmek)	challenge (meydan okumak)	encourage (cesaretlendirmek)	learn (öğrenmek)	pretend (rol yapmak)	tempt (özendirmek)
agree (aynı fikirde olmak)	command (emretmek)	expect (ummak)	manage (üstesinden gelmek)	proceed (devam etmek)	tend (eğilimi olmak)
appear (ayarlamak)	compel (zorlamak)	fail (başarısız olmak)	mean (kastetmek)	prove (kanıtlamak)	threaten (tehdit etmek)
arrange (görünmek / ortaya çıkmak)	convince (ikna etmek)	forbid (yasaklamak)	need (ihtiyacı olmak)	refuse (hatırlatmak)	urge (ısrar etmek)
advise (öğüt vermek)	care (önemsemek)	force (zorlamak)	offer (teklif etmek)	remind (hatırlamak)	volunteer (gönüllü olmak)
allow (izin vermek)	claim (iddaa etmek)	happen (olmak)	order (sipariş vermek, emir vermek)	request (istemek)	warn (uyarmak)
ask (sormak)	consent (izin vermek)	hesitate (tereddüt etmek)	oblige (zorunda bırakmak)	require (gerektirmek)	wish (ummak)
appoint (tayin etmek)	decide (karar vermek)	hope (ummak)	permit (izin vermek)	seem (gözükmek)	wait (beklemek)
beg (yalvarmak)	demand (talep etmek)	hire (kiralamak)	persuade (ikna etmek)	struggle (çabalamak)	want (istemek)
choose (seçmek)	deserve (haketmek)	implore (rica etmek)	prefer (tercih etmek)	swear (yemin etmek)	would like (istemek)
cause (neden olmak)	direct (yönetmek)	instruct (talimat vermek)	promise (söz vermek)	teach (öğretmek)	
caution (uyarmak)	dare (cesaret etmek)	invite (davet etmek)	prepare (hazırlamak)	tell (söylemek)	

- I have <u>chosen</u> **to be** at home because I don't want go out. (Evde olmayı tercih etmek...)
- Nobody <u>dares</u> **to shout** at him. (Hiç kimse ona bağırmaya cesaret edemez.)



- ***Perfect Infinitive:*** *Bu yapı da aynen Perfect Gerund'da olduğu gibi yüklemle eylemin farklı zamanlarda yapıldığını ifade etmek için kullanılır. Eğer Infinitive yapı yüklemden önce gerçekleştiyse bu farkı vermek için* **to have done** *şeklinde değiştirilir.*
  - I am happy that I have heard good news about the wounded soldiers. *(Birinci "have heard" eylemi "am happy" eyleminden önce gerçekleşmiştir).*

    I am happy **to have heard** good news about the wounded soldiers. *(Yaralı askerlerle ilgili iyi haberler duyduğuma sevindim).*

  - He claimed that he had seen a man in their garden at midnight. *(Geceyarısı bahçelerinde bir adam gördüğünü idda etti).*

    He claimed **to have seen** a man in their garden at midnight.

NOTE

Bu yapı, gerçek olmayan olaylardan bahsederken modal fiillerle de kullanılır. (should, would, could etc.)

- *You* **needn't have waited** *for the doctor because he had been on holiday for a while. (Doktoru beklemene gerek yoktu boşu boşuna bekledin anlamı vermektedir.)*
- *You* **shouldn't have shouted** *at your wife in front of the people. (İnsanların önünde eşine bağırmamalıydın.)*

6.3. GERUND OR INFINITIVE

- ***Gerund ve Infinitive alan fiiller:*** *Bu fiiller her iki yapıyla da kullanılır ve anlam değişikliğine uğramaz.*

advise (öğüt vermek)	continue (devam etmek)	hate (nefret etmek)	neglect (gözardı etmek)
allow (izin vermek)	dislike (hoşlanmamak)	intend (niyet etmek)	permit (izin vermek)
attempt (teşebbüs etmek)	dread (korkmak)	like (hoşlanmak)	prefer (tercih etmek)
begin (başlamak)	encourage (cesaret etmek)	love (sevmek)	recommend (önermek)
cannot bear (katlanamamak)	forbid (yasaklamak)	need (ihtiyacı olmak)	start (başlamak)

- I can't bear **to hear / hearing** his voice.
- My mother hates **ironing / to iron**.
- My trousers need **to be washed / washing**.

- ***Gerund ve Infinitive aldığında anlamı değiştiren fiiller:***

  a. ***Forget:*** *Geçmişte yaptığımız bir işi daha sonra unutmak anlamını Gerund, planladığımız bir işi yapmayı unutmak anlamını Infinitive verir.*
  - I always forget **to lock** the door if I'm in a rush.
  - Yesterday I forgot **locking** the door before going out.

  b. ***Remember:*** *Geçmişte yaptığımız bir işi daha sonra hatırlamak anlamını* ***Gerund,*** *planladığımız bir işi yapmayı hatırlamak anlamını* ***Infinitive*** *verir.*
  - I remember **meeting** him in a rainy day.
  - I can never remember **to lock** the door when I go out.

c. ***Stop:*** *Yapıyor olduğumuz bir işi tamamıyla bitiriyorsak* ***Gerund****, bir süreliğine başka bir iş için durduruyorsak* ***Infinitive*** *kullanılır.*

- When I saw him at hospital I <u>stopped</u> **to walk** to chat with him for a while.
- After he learned that he has a tumor, he <u>stopped</u> **smoking**.

d. ***Try:*** *Denemek anlamında* ***Gerund****, çabalamak anlamında* ***Infinitive*** *alır.*

- After I heard the news I <u>tried</u> **giving** advice to her to calm down but it didn't work.
- During the exam, I <u>tried</u> **to concentrate** on the questions but I was very tired and I couldn't.

e. ***Mean:*** *Anlamına gelmek anlamında* ***Gerund****, kastetmek anlamında* ***Infinitive*** *alır.*

- While giving concert, he <u>meant</u> **to stop** his career for resting for a few years.
- Having a baby <u>means</u> **having** no time for some hobbies.

f. ***Regret:*** *Geçmişte yapılan veya yapılamayan bir olaydan dolayı pişmanlık duymak anlamında* ***Gerund****, üzgünüm (I'm sorry) anlamında* ***Infinitive*** *alır.*

- I have already <u>regretted</u> **not going** to the university so I couldn't find a good job now.
- I <u>regret</u> **to tell** you that your mother has been taken to hospital.

6.4. CAUSATIVES (Ettirgen Yapılar)

• ***have somebody do something*** *(birine işini yaptırmak)*

- I **had the plumper fix the tap** yesterday.
- My mother will **have the tailor make** three dresses for the wedding ceremony.

• ***have something done*** *(işi yapan kişinin önemli olmadığı durumlarda birine bir şey yaptırmak.)*

- I **had the tap fixed** yesterday.
- My mother will **have three dresses made** for the wedding ceremony.

• ***get somebody to do something*** *(ikna yoluyla birine bir şey yaptırmak)*

- I **got my mother to make** a chocolate cake.
- His brother always **gets his sister to do** his homework by giving some money.

• ***get something done*** *(işi yapan kişinin önemli olmadığı durumlarda birine bir şey yaptırmak.)*

- I **got a chocolate cake made** (by my mother).
- His brother always **gets his homework done** by giving some money.

• ***make somebody do something*** *(birine bir işi zorla yaptırmak)*

- Whenever I talk to her, she always **makes me feel** angry.
- The book **made me cry** after finishing it.

• ***be made to do something*** *(birine bir şeyi zorla yaptırmak)*

- I was made to clean the room.
- I think she will be made to leave the city.

GERUND-INFINITIVE TEST

1. The successful education of children with speech defects involves ---- all means of approach.

A) to explore
B) exploring
C) having explored
D) having been explored
E) to have explored

2. Ultrasound beams could make it possible ---- brain disease with gene therapy without ---- a single incision.

A) to be treated / having made
B) to treat / making
C) being treated / to have been made
D) having treated / being made
E) to have treated / having been made

3. On first ---- the hotel we ---- by the starkness and hardness of the place.

A) having to enter / had been struck
B) having entered / are struck
C) entering / were struck
D) to enter / will be struck
E) to be entering / are being struck

4. Before long, ---- down a half-remembered piece of music ---- as easy as humming the tuna.

A) having to track / was
B) having tracked / would be
C) to track / has been
D) to have tracked / is
E) tracking / will be

5. A good way ---- understanding of the geodynamo ---- to compare computer dynamos (which lack turbulence) with laboratory dynamos (which lack convection).

A) to be improved / will be
B) to have improved / has been
C) having improved / could be
D) improving / could have been
E) to improve / would be

6. Having found the appropriate archives, it is now possible ---- with some degree of certainty what really ----.

A) reconstructing / happens
B) to reconstruct / happened
C) to have reconstructed / has happened
D) having reconstructed / had happened
E) to be reconstructed / was happening

7. In April 1953, Watson and Crick ---- the scientific world with a succinct paper ---- their model for DNA.

A) were shaking / to explain
B) had been shaking / to have explained
C) have shaken / to be explaining
D) shook / explaining
E) had shaken / having explained

8. Epidemiology, which ---- as a science until the 19th century, is a branch of medicine that investigates factors ---- to improved health, or the occurrence of a disease in a particular population.

A) could not have evolved / having contributed
B) had not evolved / to contribute
C) has not evolved / to have contributed
D) did not evolve / contributing
E) could not evolve / to be contributing

9. Scientists ---- the common cold as ---- by a family of over 200 viruses.

A) were regarded / having been caused
B) are regarded / having caused
C) regard / being caused
D) have regarded / to have caused
E) regarded / to have been caused

10. For a long time now, Asia's emerging economies ---- the world's most dynamic, with GDP ---- at an annual rate of 7.5%.

A) were / to have grown
B) would have been / having grown
C) have been / growing
D) would be / to be growing
E) are / to grow

11. In the end he admitted that he ---- the fire ---- at such a speed.

A) hadn't expected / to spread
B) didn't expect / to have spread
C) wasn't expecting / spreading
D) hadn't been expecting / having spread
E) wouldn't expect / to be spreading

12. As long as he ---- reasonable care of himself, he has every chance of ---- a complete recovery.

A) will take / being made
B) took / having made
C) has taken / having been made
D) takes / making
E) was taking / having to make

13. Programmes of this type ---- electricity, gas and water supply networks ---- from a central control point.

A) allowed / managing
B) allow / to be managed
C) would allow / to have been managed
D) have allowed / to have managed
E) will allow / having been managed

14. Obviously a great many improvements ---- but many people continue ---- by the continuing poverty in the region and lack of diversity.

A) will have been achieved/ to have been troubled
B) were achieved / having been troubled
C) are being achieved / being troubled
D) have been achieved / to be troubled
E) had been achieved / having troubled

15. Included with the account of his journey down the Amazon there ---- engaging stories ---- by the unusual people he meets.

A) have been / recounting
B) were / being recounted
C) are / recounted
D) will be / to have been recounted
E) would be / to be recounted

16. The shuttle ---- the atmosphere at precisely 38° for heat shields below the fuselage and the wings ---- the craft from heat damage.

A) must re-enter / to protect
B) has re-entered / having protected
C) re-entered / to have protected
D) re-enters / to be protecting
E) should re-enter / to have been protecting



17. Underwater archaeology is generally considered to ---- its first major encouragement during the winter of 1853-54, when a particularly low water level in a Swiss lake ---- bare enormous quantities of wooden posts, pottery and other artifacts.

A) be receiving / has laid

B) be received / would lay

C) have been received / had laid

D) receive / could have laid

E) have received / laid

18. Upon the completion next month of its renovation and expansion, the museum ---- its exhibition space and added an auditorium ---- for performances and lectures.

A) will have doubled / to be used

B) doubled / to have used

C) has doubled / to have been used

D) doubles / being used

E) had doubled / to use

19. One oil company in particular claims ---- its bestto balance economic progress with environmental care and social responsibility.

A) to be done

B) having done

C) doing

D) having been done

E) to have done

20. It is not unusual for advertising campaigns ---- even before the new products ---- onto the market.

A) to have been launched / have come

B) being launched / will come

C) to be launched / come

D) having been launched / are coming

E) to have been launched / will have come

CEVAP ANAHTARI						
1.B	2.B	3.C	4.E	5.E	6.B	7.D
8.D	9.C	10.C	11.A	12.D	13.B	14.D
15.C	16.A	17.E	18.A	19.E	20.C	

7. CONDITIONALS & WISH CLAUSE

7.1. CONDITIONALS

1. IF CLAUSES

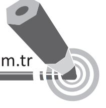
TYPE	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
0) Real Condition (Prensent)	Simple Present	Simple Present
1) Future Possibility	Simple Present Present Cont. Present Perfect Modal Present * Should	Future Modals (Present) Imperative (Emir Cümleleri) Other Expression (Let's…., Shall we…?, Why don't you…?, Why doesn't he…?)
2) Unreal Present	Simple Past Modals (Past) Were + to infinitive	Would / Could / Might } V_1 Would / Could / Might } be Ving
3) Unreal Past	Past Perfect Could have V3	Would / Could / Might } have V_3 Would / Could / Might } have been Ving
4) Mixed Type 1	a) Past Perfect Could have V3	Would / Could / Might } V1 / be Ving
5) Mixed Type 2	b) Simple Past	Would / Could / Might } have V_3

Type 0:

A. Real Condition (Present)

Neden-sonuç ilişkisi açısından her zaman geçerli koşulları ifade eder.

- If you press this button, the machine starts working.
- She always calls me if she has problems.
- The metal expands if it is heated.



Type 1:

B. Future Possibilty

Gelecek zamandaki bir olasılığı ifade etmek için kullanılır.

- If we **can manage** to arrive there on time, I **will** be very happy.
- If the goverment **keeps** its policies, the economy **will** be better.

  may
  might } Future Possibility
  could

- If you really **have to/must/should** see him, you **must** have an appoinment.
- If you **have** no plan for the night, **shall** we go out?

  why don't we go out?
  let's go out.

- If the company **hires** me, I **will** be working as a sales representative next month.
- You **can leave** now if you **have already finished** typing the report.
- **Will** you buy me something to drink if you **are going** to the super market.
- **Can** you tell Jim to call me if you **should** see him?

  if you **happen to** see him?

NOTE

If Clause içerisinde kullanılan ***should*** "gereklilik" anlamında değil "olasılık" anlamındadır ve ***happen to*** ile aynı anlamda kullanılır.

Type 2:

C. Unreal Present

If cümlesi içinde kullanılan Simple Past geçmişi ifade etmez. İçinde bulunduğumuz anda olma olasılığı olmayan durumları ifade eder.

- I am a poor man. If I **were** a rich man, I **would** live in a big house.
- He is not here now. He **could/would/might help** me if he **were** here now.
- I am going to Ankara this weekend. I **could/might come** to your party if I **weren't going** to Ankara this weekend.
- Turkey is not a member of the European Union. If Turkey **were** a member of the EU, we **could be travelling** in Europe without visa.

Type 3:

D. Unreal Past

Geçmişte yaşanan bir olayın tersini düşünmek veya hayal etmek için kullanılır.

You did not listen to me, so you went bankrupt.

- If you **had listened** to me, you **wouldn't have gone** bankrupt.

She could not pass the exam, so he could not go to the USA for MA last year.

- If she **could have passed** the exam, she **could have gone** to the USA for MA last year.

Since I was busy last night, I could not come to your party.

- I **could have come** to your party if I **had not been** busy last night.
(might have come)
(would have come)

Since he came to office late yesterday, the manager got annoyed.

- The manager **wouldn't have got** annoyed if he **hadn't come** to office late yesterday.

E. Mixed Type

1. *Sonucu şu an görülen ama sebebi geçmişe ait olan yapılar.*

I lost my wallet, so I am broke now.

- If I **hadn't lost** my wallet, I **wouldn't be** broke now.

I didn't learn English when I was at university.

- But if I **had learnt** English when I was at university, I **could/might/would have** a better job now.

We missed the 5 o'clock bus, so we are waiting for the next one now.

- If we **hadn't missed** the 5 o'clock bus, we **wouldn't be waiting** for the next one now.

2. *Sonucu geçmişte yaşanan bir durumun, sebebinin bugünkü duruma ait olduğu yapılar.*

He is a very generous man. He helped me with my financial problem.

- If he **weren't** a generous man, he **woudn't have helped** me with my financial problem.

He is a very rude man. He shouted at his wife in front of many people.

- He **wouldn't have shouted** at his wife if he **weren't** a rude man.

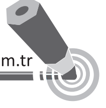
She is a careful driver. She avoided an accident last night.

- She **couldn't/might not have avoided** an accident last night if she weren't a careful driver.

2. PROVIDING (THAT), PROVIDED (THAT), AS/SO LONG AS, ONLY IF, ON (THE) CONDITION THAT

*Bu yapılar **koşulu** anlamca güçlendiren yapılardır (ancak …… olursa) ve If Clause tablosunda verilen formüller bu yapılar için de geçerlidir. Ancak Only if ile başlayan bir cümlede ana cümle devrik (Inverted) yapıda olur.*

- *Only if* you take your medicine regularly <u>can you feel better</u>. (Ancak ilaçlarını düzenli alırsan...)
(You can feel better only if you take your medicine regularly.) (Eğer ilaçlarını düzenli alırsan...)
- *Only if* he saves enough money <u>can he buy a car</u>.
(He can buy a car only if he saves enough money.)
- *Only if* she finishes her project on time <u>will she be able to go for a holiday</u>.
(She will be able to go for a holiday only if she finishes her project on time.)



3. EVEN IF / WHETHER……..(OR NOT) (OLSA BILE /OLSADA OLMASA DA)

Real / Present:

- Even if he apologies to me, I won't forgive him. (Benden özür dilese bile, onu bağışlayacağım.)
  Whether he apologies to me (or not), I won't forgive him.

Unreal / Present:

- Even if he were a rich man, he couldn't be a member of this club. (Zengin olsaydı bile, bu kulübün üyesi olmazdı.)
  Whether he were a rich man (or not), he couldn't be a member of this club.

Unreal / Past:

- Even if he had run after the bus, he couldn't have caught it. (Otobüsün arkasından koşmuş bile olsaydı da, yakalayamazdı.)
  Whether he had run after the bus (or not), he couldn't have caught it.

4. IF IT WEREN'T FOR / BUT FOR + NOUN / NOUN PHRASE
IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR / BUT FOR + NOUN / NOUN PHRASE
(OLMASA / OLMASAYDI)

- If it weren't your help, I couldn't solve my problem
  (But for your help, …….)
  (Senin yardımın olmasa, sorunumu çözemezdim)
- If it hadn't been for the wind, the fire wouldn't have spread that much.
  (But forthe wind, ………)
  (Rüzgar olmasaydı, yangın o kadar çok yayılmazdı)

5. INVERTED IF CLAUSE (DEVRİK KOŞUL CÜMLELERİ)

IF cümlesi should, were / were to infinitive veya had V3 içeriyorsa IF atılıp devrik hale getirilebilir.

- If you (should) come earlier, let me know.
  Should you come earlier, let me know.
- IfI were the Prime Minister, I would change some health policies.
  Were I the Prime Minister, I would change some health policies.
- If I had known that you were ill yesterday, I would have visited you.
  Had I known that you were ill yesterday, I would have visited you.

6. IMPLIED CONDITIONS (GİZLİ KOŞUL CÜMLELERİ): BUT, OTHERWISE / OR (ELSE),WITHOUT

a. But

- I would have called you last night, ***but*** I did not have your phone number.
  (If I had had your phone number, I would have called you last night.)
- She could help you now, ***but*** she is very busy.
  (If she weren't busy, she could help you.)
- I wouldn't be waiting in front of the door now, ***but*** I forgot my keys in the office.
  (I wouldn't be waiting in front of the door now if I hadn't forgotten my keys in the office.)

b. Otherwise / Or (Else)

- I don't know his e-mail address***; otherwise,*** I could have written him an e-mail last night.
  (If I knew his e-mail address, I would have written him an e-mail last night.)
- I don't feel well, ***or (else)*** I could go shopping with you.
  (I could go shopping with you if I felt well.)
- He didn't study well for the exam***; otherwise,*** he wouldn't have failed.
  (If he had studied well for the exam, he wouldn't have failed.)

c. Without

- ***Without*** your help, I cannot translate this article into English now.
  (If you don't help me, I cannot translate this article into English now.)
- ***Without*** water, we couldn't live.
  (If it weren't for water, we couldn't live.)
- ***Without*** the money my father gave me, I couldn't have bought this t-shirt yesterday.
  (If my father hadn't given me money, I couldn't have bought this t-shirt yesterday.)

7. UNLESS

*-medikçe, -madıkça veya olmadığı taktirde anlamına gelen bu bağlaç anlam olarak olumsuz olduğu için yan cümlede olumsuz yapı genellikle kullanılmaz. Ancak, bu bağlacın bir de **except if** (….nın dışında) anlamı vardır ve bu anlamıyla olumsuz yapı kullanmak mümkündür. Aynı if cümlelerinde olduğu gibi unless'in de future possibility, real condition (present), unreal present ve unreal past kullanımları mümkündür*.

- Unless you are a member of the club, you are not allowed to take part in such an organization.
- I won't forgive him unless he apologizes to me. *(I won't forgive him if he does not apologize to me.)*
- He wouldn't be absent from the meeting unless he were ill. *(He wouldn't be absent from the meeting if he were not ill.)*
- I would not lend you money unless you were broke*. (I would not lend you money if you were not broke)*
- Unless he had seen it with his own eyes, he would not have believed that. *(If he had not seen it with his own eyes, he would not have believed that.)*
- Unless you had told me your problem, I could not have helped you with it. *(If you had not told me your problem, I could not have helped you with it.)*

Unless = except if (…nın dışında, hariç)

- Unless it were on Sunday, I would go to the international fair.
  (Except if it were on Sunday, I would go to the international fair.)
- Don't disturb me unless you really have a problem.
  (Except if you really have a problem, don't disturb me.)



8. ***SUPPOSE (THAT) / SUPPOSING (THAT) / WHAT IF***

Suppose (that) ve supposing (that) Türkçeye "farzet ki" olarak çevrilebilir. What if ise *"ya...olsa/olsaydı" anlamındadır.Bu bağlaçlar genellikle günlük konuşma dilinde sıklıkla kullanılırlar ve if tablosundaki kurallar bu bağlaçlar için de geçerlidir.*

- Suppose (that) you were the prime minister, what would you change in the education system?
- Suppose (that) I miss the last bus, how else can I get there?
- What if I cannot talk to the manager tomorrow?
  (What will happen if I cannot talk to the manager tomorrow?)
- What if he were here now?
  (What would happen if he were here now?)
- What if you hadn't called the police last night?
  (What would have happened if you hadn't called the police last night?)

9. ***IN CASE / JUST IN CASE / LEST (…… olur(sa) diye)FOR FEAR THAT (….. korkusuyla / endişesiyle)***

Bu bağlacın bulunduğu cümle bir olasılığı belirtirken, ana cümle bu olasılığa karşı alınan tedbiri veya bir tavsiyeyi içerir. Bu bağlacın bulunduğu yan cümle ile ana cümle arasında <u>*zaman uyumu*</u> *söz konusudur*.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
In case { Simple Present * should Modals (present)	Simple Present Present Continuous Present Perfect Future (will / be going to) Modals (Present) Imperatives

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
In case { Past Tense Past Perfect Tense * should could, couldn't	Would Past Tense Past Perfect Tense

- You had better take the TOEFL exam **in case** you want to continue your education in the USA after you graduate from university.
- The weather is very cloudy. Take your umbrella with you **in case** it rains.
- She is planning to buy a cheaper car **in case** she has to sell it in the future.
- My father gave me his credit card **just in case** I wanted to do some shopping.
- **In case** he had not received my invitation card, I called him to invite for my wedding.
- She went to see a doctor yesterday and took the previous medical reports with her **in case / lest** the doctor could want to see them.
- **In case / Lest** they should cancel the party due to the bad weather, my friends and I made another plan to spend time together.
- She always keeps the lights on while going out at night **for fear that** someone may break into her house.

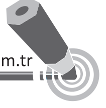
NOTE

- *In case bağlaç cümlesinin içinde kullanılan **Should** tavsiye veya gereklilik anlamında değildir. Olasılığın düşük olduğunu gösterir.*
  – I put some money aside every month **(just) in case** I (should) need it urgently in the future.

7.2. WISH CLAUSE

WISH & IF ONLY *Türkçeye **"keşke"** olarak çevrilebilir ve dilekte bulunmak amacıyla kullanılır. Keşke diye ifade edilen bir durum gerçekte olmadığı (unreal) için dilekte bulunulan zamanın bir derece geçmiş zamanda ifade edilmelidir. Örneğin, gelecek zamanla ilgili bir dilekte; **will** yerine **would**, şimdiki zamanla ilgili bir dilek için **am/is/are Ving** yerine **were Ving** kullanmak gibi.*

	Real Situation	Unreal Situation (Wish – Only if)
Present	• It is snowing now.	* I wish it weren't snowing now. * If only it weren't snowing now.
	• He smokes a lot.	* His mother wishes he did not smoke a lot. * If only he didn't smoke a lot.
	• She can't speak Turkish.	* I wish she could speak Turkish. * If only she could speak Turkish.
	• They don't visit us very often.	* We wish they visited us very often. * If only they visited us very often.
Future	• He will not be able to come to your concert.	* I wish he would be able to come to your concert.
	• He is not going to apply for this position.	* I wish he were going to apply for this position.
	• According to the weather report, the weather will be rainy tomorrow.	* I wish the weather would not be rainy tomorrow.
Past	• He was not at the meeting yesterday.	• I wish he had been at the meeting yesterday. • If only he had been at the meeting yesterday.
	• My brother couldn't answer some of the questions at job interview.	• My brother wishes he could have answered all the questions at the job interview. • If only my brother could have answered all the questions at the job interview.
	• I met her a short time ago and she changed my life.	• I wish I had met her much earlier. • If only I had met her much earlier.
	• He wasn't listening to me.	• I wish he had been listening to me.



NOTE

1. If only cümleciğinin içinde gelecek zamandaki bir dileği ifade etmek için **would (not)** veya **was/were (not) going to** kullanılmaz. Bunların yerine **Past Tense** veya **could** kullanılır.
   - I wish you would be able to come to the concert with us tomorrow.
   - If only you **went / could come** to the concert with us tomorrow.
2. Wish'den önce gelen özne ile kendinden sonra gelen cümlenin öznesi aynı ise gelecek zamanda bir dilek için would veya was/were going tokullanılmaz. Onun yerine **Past Tense** veya **could** kullanılır.
   - I wish **I could** visit you tomorrow, but I will be very busy.
   - He wishes he **went** home early today, but he has to work in his office until late hours.
3. Aşağıdaki zamanlar ve yapılar wish veya if only ile <u>kullanılamaz</u>.
   - Present Tense
   - Present Continuous Tense
   - Present Perfect Tense
   - Present Perfect Continuous Tense
   - Modals (Present)
   - Future Tense (will / am-is-are going to)
   - Could (not) have V3 hariç, tüm Perfect Modal yapılar (must have V3, should have V3, may have V3, would have V3, vb.)
4. If only ile başlayan cümle tek bir cümle olarak kullanılabilmektedir. Ama if clause'da olduğu gibi if only'yi sonuç cümlesi takip edebilir.
   - If only he were here now.
   - If only he were here now, he could help me with my problem.
   - If only you hadn't been driving fast last night.
   - If only you hadn't been driving fast last night, you could have avoided the accident.
   - If only I were a rich man.
   - If only I were a rich man, I could travel around the world.

CONDITIONALS TEST

1. **If they ---- the child to the hospital a little earlier, these complications ----.**
   A) would have brought / wouldn't develop
   B) would bring / won't develop
   C) have brought / haven't developed
   D) brought / hadn't developed
   E) had brought / would not have developed

2. **The healthy individual possesses means of arresting minor haemorrhages; if this ---- so, trivial cuts ---- to a fatal loss of blood.**
   A) was not / have led
   B) were not / would lead
   C) is not / led
   D) will not be / would have led
   E) would not be / had led

3. **If he ---- the conditions of the insurance policy carefully, he ---- that it did not cover such eventualities.**
   A) has read / realized
   B) reads / has realized
   C) is reading / realizes
   D) were reading / had realized
   E) had read / would have realized

4. **If there ---- any delay in getting him to hospital, the outcome ---- fatal.**
   A) had been /could have proved
   B) is / would have proved
   C) were / will have proved
   D) has been / is proving
   E) will be / would prove

5. **If such a treatment for tuberculosis ---- available centuries ago, it ---- the course of history.**
   A) had been / will have changed
   B) was / could have changed
   C) would have been / might change
   D) had been / might have changed
   E) has been / should have changed

6. **If it ---- for the severe air pollution of 1952, which was responsible for 4,000 deaths, the UK Clean Air Act of 1956 ----.**
   A) weren't / hadn't been passed
   B) was not / won't be passed
   C) hadn't been / wouldn't have been passed
   D) wouldn't be / hadn't been passed
   E) isn't / was not passed

7. **If the birth rate in India ---- controlled, the population ---- in the next 25 or 30 years, increasing from about 900 million to about 1,800 million.**
   A) is not / will double
   B) will not be / double
   C) has not been / would double
   D) would not be / could have doubled
   E) was not / would have doubled

8. **If microchips ---- back in the late 1950s, computer technology ---- as advanced as it is today.**
   A) weren't developed / isn't
   B) hadn't been developed / wouldn't be
   C) wouldn't have been developed / weren't
   D) wouldn't be developed / wouldn't be
   E) weren't being developed / won't be



9. If Australian conservationists ---- an extensive preservation campaign back in the 1960s, the population of saltwater crocodiles of the north --- even less than the present number of 100.

A) have not implemented / is
B) would not implement / would have been
C) weren't implementing / will have been
D) weren't implemented / will be
E) had not implemented / would be

10. If the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) ---- all animal and animal product imports from high-risk areas in 2001, the US ---- the same consequences of foot-and-mouth disease as the UK did that year.

A) didn't ban / would suffer
B) had not banned / would have suffered
C) weren't banned / would have been suffered
D) hadn't been banned / suffered
E) shouldn't have banned / hadn't suffered

11. If we ---- the materials of technology, silicon ----- the first on that list.

A) are listing / was
B) listed / had been
C) were to list / would be
D) had listed / is
E) are to list / has been

12. If you ---- long hours on the job, most probably your stress level ----, leaving you more vulnerable to cravings for unhealthy food.

A) have worked / had risen
B) are working / will rise
C) worked / is rising
D) had worked / will have risen
E) work / rose

13. If the permafrost ----, it ---- huge amounts of methane.

A) melted / can release
B) had melted / had released
C) were to melt / released
D) melts / could release
E) is melting / would release

14. If things ---- according to plan, the book ---- by this time next year.

A) go / will have been published
B) have gone / would have been published
C) went / was to be published
D) were going / has been published
E) will go / will be published

15. Scientists predict that should the current rate of deforestation in the rainforests ----, a great many of the species they support ---- completely by the turn of the 22nd century.

A) continue / will have disappeared
B) is continued / will disappear
C) was continued / would disappear
D) had continued / would have disappeared
E) will continue / would have disappeared

16. If the doctor ---- for additional tests to be performed, then this illustrates that he ---- other problems.

A) had asked / suspects
B) would ask / may suspect
C) asks / suspects
D) has asked / had suspected
E) asked / will suspect

17. If all of the Arctic ice ----, global sea levels ---- by 23 feet, submerging most coastal areas.

A) melted / will rise
B) is to melt / are rising
C) were to melt / could rise
D) will melt / rise
E) had melted / rose

18. If she ---- more pessimistic, most probably she ---- up, but instead, she went on trying.

A) were / had given
B) has been / has given
C) had been / may have given
D) is / will give
E) were / would have given

19. It is predicted that the world's fossil fuel sources ---- completely by the turn of the century unless strict policies to use them wisely ---- at present, before it is too late.

A) will have been exhausted / are implemented
B) will be exhausted / would be implemented
C) would be exhausted / would have been implemented
D) would have been exhausted / were implemented
E) were exhausted / were to be implemented

20. If she ---- to the interview in a more positive state of mind, she ---- a better impression.

A) will go/would make
B) goes/has made
C) had gone/might have made
D) would go/had made
E) has gone/makes

CEVAP ANAHTARI						
1.E	2.B	3.E	4.A	5.D	6.C	7.A
8.B	9.E	10.B	11.C	12.B	13.D	14.A
15.A	16.C	17.C	18.E	19.A	20.C	

8. NOUN CLAUSES

İngilizce'de YAN CÜMLE olarak adlandırılabilecek 3 tür cümlecik vardır:

- Noun Clauses (İsim Cümlecikleri)
- Adjective (Relative) Clauses (Sıfat Cümlecikleri)
- Adverbial Clauses (Zarf Cümlecikleri)

8.1. NOUN CLAUSES

- *İki ve daha fazla cümleyi tek bir cümlede birleştirir. Bir cümlede İSİM gibi bir göreve sahiptir. Yani Noun Clause;*
    - Cümlenin ÖZNESİ olabilir,
    - Cümlenin NESNESİ olabilir,
    - Sıfatlardan sonra gelebilir,
    - *TO BE* fiilinden sonra gelebilir.

8.2. THE USAGES OF NOUN CLAUSES

1. **S (Noun Clause) + V + ………**

- **What we have been talking about** doesn't concern you.
- **Whether she is still alive (or not)** is not known yet.
- **The fact that/That the chairman canceled the meeting without declaring any reason** shocked all the members of the board.

2. **S + V + O (Noun Clause)**

- Most of us still don't know **where the meeting will be held**.
- I believe **that he did not deserve such a punishment.**
- The police asked some people **whether they had witnessed the murder (or not).**

3. **S (Noun Clause) + V + O / Subject Complement (Noun Clause)**

- **The fact that/That he rejected to attend the meeting** shows **that he has some problems with the administration.**
- **What I want to mention** is **that we cannot overcome our problems withoutsharing our thoughts.**

4. **S + to be + Noun Clause**

- The problem is **that we may face a harsh opposition from our clients about our new prices.**
- The question was **who would be volunteer in such a study.**

5. **Adjective (preposition) + Noun Clause**

- It is **certain that he will win the elections**.
- It was not **obvious why he was arrested by the police last weekend**.
- I am not **sure whether the new system will work well (or not).**

- Yukarıda verilen kalıplar ve örneklerden de görüleceği gibi 3 tür Noun Clause bulunmaktadır:
    1. Noun Clauses with “That/The fact that”
    2. Noun Clauses with “Whether (or not) / If or not
    3. Noun Clauses with Question Words (Wh- Questions)

8.3. NOUN CLAUSES WITH THAT / THE FACT THAT

A. Cümlenin Öznesi Konumunda Olan THAT / THE FACT THAT Cümlecikleri

He came to the office very late this morning. **This** annoyed the manager.

- **The fact that/ That he came to office very late this morning** annoyed the manager.

SUBJECT VERB

The proficiency exam is thought to be very difficult. **This** worries most of the students.

- **That the proficiency exam is thought to be very difficult** worries most of the students.

The new health policies have attracted opposition from a lot of doctors. **This** is not surprising.

- **That the new health policies have attracted opposition from a lot of doctors** isn’t surprising
- It isn’t surprising **that the new health policies have attracted opposition from a lot of doctors.**

B. Cümlenin Nesnesi Konumunda Olan THAT / THE FACT THAT Cümlecikleri

He is a very modest person. Everybody knows **this**.

- Everybody knows **(that / the fact that) he is a very honest person.**

SUBJECT VERB OBJECT

The country may face another economic crisis. Some of the economists think **this.**

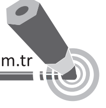
- Some of the economists think **(that) the country may face another economic crisis.**

NOTE

Bazı fiiller kendilerinden sonra gelen Ad Öbeği'nin ardından That cümleciği alırlar.
- She was able to convice his father that she had not told him lies.
- He has informed me that I will also attend the meeting.
- The doctor advised my mother that she should be away from stress.
- I have to tell you that we may run out of gas soon.

NOTE

*Özne konumundayken **That** veya **The fact that** İsim Cümlesinin başında kullanılmak zorundayken, Nesne konumundayken **that** veya **the fact that** kullanılmak zorunda değildir.*



C. Sıfatlardan Sonra Kullanılan That / The fact that Cümlecikleri

1. **S + TO BE + ADJECTIVE + THAT ......**

- I am sure that John will accept our job offer.
- She was afraid that her thesis would be rejected by the jury.

NOTE

Sıfatlar kendinden sonra edat alıyorlarsa "The fact that" kullanılır.

- be afraid of the fact that….
- be happy about the fact that ….
- be proud of the fact that ….
- be aware of the fact that ….

2. **IT+ TO BE ADJECTIVE+THAT …..**

- It is surprising that she invited you to her wedding.
- It was apparent that some of the member countries in the UN would veto the proposal of that country.

D. Tümleç Olarak Kullanılan THAT [-S (NOUN PHARSE) + TO BE + THAT..]

She has difficulty in speaking English. This is her main problem.
- Her main problem is that she has difficulty in speaking English.

I should reduce the consumption of salt. This is my doctor's suggestion.
- My doctor's suggestion is that I should reduce the consumption of salt.

E. Açıklama Getirmek Amacıyla Kullanılan THAT Cümleciği

Women cannot be good at some professions. This assumption is ridiculous.
- The assumption that women cannot be good at some professions is ridiculous.

He was involved in the bribery. This allegation shocked everybody.
- The allegation that he was involved in the bribery shocked everybody.

F. Şart Kipi Gerektiren Bazı Fiil, Sıfat ve İsimlerden Sonra Gelen THAT Cümleciği

*İngilizcede ana cümlenin fiilinin zamanı ne olursa olsun bazı fiil, sıfat ve isimlerden sonra gelen **that** cümleciği içinde kullanılacak fiil ya yalın halde kullanılır ya da fiilin önüne şart kipi olan **should** getirilir. Bu duruma İngilizcede **Subjunctive Form** denilmektedir.*

FİİL LİSTESİ

advise (öğüt vermek)	desire (istemek)	propose (teklif etmek)	suggest (önermek)
	insist (ısrar etmek)	recommend (önermek)	urge (ısrar etmek)
command (emretmek)	order (emretmek)	rule (yönetmek)	
demand (talep etmek)	prefer (tercih etmek)	require (istemek)	

SIFAT LİSTESİ

advisable (tavsiye edilebilir)	imperative (zorunlu)	obligatory (zorunlu)
crucial (önemli)	important (önemli)	urgent (acil)
desirable (arzu edilen)	mandatory (zorunlu)	recommendable (önerilebilir)
essential (gerekli)	necessary (gerekli)	

İSİM LİSTESİ

advice (öğüt)	necessity (gereklilik)	proposal (teklif)	requirement (gereksinim)
insistence (ısrar)	obligation (zorunluluk)	recommendation (öneri)	suggestion (öneri)

- The doctor advised that I (should) do regular exercises every day.
- He insists that he (should) be consulted for any possible changes in the system.
- It is very crucial that we (should) be there in time.
- It was advisable that he (should) be promoted.
- He took no notice of the order that he (should) not leave the town until the interrogation was over.
- The insistence of the workers that their salary (should) be increased has not been taken into consideration by the authorities.

8.4. NOUN CLAUSES WITH WHETHER / IF .. (OR NOT)

Whether veya *If, Yes-No Question formatındaki cümlelerin İsim Cümlesine dönüştürülmesinde kullanılır.*

A. Cümlenin Öznesi Konumunda Olan WHETHER Cümlecikleri

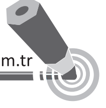
Has he been able to convince his boss? **This** is not known yet.

- **Whether (or not) he has been able to convince his boss** is not known yet.

  SUBJECT — VERB

Will the new education campaign held by the ministry be successful? **This** will be apparent in the next academic year.

- **Whether the new education campaign held by the ministry will be successful (or not)** will be apparent in the next academic year.



NOTE

Özne konumunda If kullanılmaz.

B. Cümlenin Nesnesi Konumunda Olan WHETHER / IF Cümlecikleri

Will he run for the parliament? Nobody knows **this**.

- Nobody knows **whether / if he will run for the parliament.**

OBJECT

Is it necessary to revise some health regulations? The government will assess **this**.

- The government will assess **whether/if it is necessary to revise some health regulations**.

C. Sıfatlardan Sonra Kullanılan WHETHER / IF Cümlecikleri

1. **S+ TO BE ADJECTIVE+ WHETHER / IF ……**

- I am not sure whether/if I will be able to come to your party next weekend.
- He was curious whether / if he would be successful in the song contest.
- She is not interested in whether her colleagues will give her a welcome-party (or not).

2. **IT+TO BE ADJECTIVE+ WHETHER / IF ……**

- It was not certain until last Monday whether/if the committee would hold a meeting to discuss possible reconstruction work.
- It is questionable whether/if he really meant to hurt you with his words.

D. Tümleç Olarak Kullanılan WHETHER Cümleciği (S (NOUN PHRASE) + TO BE + WHETHER…)

Will I be able to get a visa to the USA? **This** is my main problem.

- My main problem is whether I will be able to get a visa to the USA.

Have you ever worked in such a field before? **This** is the crucial question.

- The crucial question is whether you have ever worked in such a field before.

E. Açıklama Getirmek Amacıyla Kullanılan WHETHER Cümleciği

- The question whether I will take part in such a movement is not your business.
- The main issue of the cabinet whether they have been able to meet the needs of the private sector remains to be seen.

8.5. NOUN CLAUSES WITH WH- WORDS

A. Cümlenin Öznesi Konumunda Olan WH- Cümlecikleri

Why didn't he submit his report? **This** is not known yet.

- **Why he didn't submit his report** is not known yet.

SUBJECT VERB

Who can take such a responsibility? **This** is uncertain.

- Who can take such a responsibility is uncertain.

Where does she live? **This** doesn't concern us.

- Where she lives doesn't concern us.

B. Cümlenin Nesnesi Konumunda Olan WH- Cümlecikleri

How many people were there at the party? I don't know **this**.

- I don't know **how many people there were at the party**.

OBJECT

How did he manage to pay all his debt? We must find out **this**.

- We must find out how he managed to pay all his debt.

C. Sıfatlardan Sonra Kullanılan WH- Cümlecikleri

S + TO BE ADJECTIVE + WH-…./ IT + TO BE ADJECTIVE + WH- ….

- I am not sure how I can help them.
- It is unbelievable how much he earns in a month.

D. Tümleç olan WH- Cümlecikleri

Where did they meet first? This is the question they should answer.

- The question they should answer is where they met first.

When will the government build the nuclear power plant? This is an unsettled issue.

- An unsettled issue is that when the government will build the nuclear power plant.

E. Açıklama Getirmek Amacıyla Kullanılan WH- Cümlecikleri

- The question, how he could survive in such a difficult life, is important.
- The uncertainty about what the final decision of the judge will be troubles us.
- The issue, why he wanted to resign, could never be solved.



8.6. TENSE AGREEMENT FOR NOUN CLAUSES

S	V	O (Noun Clause)
	↓	↓
	Present Tense Present Cont. Tense Present Perfect Tense Present Perfect Cont. Tense Future Tense Modals (Present)	TÜM ZAMANLAR

S (Noun Clause)	V	O
↓	↓	
TÜM ZAMANLAR	Present Tense Present Cont. Tense Present Perfect Tense Present Perfect Cont. Tense Future Tense Modals (Present)	

S (Noun Clause)	V	O
↓	↓	
Past Tense Past Cont. Tense Past Perfect Tense Past Perfect Cont. Tense Would / was- were going to Modals (past/perfect)	Past Tesne Past Cont. Tense Modals (Past)	

Noun Clause	V	Noun Clause
↓	↓	↓
TÜM ZAMANLAR	Present Tense Present Cont. Tense Present Perfect Tense Present Perfect Cont. Tense Future Tense Modals (Present)	TÜM ZAMANLAR

Noun Clause ↓	V ↓	Noun Clause ↓
Past Tense Past Cont. Tense Past Perfect Tense Past Perfect Cont. Tense Would / was-were going to Modals (Past-Perfect)	Past Tense Past Cont. Tense Modals (Past)	Past Tense Past Cont. Tense Past Perfect Tense Past Perf. Cont. Tense Would/ was-were going to Modals (Past –Perfect)

S / IT	TO BE ↓	ADJECTIVE	Noun Clause ↓
	Present Tense Present Perf. T. Future Tense		TÜM ZAMANLAR

S / IT	TO BE ↓	ADJECTIVE	Noun Clause ↓
	Past Tense		Past Tesne Past Cont. Tense Past Perfect Tense Past Perf. Cont. Tense Would Was-were going to Modals (Past-Perfect)

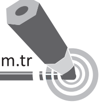
8.7. REDUCTION OF NOUN CLASUSES

- ***That*** cümleciklerinin kısaltmaları ana cümlenin fiiline ve/veya ana cümlede kullanılan sıfatın özelliğine gore;
  - Etken (Active) Cümleler için *to –infinitive, to have V3* veya *Ving, having V3* ile,
  - Edilgen (Passive) Cümleler için *to be V3* veya *being V3* ile kısaltılır.

- ***Whether*** ve ***Wh-*** İsim Cümlecikleri ise;
  - Etken (Active) Cümleler için *to-infinitive*
  - Edilgen (Passive) Cümleler için *to be V3* ile kısaltılır.

NOTE

That cümleciklerindeki kısaltmalar için ana cümledeki fiilden veya sıfattan sonra to Infinitive mi yoksa Gerund mı geleceğine dair Gerunds and Infinitives konusunda geçen fiil ve sıfat listesine bakınız.



I.THAT Cümleciklerinin Kısaltılması

A. Adjective + that ….

I am happy that I see my friends at the weekend.

- I am happy ***to see*** my friends at the weekend.

He was sorry that he disturbed me.

- He was sorry ***to disturb*** me.

They were surprised that they were invited to the opening ceremony.

- They were surprised ***to be invited*** to the opening ceremony.

He was happy that he had met such well-known writers.

- He was happy ***to have met*** such well-known writers.

Susan is sorry that she has not been granted loan from the bank.

- Susan is sorry ***not to have been granted*** loan from the bank.

B. Verb + that …..

He claims that he lives in Ankara.

- He claims ***to live*** in Ankara.

She pretended that she was listening to me.

- She pretended ***to be listening*** to me.

He forgot that he had to buy his ticket at least two days earlier.

- He forgot ***to buy*** his ticket at least two days earlier.

She claims that she was mugged by two men last night.

- She claims ***to have been mugged*** by two men last night.

They admitted that they stole my wallet.

- They admitted ***stealing*** my money.

She denies that she lost the keys.

- She denies ***having lost*** the keys.

He suggested that we (should) go abroad for summer holiday.

- He suggested ***going*** abroad for summer holiday.

Jack denies that he is involved in such a movement.

- Jack denies ***being involved*** in such a movement.

C. *Turn out, appear, happen, seem* fiillerinden (It + turn out/appear/seem that….) sonra gelen That cümleciklerinin kısaltılması

It turned out that he was innocent.

- He turned out ***to be*** innocent.

It seems that they will reconsider my proposal.

- They seem ***to reconsider*** my proposal.

It appeared that he misunderstood her words.

- He appeared ***to have misunderstood*** her words.

It seems that he is writing an e-mail.

- He seems ***to be writing*** an e-mail.

It happens that he was interested in taking my advice.

- He happens ***to have been interested*** in my taking my advice.

II. WHETHER ve WH- Cümleciklerinin Kısaltılması

I cannot decide whether I should change my thesis or not.

- I cannot decide whether **to change** my thesis or not.

He did not know how he could tackle with such a problem.

- He did not know how **to tackle** with such a problem.

He told me what I would do in case of emergency.

- He told me what ***to do*** in case of emergency.

I would like to know where I can park my car.

- I would like to know where ***to park*** my car.

Nobody in the group showed me how I could start the engine.

- Nobody in the group showed me how ***to start*** the engine.

9. ADJECTIVE (RELATIVE) CLAUSES

İngilizce'de 3 tür yan cümle ya da cümlecikten biri olan Adjective (Relative) Clause'un özellikleri şunlardır:

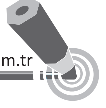
- Bir cümle içinde ismin arkasından gelerek ismi tanımlayan cümledir.
- Cümlede ismi tanımlamasından dolayı cümlede tanımladığı isimle beraber özne veya nesne görevi görür.
- İki tür Adjective (Relative) Clause vardır:
  - **Defining Relative Clause:** Tanımladığı ismi diğerlerinden ayırt etmeyi sağlayan yan cümleciktir. İsme "Hangi" sorusunu sorup cevap almamızı sağlar. Hangi adam?, Hangi ev? Hangi soru? Hangi tarih? gibi.
  - **Non-defining Relative Clause:** Tanımlanan isim hakkında ek bilgi veren, daha önce tanımlanmış bir ismin arkasından virgüller içine alınarak kullanılan yan cümleciktir. Özel isimlerden sonra veya ismin önünde veya sonrasında tanımlayıcı kullanılan isimlerden sonra gelir.

9.1. THE FORMS OF PRONOUNS

- *Who, that, whom, whose, which, where, when* gibi relative pronoun (zamir)'lar bu cümleciklerin başında kullanılır. Aşağıdaki tabloda Pronoun'ların kullanışları gösterilmiştir.

Relative Pronouns	Usage (Defining & Non-defining)	Explanation
who / that **(only for people)**	• The man **who/that** is reading a newspaper over there is my uncle. • The police talked to the woman **who/that** witnessed the robbery. • Mr. Kahraman, **who** is my next door neighbour, is a writer. • I want to introduce you my father, **who** is a real patriot.	*Who* ve *that* 'ten sonra fiil gelmesi bu zamirlerin sıfat cümlesinin öznesi olduğunu gösterir. • Non-defining Relative Clause'larda *that* **kullanılmaz**.
who/who(m) / that	• Some of the people **(who/whom/that)** I invited to my party did not come. • Do you know the professor **(who/whom/that)** you father is talking to. • Prof. Turhan, **whom/who** I met at a conference last year, is a well-konwn academician in his field. • Do you know that man, **who/whom** your father is talking to.	• *Who/whom* ve *that*'ten sonra özne ve fiil gelmesi bu zamirlerin sıfat cümlesinin nesnesi olduğunu gösterir. • Definig Relative Clause'larda nesne konumunda olan *who/whom/that* kullanılmak zorunda değildir. • Non-defining relative clause'larda - *that* **kullanılmaz**. - *who* ve *whom* **atılamaz**.
which/that **(As the Subject of the Relative Clause)**	• New technological devices **which/that** make it possible for thedoctors to hold their operations by remote control have been produced lately. • Have you read the book **which/that** is about the bing bang theory? • *The Others,* **which** is a horror film, is worth seeing. • Some very important examples of Ottoman art are kept in the Topkapı Museum, **which** is located in Istanbul.	• Which ve that'ten sonra fiil gelmesi bu zamirlerin sıfat cümlesinin öznesi olduğunu göstermektedir. • Non-defining Relative Clause'larda *that* **kullanılmaz**.

which/that (As the Object of the Relative Clasue)	• The film **(which/that)** we saw last night was really very boring. • I wish I were the owner of the dog **(which/that)** I saw in the park yesterday. • This book, **which** I bought last week, gives detailed information about the French Revolution. • I want to buy Ahmet's car, **which** I drove last night.	• *which* ve *that*'ten sonra özne ve fiil gelmesi bu zamirlerin sıfat cümlesinin nesnesi olduğunu gösterir. • Definig Relative Clause'larda nesne konumunda olan *which* ve *that* kullanılmak zorunda değildir. • Non-defining Relative Clause'larda ○ *that* **kullanılmaz**. ○ *which* **atılamaz**.
whose (for people, things and animals) ..... of which (for things and animals)	• The woman **whose** son was shot in the High Street last night burst into tears. • Mrs. Çelik, **whose** book has attracted great interest, lives in England. • The horse **whose** left leg got broken in the race had to be shot. • The horse **the left leg of which** got broken in the race had to be shot. • Istanbul, **whose** population is more than 15 million, is a fantastic place. • Istanbul, **the population of which** is more that 15 million, is a fantastic place.	• *whose* ve *... of which* tanımlanan isimler için iyelik zamiri olarak kullanılır. • *whose* tüm isim türlerini tanmılayan iyelik zamiri olarak kullanılabilirken, ... of which kalıbı sadece nesneler, hayvanlar, kavramlar, olgular için iyelik zamiri olarak kullanılabilir. • Hem *whose* hem de... *of which* Defining ve Non-defiining Relative Clause'larda kullanılabilirler ve **atılamazlar**.
where preposition which whichSubject+Verb+prep. *that Subject+Verb+prep. *Ø Subject+Verb+prep.	The city is famous for its hand-made carpets. I was born there. • The city **where** I was born is famous for its hand-made carpets. • The city **in which** I was born is famous for its hand-made carpets. • The city **which/that** I was born in is famous for its hand-made carpets. • The city **Ø** I was born in is famous for its hand-made carpets. I love the City Center Hotel. I will stay there for 5 days next week. • I love the City Center Hotel, **where** I will stay for 5 days next week. • I love the City Center Hotel, **in which** I will stay for 5 days next week. • I love the City Center Hotel, **which** I will stay **in** for 5 days next week.	• Relative Clause içerisinde yer olarak tanımlanan isimden sonra tanımlayıcı zamir olarak **where** kullanılır. • Defining Relative Clause'larda tamınlanan yer isminden sonra where yerine; ○ *preposition which* ○ *which Subject+Verb+prep.* ○ *that Subject+Verb+prep.* ○ *Ø Subject+Verb+prep* Kullanmak mümkündür. • Non-defining Relative Clause'larda tanımlanan yer isimlerinden sonra; ○ *that* veya *boşluk* **kullanılamaz**.
when preposition which * that Subject + Verb * Ø Subject+Verb	• 1914 is the year **when** the World War I broke out. • 1914 is the year **in which** the World War I broke out. • 1914 is the year **that** the World War I broke out. • 1914 is the year **Ø** the World War I broke out.	• Zamanı tanımlamak için Relative Clause'un zamiri (pronoun) olarak *when* ve türevleri kullanılır. • Fakat, Non-defining Rlative Clause'larda; *that* veya *boşluk* **kullanılmaz.**
why for which that Ø	• The reason **why** I came here late was due to heavy traffic. • The reason **for which** I came here late was due to heavy traffic. • The reason **that** I came here late was due to heavy traffic. • The reason **Ø** I came here late was due to heavy traffic.	
, which .... (referring to whole sentence)	• I got the highest mark in the exam, **which** surprised my friends.	• Bu Relative Clause tek bir isimi nitelemek yerine tüm cümleyi tanımlar. Türkçeye ***"ki bu da"*** şeklinde çevrilir. • Non-defining Relative Clause olarak kurulur ve virgülle kendiden önce gelen cümleden ayrılmak zorundadır.



9.2. THE USAGES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

A. The Use Of "Who / That" In Defining Relative Clauses And "Who" In Non-Defining Realtive Clauses As Subject Of The Clause

- Nobody in the office knows **the man. He** wants to talk to the manager urgently.

  Nobody in the office knows the man **who/that** wants to talk to the manger urgently.
- **My mother** has written a lot of short stories. **She** lives in a village.

  My mother**, who lives in a village,** has written a lot of short stories.

B. The Use Of "Who / Whom / That" In Defining Relative Clauses And "Who / Whom" In Non-Defining Relative Clauses As Object Of The Clause

- **The journalist** gave me an appointment for the next Saturday. I called **him** yesterday

  The journalist **whom/who/that/ Ø** I called yesterday gave me en appointment for the next Saturday.
- Everybody wonders what the decision of the court will be about Marry White. The police arrested **her** for smuggling.

  Everybody wonders what the decision of the court will be about Marry White,**whom/who** the police arrested for smuggling.
- The applicant accepted to sign the contract. I talked **to her** personally.

  The applicant **whom/who/that/Ø** I talked to personally accepted to sign the contract.

  The applicant **to whom** I talked personally accepted to sign the contract.

NOTE

Bir edattan (preposition) sonra *that*, *who* ve *boşluk* **kullanılamaz**.

C. The Use Of "Which / That" In Defining Relative Clauses And "Which" In Non-Defininng Realtive Clauses As Subject Of The Clause

- **The new health reforms** have been appreciated by the public. **They** have recently been put into action.

  The new health reforms **which/that** have recently been put into action have been appreciated by the public.
- Have you read ***Hamlet?* It** is one of the best works of Shakespeare.

  Have you read *Hamlet***, which** is one of the best works of Shakespeare.

D. The Use Of "Which/That" In Defining Relative Clauses And "Which" In Non-Defining Relative Clauses As Object Of The Clause

- The government have sent **food and medicine** to the border. The refugees need **them**.

  The government have sent food and medicine to the border **which/that/Ø** the refugees need.
- **The professor's last article** has caught great attention. I read **it** a few days ago.

  The professor's last article**, which** I read a few days ago, has caught a great attention.

E. The Use Of "Whose /…Of Which" In Defining And Non-Defining Relative Clauses

- **The singer** has been nominated to the Eurovision Song Contest. **His last album** sold more than one million.
  The singer **whose last album** sold more than one million has been nominated to the Eurovision Song Contest.
- **This singer** has been nominated to the Eurovision Song Contest. **His last album** sold more than one million.
  This singer**, whose last album** sold more than one million**,** has been nominated to the Eurovision Song Contest.

F. The Use Of "Where" In Defining And Non-Defining Relative Clauses

- When I was in England last year, I had a chance to visit **the house**. Shakespeare lived t**here (in that house)**.
  When I was in England last year, I had a chance to visit the house **where** Shakespeare lived.
  When I was in England last year, I had a chance to visit the house **in which** Shakespeare lived.
  When I was in England last year, I had a chance to visit the house **which** Shakespeare lived **in**.
  When I was in England last year, I had a chance to visit the house **that** Shakespeare lived **in**.
  When I was in England last year, I had a chance to visit the house **Ø** Shakespeare lived **in**.
- **This gorgeous hotel** belongs to a Turkish businessman. We stayed **there (in that hotel)** last summer.
  This gorgeous hotel**, where** we stayed last summer**,** belongs to a Turkish businessman.
  This gorgeous hotel**, in which** we stayed last summer**,** belongs to a Turkish businessman.
  This gorgeous hotel**, which** we stayed **in** last summer**,** belongs to a Turkish businessman.

NOTE

Level, stage, position, instance, situation, case, point gibi isimlerden sonra da **where** veya **preposition which** kullanılabilir.

- We are in such a situation **where/in which** everybody should be aware of the possible crisis.
- Our country has reached a point **where/at which** it has a big influence in the international politics.
- In a few months, you will get the desired stage **where/at which** you will be able to operate the system effectively.

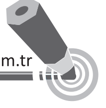
Yer isimlerinden sonra kullanılacak uygun zamirin (pronoun) kullanılmasında dikkat edilecek hususlar.

a. Tanımlanan yer ismi Sıfat Cümlesinin **Öznesi** konumundaysa Defining Relative Clause'da *which* ya da *that*; Non-Definig Relative Clause ise sadece *which* kullanılır. Bu durumda *where* kullanılmaz.

- **The city** has lots of natural and historical beauties. **It** attracts both domestic and foreign tourists every year.
  The city **which** attracts both domestic and foreign tourists every year has lots of natural and historical beauties.

b. Tanımlanan yer ismi Sıfat Cümlesinin **Nesnesi** konumundaysa Defining Relative Clause'da *which/that/Ø*; Non-defining Relative Clause'da ise sadece *which* kullanılır. Bu durumda *where* kullanılmaz.

- **The city** has lots of natural and historical beauties. I saw **it** on tv last night.
  The city **which/that/Ø** I saw on tv last night has lots of natural and historical beauties.



c. Tanımlanan yer ismi Sıfat Cümlesininde **yer olarak işaret edilirse** *where ve türevleri* kullanılabilir.

- **The city** has lots of natural and historical beauties. I spent my summer holiday **there (in that city)** last summer.
  The city **where** I spent my summer holiday last summer has lots of natural and historical beauties.

NOTE

Sınavda bu tür bir yer ismine ait soru geldiğinde doğru cevabı vermek için;

- Boşluktan sonra fiil veya zarf+fiil geliyorsa which/that,
- Boşluktan sonra gelen cümlenin öznesi fiili var ama nesnesi yoksa which/that/Ø,
- Boşluktan sonra tam cümle geliyorsa where ve türevleri kullanılır.

G. THE USE OF "WHEN" IN RELATIVE CLAUSES

- 1923 is **the year.** The Turkish Republic was founded **then (in that year).**
  1923 is the year **when** the Turkish Republic was founded.
  1923 is the year **in which** the Turkish Republic was founded.
  1923 is the year **that** the Turkish Republic was founded.
  1923 is the year **Ø** the Turkish Republic was fbounded.
- **The Medieval Age** was a bad period in the history of Europe. The people were under the control of the Church **then (in that age)**.
  The Medieval Age**, when** the people were under the control of the Church**,** was a bad period in the history of Europe.
  The Medieval Age**, in which** the people were under the control of the Church**,** was a bad period in the history of Europe.

H. THE USE OF "WHY" IN RELATIVE CLAUSES

- I cannot understand the reason. She rejected the job offer.
  I cannot understand the reason **why** she rejected the job offer.
  I cannot understand the reason **for which** she rejected the job offer.
  I cannot understand the reason **that** she rejected the job offer.
  I cannot understand the reason **Ø** she rejected the job offer.

I. THE USE OF "WHICH" TO REFER THE WHOLE SENTENCE

- The NATO forces decided to intervene the civil war in the country. **This** is not surprising.
  The NATO forces decided to intervene the civil war in the country**, which** is not surprising.
- She suddenly left the meeting. I found **this** rather rude.
  She suddenly left the meeting**, which** I found rather rude.

J. THE USE OF "QUANTIFIERS" IN RELATIVE CLAUSES

- John is a great **writer**. **Some of his books** have been translated into many other languages.
  John is a great writer**, some of whose books** have been translated into many other languages.
- **This money** will be spent on health and education. **Most of it** was donated by the richest man in our town.
  This money, **most of which** was donated by the richest man in our town, will be spent on health and education.

9.3. REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

Sıfat Cümlelerindeki kısaltmalar için şu hususlara dikkat edilmelidir:

- Öznesi *who, which* ve *that* olan sıfat cümlelerinde kısaltma yapmak mümkündür. Kısaltmalarda Sıfat Cümlelerinin Defining veya Non-Defining olması önemli değildir.
- Kısaltmalarda Sıfat Cümlesindeki fiil *Etken (Active)* ise ***Ving*** veya ***HAVING V3***,
- Kısaltmalarda Sıfat Cümlesindeki fiil *Edilgen (Passive)* ise ***V3, BEING V3*** veya***HAVING BEEN V3*** kullanılır.
- Tanımlanan ismin önünde;
  - o *the fisrt, the second, the next, the last* gibi sıra bildiren sıfatlar varsa,
  - o *en üstünlük derecesinde sıfat* varsa,
  - o ismin önünde *the only* varsa
- *Etken (Active)* Sıfat Cümlesinin kısaltılması ***TO V***, *Edilgen (Passive)* Sıfat Cümlesinin kısaltılmasında ***TO BE V3*** kullanılır.

<u>Sıfat Cümlesinin Öznesi Konumunda Olan Sıfat Cümlelerinin Kısaltılması</u>

1. TO BE Fiili İçeren Sıfat Cümlelerinde Kısaltma

– Alfred Nobel, who was the famous Swedish chemist, founded the Nobel Prize.
  Alfred Nobel, the famous Swedish chemist, founded the Nobel Prize.

– Some chemical substances which are in the food can be a risk for human health.
  Some chemical substances in the food can be a risk for human health.

2. To be Fiili Dışındaki Etken (Active) Fiilleri İçeren Sıfat Cümlelerinde Kısaltma (Ving, Having V3)

– Those people, who are waiting outside, want to see the minister.
  The people, **waiting** outside, want to see the minister.

– The candidates who applied for the positions will be interviewed on Sunday.
  The candidates **applying/having applied** for the positions will be interviewed on Sunday.

NOTE

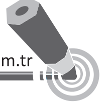
Cümlenin yüklemi Future Tense (Gelecek Zaman) ve Sıfat Cümlesinin fiili (to apply) Past Tense (Geçmiş Zaman) olduğu için having V3 kısaltması yapılabilir.

3. To be Fiili Dışındaki Edilgen (Passive) Fiilleri İçeren Sıfat Cümlelerinde Kısaltma (being V3, V3, having been V3)

– The suspect who is being kept in the police station now will be taken before the judge next Friday.
  The suspect **being kept** in the police station now will be taken before the judge next Friday.

– Human insulin is a hormone which is produced by genetically engineered bacteria.
  Human insulin is a hormone **produced** by genetically engineered bacteria.

– We will repair our house, which was destroyed by the recent storm.
  We will repair our house, **destroyed/having been destroyed** by the recent storm.



4. Sıfat Cümlelerinin Infinitive ile Kısaltılması (TO V / TO BE V3)

A. Sıra Bildiren Sıfatlarla (the first, the second, the next, the last...) Başlayan İsimlerden Sonra Gelen Sıfat Cümlelerinde Kısaltma

– He was the first scientist who made important observations on infants' biological mechanism.
  He was the first scientist to make important observations on infants' biological mechanism.
– This is the second book which was published in this field.
  This is the second book **to be published** in this field.

B. The only Sıfatıyla Başlayan İsimleri Takip Eden Sıfat Cümlelerinde Kısaltma

– I was the only student who submitted the term paper to the teacher before the deadline.
  I was the only student **to submit** the term paper to the teacher before the deadline.
– This is the only book which is written on our subject.
  This is the only book **to be written** on our subject.

C. En Üstünlük Derecesiyle Tanımlanan İsimleri Takip Eden Sıfat Cümlelerinde Kısaltma

– The unemployment was the most important problem that was tackled by the new government.
  The unemployment was the most important problem **to be tackled** by the new government.
– I think Ahmet is the best man who can help us find a solution to your problem.
  I think Ahmet is the best man **to help** us find a solution to your problem.

D. Kipler (Modals) veya Gelecek Zaman (Future Tense) İçeren Sıfat Cümlelerinde Kısaltma

– Due to the unexpected economic crisis, the Prime Minister has declared some austerity measures which will/should/must be taken immediately.
  Due to the unexpected economic crisis, the Prime Minister has declared some austerity measures **to be taken** immediately.
– Everybody in the class is waiting for the professor who will announce the final exam.
  Everybody in the class is waiting for the professor **to announce** the final exam.
– Unfortunately, she is not a person who(m) we can trust on.
  Unfortunately, she is not a person **to trust on**.
– I have to find a place where I can park my car.
  I have to find a place **to park** my car.

E. Sahiplik Fiili "to have" İçeren Sıfat Cümlelerinin "With" ile Kısaltılması

– The people who have diabetes should be very careful about their diet.
  The people **with** diabetes should be very careful about their diet.
– Those who had the lowest marks in the final test have to take the same course again next semester.
  Those **with** the lowest marks in the final test have to take the same course again next semester.

NOTE

Non-defining Relative Clause'ların kısaltılmış haliyle cümleye başlamak mümkündür ve kısaltılan yapı ana cümleden virgülle ayrılır.

- The people in this town, who don't think of the future generations, pollute the environment.
  The people in this town, not thinking of the future generations, pollute the environment.
  Not thinking of the future generations, the people in this town pollute the environment.

- This mosque, which was built in the 17th century, is one of the many historical places in the city.
  This mosque, built in the 17th century, is one of the many historical places in the city.
  Built in the 17th century, this mosque is one of the many historical places in the city.

- Mr. Ayhan, who is founder of this company, is a very modest man.
  Mr. Ayhan, the founder of this company, is a very modest man.
  The founder of this company, Mr. Ayhan is a very modest man.

- Elizabeth, who had been to Italy before, did not want to join our trip to Rome.
  Elizabeth, having been to Italy before, did not want to join our trip to Rome.
  Having been to Italy before, Elizabeth did not want to join our trip to Rome.

NOUN & ADJECTIVE (RELATIVE) CLAUSES TEST

1. An annual scientific meeting will be held so as to facilitate communication among surgeons ---- primary interest lies in the field of oncology.

A) where
B) of whom
C) when
D) in which
E) whose

2. Elastin and collagen are proteins ---- form the spongy material that lies under our skin and gives it bounce and flexibility.

A) in which
B) which
C) whose
D) whichever
E) whatever

3. Today virtually all country and suburban weeklies and small dailies are produced by offset lithography, a procedure ---- photographs can be reproduced inexpensively.

A) why
B) that
C) which
D) whether
E) by which

4. Wetlands filter out excess nutrients and pollutants by trapping them in roots and soil, ---- plants and bacteria break them down into less harmful substances.

A) where
B) which
C) wherever
D) how
E) whether

5. The part of an animal ---- gases are exchanged with the environment is called the respiratory surface.

A) how
B) which
C) whatever
D) what
E) where

6. The anaemia of folate deficiency, ---- DNA synthesis slows and the body's cells lose their ability to divide, is characterized by large, immature blood cells.

A) in which
B) for whom
C) how
D) in that
E) why

7. The number of frauds in the US ---- the criminal uses someone else's credit card number doubled to 162,000 cases in 2002.

A) in which
B) by whom
C) of which
D) which
E) with whom

8. Many surgeons believe that a patient ---- face bears a calm expression immediately before an operation is likely to require less anaesthesia during the procedure.

A) what
B) which
C) whatever
D) that
E) whose

9. If there is one thing that is more astonishing than the ability of the adult human to talk, it is the process ---- he learns to do it.

A) whichever
B) where
C) that
D) however
E) by which

10. Scientists recently completed the largest-ever astronomical survey of the sky, during ---- they retained images that are expected to help them understand the origins of galaxies.

A) whose
B) that
C) when
D) whom
E) which

11. Chloroform is no longer used as an anaesthetic for several reasons, the most important of ---- is the relatively high risk of complications, including possible heart failure.

A) that
B) whose
C) what
D) which
E) it

12. One type of family is the single-parent family, in ---- children live with an unmarried, divorced or widowed mother or father.

A) which
B) that
C) them
D) where
E) whom

13. The heart is a hollow organ ---- interior contains two muscular and membranous tissue walls, one vertical and one horizontal.

A) whenever
B) which
C) where
D) whose
E) that

14. Anaemia is a condition ---- there is a deficiency in the quality of the blood.

A) as if
B) that
C) which
D) in which
E) so that

15. The hard truth is that money alone, ---- form it takes, is unlikely to solve Germany's demographic problems.

A) which
B) what
C) however
D) whatever
E) whoever

16. Geometry, ---- name is derived from Greek words meaning "earth measurement," is one of the oldest branches of mathematics.

A) as
B) which
C) that
D) whose
E) its

17. Long ---- as a rat poison, arsenic ---- to halt a deadly blood cancer called acute promyelocytic leukaemia.

A) being used / can be shown
B) using / was shown
C) used / has been shown
D) to be used / is shown
E) having used / had been shown

18. Bennett's novel "the Old Wives's Tale" is the one ---- he is likely to be best known by posterity.

A) whose
B) for whom
C) by which
D) in which
E) that

19. Several important ports, ---- export timber, aresituated on the shores of the White Sea.

A) most of which
B) that many of them
C) those which
D) whichever of them
E) of which they

20. Galileo originated the method of controlled experiment ---- now forms the basis of scientificinvestigation.

A) what
B) who
C) where
D) whom
E) which

CEVAP ANAHTARI						
1.E	2.B	3.E	4.A	5.E	6.A	7.A
8.E	9.E	10.E	11.D	12.A	13.D	14.D
15.D	16.D	17.C	18.C	19.A	20.E	

10. ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

İngilizcede Zarf Cümlecikleri zaman, sebep-sonuç, zıtlık, koşul gibi durumları ifade etmek için kullanılan ve ana cümleden önce veya sonra kullanılabilen cümleciklerdir.

- Zarf Cümlecikleri ilk cümle olarak kullanıldıklarında ana cümleden virgülle ayrılırlar, ama ana cümleden sonra kullanılmaları durumunda –bazı zarf cümlecikleri hariç- virgül kullanımına gerek yoktur.
- Zaman (since hariç), Koşul, Amaç bildiren zarf cümlecikleri ile ana cümleler arasında zaman uyumuna dikkat edilmelidir.
- *As, just as, since, while* gibi kimi bağlaçlar farklı anlamlara sahip olduklarından dolayı birkaç zarf cümlecik türünde kullanılmaktadırlar.
- Adverbial Clause ve Sentence Connector konuları İngilizce gramer konuları içinde en kapsamlı konular olduğundan bu konular ile ilgili soruların sayısı sınavda fazla olacaktır.
- **Zarf Cümlecik Türleri:**

Time	**Reason**	**Condition**	**Purpose**	**Manner**	**Exception**
Place	**Contrast**	**Result**	**Degree/Proportion**	**Comparison**	

Bu zarf cümleciklerden Time, Condition, Result ve Comparison belirten zarf cümlecikleri daha önceki konularda açıklandığı (bkz. MODULE I- 3, 7, 2.5 ve 2.7) için bu bölümde diğer zarf cümlecikleri incelenecektir.

10.1. TIME (Zaman)

when	after	once	until
whenever	soon after	directly	by the time
everytime	just after	before	hardly …when….
while/as	as soon as	since	barely….when…
just as	the moment/the minute	ever since	scarcely…when...
			no sooner…than..

10.2. PLACE (Yer)

where	anywhere	as far as
whereever	everywhere	as near as

- The child who was afraid of the dog ran **as far as** he could.
- **Wherever/Everywhere** I go in Turkey, I am faced with different cultures.
- Tell him that he can park his car **anywhere** he likes.
- My brother found a wallet in the street, but I told him to put the wallet **where** he found it.
- If we want to see the singer, we should move towards the stage **as near as** we can.

10.3. REASON (Sebep)

I.	II.	III.
because	because of	because of the fact that
as	due to	due to the fact that
since	owing to	owing to the fact that
inasmuch as	thanks to	on account of the fact that
seeing that	on account of	in view of the fact that
* now that		on the grounds that
*in that		

- Sebep belirten zarf cümlecikleri 3 gruba ayrılmaktadır. I. Grup ve III. Gruptaki bağlaçlar kendilerinden sonra cümle alan yapılardır.
- II. Gruptakiler Prepositional Phrase (Edatlı kelime grubu) olduklarından bu yapılardan sonra isim veya isim öbeği kullanılır ama **cümle alamazlar.**
- Her üç gruptaki yapılar anlamca birbirlerinin aynısı veya benzeri (…dığı için,…dığına göre, gerekçesiyle, …den dolayı, …..nın yüzünden gibi) olmalarından dolayı birbirlerinin yerine kullanılabilirler.

- Nearly 4,000 Londoners died of bronchitis in 1952 **because (of the fact that)** the air was a concoction of smoke particles and acid.
- Nearly 4,000 Londoners died of bronchitis in 1952 **because of/due to/owing to/on account of** a concoction of smoke particles and acid in the air.

- **Since/As/Because/Owing to the fact that** aspirin causes bleeding in the stomach and small intestine, it is being used less to control pain and fever.
- **Due to/Owing to/On account of** the bleeding which is caused by aspirin in the stomach and small intestine, aspirin is being used less to control pain and fever.

- The number of cardiac transplant centers in the world has increased **due to/thanks to/because of** advances in cardiac transplantation.
- The number of cardiac transplant centers in the world has increased **as/because/since/due to the fact that** there are advances in cardiac transplantation.

- **Now that:** mademki, artık anlamına gelen bu zarf cümleciği aynı zamanda Zaman (Time) Zarf Cümleciklerinin de içinde yer alabilir.
  - **Now that** you have finished your article, you can publish it in a scientific conference.

- **In that:** *…bakımından, …..açısından* anlamına gelen bu zarf cümleciği genellikle ikinci cümle olarak kullanılır.
  - Some researches are very important in the scientific world **in that** they have proved that some types of cancer may be taken under control by the appropriate treatment.



10.4. CONTRAST (Zıtlık)

İngilizcede Zıtlık belirten zarf cümlecikleri ikiye ayrılır:

- **Concessive Contrast (Unexpected Result):** Umulmayan veya beklenmedik sonuçları göstermek için kullanılırlar.
- **Direct Contrast:** Bire bir zıtlık gösteren zarf cümleleridir ve bu zarf cümlecikleriyle ana cümlede anlam birbirinin zıttı olmalıdır.

A. CONCESSIVE CONTRAST

I.	II.	III.
although	despite	despite of the fact that
even though	in spite of	in spite of the fact that
* though	* notwithstanding	notwithstanding (the fact) that
* even if		
Adj/Adv + as		
much as		
however +adj/adv+S		
-ever words		

– **Although/Even though/Despite the fact that** cells may appear to be very diverse, the fundamental features are remarkably similar.

– **Despite/In spite of/Notwithstanding** the diversity of cells, the fundamental features are remarkably similar.

– **However diverse** the cells may appear, the fundamental features are remarkably similar.

– **Diverse as** cells may appear, the fundamental features are remarkably similar.

– **Whatever** the diversity of cells is, the fundamental features are remarkably similar.

– **Much as/Although/In spite of the fact that** you are busy these days, you should see a doctor soon.

– You should see a doctor soon **despite/notwithstanding/in spite of** your being busy these days.

– You should see your doctor soon **however busy** you are these days.

– **Busy as** you are these days, you should see your doctor soon.

- **Even if:** "Conditionals" konusunda ele alınan bu bağlaç aynı zamanda anlamından dolayı zıtlık belirten zarf cümlecikleri içinde de yer almaktadır.
- **Though:** "*- e rağmen*" anlamında bir zarf cümlesi olarak kullanıldığı gibi; "*ama, fakat*" anlamına da sahip olan bu yapı Senetnce Connector (Cümle Bağlacı) olarak iki cümlenin arasında veya ikinci cümlenin sonunda kullanılabilir.

– **Though/Although** I did not like look of the doctor, he was so understanding and friendly.

– I didn't like the look of the doctor**, though/but/yet** he was so understanding and friendly.

– I didn't like the look of the doctor. He was so understanding and friendly**, though**.

- **Notwithstanding:** "*- e rağmen*" anlamında olan bu yapı tıpkı despite ve inspite of gibi kendisinden sonra cümle yerine isim ya da isim öbeği olan bir bağlaç gibi; "*ama, fakat, yine de*" anlamına da sahip olan bu yapı Senetnce Connector (Cümle Bağlacı) olarak iki cümlenin arasında da kullanılabilmektedir.

– **Notwithstanding/Despite** any law to the contrary, the medical use of marijuana by a qualifying patient shall be permitted only if:" they have been recommended it by a doctor. (**Hawaii Medical Marijuana Laws)**

– The the gua sha technique is an extremely widespread "folk" medicine technique. **Notwithstanding/Nevertheless/ However**, the technique is also important a part of the legitimate practice of the specialist practitioners of

Traditional Chinese Medicine.

- **However+adj/adv+S & -ever words:** *Whatever, whoever, wherever* ve *however* gibi yapılar *no matter* what, *no matter* how, *no matter* who, *no matter* where şeklinde de kullanılabilir.

* However young you are,....../No matter how young you are, ...
* Whereever I go,........../ No matter where I go, ...

B. DIRECT CONTRAST



While/Whereas: *....iken anlamına gelen bu yapılar birinci veya ikinci cümlenin başında kullanılabilirler. Bu bağlaçlardan while yine aynı anlamla Zaman Zarf Cümleciklerinde de yer almaktadır.*

– In most Western countries, the average diet contains about 700 milligrams of cholesterol each day**, whereas/ while** only about 300 milligrams is the recommended maximum.

– The cause of the ulcer dictates the type of drug treatment. For example, **whereas/while** people with ulcers caused by infection receive antibiotics, those with ulcers caused by drugs discontinue their use.

10.5. CONDITIONALS (Koşul)

if	even if	what if
only if	wheter (or not)	in case
providing (that)	unless	just in case
provided (that)	suppose (that)	lest
on the condition that	supposing (that)	for fear that
as/so long as	assuming (that)	wish/if only

10.6. RESULT (Sonuç)

so +adv.+ that	such+a/an+N+that
so + adj +that	such+a/an+adj+N.+that
so+ adj+ a/an +N+that	Possesive+Noun+be+such that
Sentence, so(that) Sentence	so many....that/ such a lot of ...that
	so few ....that/ such a few......that
	so much....that/ such a lot of....that
	so little ....that/ such a litlle.....that



10.7. PURPOSE (Amaç)

I.	II.
in order that	in order to V/be V3 - so as to V/be V3
so that	to V/be V3 - for Ving/being V3
	in order for somebody to V/to be V3

Hem birinci hem de ikinci gruptaki yapılar *…..mek için* anlamına gelmektedir ve birinci bölümdeki yapılardan sonra cümle gelirken; ikinci bölümdekilerde ise *for*' dan sonra Ving gelirken diğer yapılarda *V*, yani fiilin yalın hali kullanılır. Şayet kullanılacak olan fiil Edilgen (Passive) yapıda olacaksa *be V3* kalıbı kullanılır.

– Every home should have the best medical facility **so that/in order that** no one needs to worry about any medical situation.
– Every home should have the best medical facility **in oder for everbody** not to worry about any medical situation.
– It is the medical social worker's job to arrange for the home care service to be in place **so that/in order that** the patient can be discharged.
– It is the medical social worker's job to arrange for the home care service to be in place **in order for the patient** to be discharged.
– It is the medical social worker's job to arrange for the home care service to be in place **in order to discharge/so as to discharge/to discharge/for discharging** the patient.
– **In order to/So as to/ To** avoid and stay away from medical bankruptcy, one must have a proper, even the best insurance.
– **In order that/So that** one can avoid and stay away from medical bankruptcy, s/he must have a proper, even the best insurance.

10.8. DEGREE/PROPORTION (Derece/Oran)

the …..er, the …..er	**as**	**in so far as**
the more….., the more…..	**as….(so)**	**to the degree/extent that**

Bu yapılar …dıkça, …. dığı ölüçüde anlamlarına gelmektedir. Bu yapılar içerisinde as daha önceki zarf cümlecik türlerinin bazılarında farklı anlamlarla ele alınmıştır.

– **To the extent that/To the degree that /In so far as** the quality of the evidence is poor, any subsequent inference and the clinical decision it generates will be weakened.
– **As** the number of medical stuff increases in a hospital, **so does** the time allocated for each patient.
– **As** people get older, they should be more careful about their diets.
– **The older** my brother grew, **the more** his obesity problem increased.
– **The more** your dreaming is restricted, **the more** you are inclined to dream when allowed to sleep.

10.9. MANNER (Durum)

as	**just as**
much as	**as if / as though**

Bu bağlaçlardan *as if* ve *as though* hariç diğerleri *gibi, ….dığı gibi, ….dığı biçimiyle* anlamlarını vermektedirler. Much as ve Just as, tıpkı …. gibi anlamıyla As'den daha vurgulu bir anlama sahiptirler.

– **As/Just as/Much as** this scientist has pointed out, the eart may face a very serious health problem which may be caused by a new virus.
– You should do the exercises regularly **as/just as/much as** your doctor told you.
– Infertiliy, **as** defined in very simple terms this article, is a decreased ability to produce children.

As if/as though: As if ve As though *sanki, gibi, …mış gbi* anlamlarına sahiptir ve Conditionals (Koşul Cümleleri) konusunda olduğu gibi Real (Gerçek) ve Unreal (Gerçek/Olasılık Dışı) durumları ifade edebilirler.

Real Situations:

- Those wanting to work in the medical community and feel **as if/as though** they are serving a specific group of people with their services can specialize in certain populations.
- The doctor have spoken **as if/as though** there is nothing to get worried about my mother's health.
- She looked **as if/as though** she was so ill yesterday.
- It looks **as if/as though** you are going to say something.

Unreal Situations:

- The doctor who testified at the trail said that lethal injection shouldn't be scrutunized **as if/as though** it were a medical procedure.
- Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were tol ive forever (Ghandi).
- She looked **as if/as though** she were ill yestarday.
- Although he was informed abot the news, he talked **as if/as tough** he hadn't heard about it.

10.10. COMPARISON (Karşılaştırma)

as.....as	**just as.....also**
just as ....., (so)	**Comperatives**
just as....., so too	**Superlatives**

10.11. EXCEPTION (İstisna)

except that: *....nın haricinde, ...nın dışında* anlamına sahiptir. Yine bu anlamları veren ama kendisinden sonra cümle yerine isim ya da isim öbeği alan *except (for), apart from, other than, with the exception of* gibi yapılar bulunmaktadır.

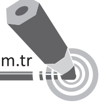
10.12. REDUCTION OF ADVERBIAL CLAUSES (Zarf Cümlelerin Kısaltılması)

- *Genellikle zarf cümlelerindeki kısaltmalar zar cümlesiyle ana cümlenin öznesi aynı olduğunda gerçekleşir. Ama Sebep belirten "because" gibi yapılarda yan cümle ile ana cümlenin özneleri aynı olmasa bile kısaltma yapmak mümkündür.*
- *Kısaltma yapılabilecek zarf cümlecikleri: Zaman (Time), Sebep (Reason), Zıtlık (Contrast), Koşul (Condiditon) ve Hal (Manner) Zarf Cümlecikleri.*
- *Kıslatmaları 3 başlıkta ele almak mümkündür. TO BE fiilli zarf cümleciklerin, TO BE fiili dışındaki Etken (Active) Fiilli zarf cümleciklerin ve Edilgen (Passive) Fiilli zarf cümleciklerinin kısaltılması.*
    - TO BE fiilli zarf cümleciklerinin kısaltılmasında özne ile birlikte to be fiili atılır. Ancak Sebep belirten *because, as, since* gibi zarf cümleciklerinin kısaltılmasında bu bağlaçlar atılır ama to be fiili being'e dönüştürülür.
    - Etken (Active) Filli zarf cümleciklerinde Ving; zarf cümleciğinin yüklemi ana cümlenin yükleminden önce tamamlanmışsa HAVING V3 ile kısaltılır.
    - Edilgen (Passive) Filli zarf cümleciklerinde V3; zarf cümleciğinin fiili Continuous Passive ise BEING V3; zarf cümleciğinin yüklemi ana cümlenin yükleminden önce tamamlanmışsa HAVING BEEN V3 ile kısaltılır.

A. TO BE Fiillli Zarf Cümlelerinin Kısaltılması

- When **I was** at university, I used to work and earn my life in summers.

  When at university, I used to work and earn my life in summers.



- He looked as if **he was** not sure about what he was doing.
  He looked as if not sure about what he was doing.
- While **I was** in Eygpt for four days, I had a chance to visit the Pyramids.
  While in Eygpt for four days, I had a chance to visit the Pyramids.
- Although **he was** very ill, he decided to attend the meeting under the control of his doctor.
  Although very ill, he decided to attend the meeting under the control of his doctor.
- **Because/As/Since he is** the general manger now, he has more responsibilites than before.
  Being the general manager now, he has more responsibilities than before.

B. Etken (Active) Fiilli Zarf Cümlelerinin Kısaltılması (Ving, Having V3)

• **Zaman (Time) Zarf Cümleleri**

- While she was living in England last year, she had many difficulties.
  (While) living in England last year, she had many difficulties.
- When/As soon as I heard the accident my brother had last night, I rushed to hospital.
  (On/Upon) hearing the accident my brother had last night, I rushed to hospital.
- When you go out in the hot weather, you had beter wear a hat to protect yourself from the sun.
  When going out in the hot weather, you had beter wear a hat to protect yourself from the sun.
- After I learnt that my application was rejected, I got shocked.
  (After) learning that my application was rejected, I got shocked.
- After he had resigned from his post, he left the town.
  Having resigned from his post, he left the town.
- I have always gone to the same dentist since I setteled in in this town.
  I have always gone to the same dentist since settling in this town.

• **Zıtlık (Contrast) Bildiren Zarf Cümlecikleri**

- Although he lived in ver poor conditions in his life, he never complaint about it.
  Although living in very poor conditions in his life, he never complaint about this.
- Though I have already typed my report, I will not submit it.
  Though having already typed my report, I will not submit it.

• **Sebep (Reason) Bildiren Zarf Cümleleri**

Bu zarf cümlelerinin kısaltılmasında cümlelerin özneleri aynı olmak zorunda değildir.

- As/Since/Because I did not have any idea about the topic, I prerfered not to say anything.
  Not having any idea about the topic, I prefered not to say anything.

- Since it was cold yesterday, I did nothing other than watch tv.
  It being cold yesterday, I did nothing other than watch tv.

- **Hâl (Manner) Bildiren Zarf Cümleleri**

- Judging from his life style, he looks as if he earns a lot of money.
  Judging from his life style, he looks as if earning a lot of money.
- Why did you look as though you had seen a ghost?
  Why did you look as though having seen a ghost?

- **Edilgen (Passive) Fiilli Zarf Cümlelerinin Kısaltılması (V3, being V3, Having been V3)**

A. Zaman (Time) Zarf Cümleleri

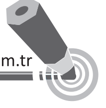
- When he was given the prize, the professor made a great speech to thank the jury.
  (When) given the prize, the professor made a great speech to thank the jury.
- While she was being questioned by the inspector from the ministery, she tried to hide the truth.
  While being questioned by the inspector from the ministery, she tried to hide the truth.
- Once you are asked for your opinion, do not hessitate to mention it.
  Once asked for your opinion, do not hessitate to mention it.
- After we had been given the instructions about what to do, we set to work.
  Having been given the instructions about what to do, we set to work.

B. Zıtlık (Contrast)Zarf Cümleleri

- Although he wasn't nominated by his party, he decided to run fort he parliament independently.
  Although not nominated by his party, he decided to run fort he parliament independently.
- Though I have been asked to write a part in the book, I think I will not be able to do so since I am so busy these days.
  Though having been asked to write a part in the book, I think I will not be able to do so since I am so busy these days.

- **Sebep (Reason) Zarf Cümleleri**

- Since he was involved in the bribery, he was dissmised from the company.
  Involved in the bribery, he was dismissed from the company.
- Because they have been already paid, they have to finish their job in time.
  Having been already paid, they have to finish their job in time.



- **Koşul (Condition) Zarf Cümleleri**

- Are you going to give a speech if you are invited to the opening ceromony?
  Are you going to give a speech if invited to the opening ceremony?
- Unless he is found guilty, he cannot be kept in prision.
  Unless found guilty, he cannot be kept in prision.

- **Hal (Manner) Zarf Cümleleri**

- As it is shown in the table, the number of the patients with diabets has increased by 20% in the last 5 years.
  As shown in the table, the number of the patients with diabets has increased by 20% in the last 5 years.
- He seemed as if he was so bored.
  He seemed as if so bored.

11. SENTENCE CONNECTORS / TRANSITIONS/ PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

11.1. TRANSITIONS / CONNECTORS

1. LISTING (Listeleme, Sıralama)

Firstly, firts of all, first, to begin with, second, secondly, third, thirdly, next, last, finally	İlki, ilk olarak, il önce, ikincisi, ikinci olarak, bir sonraki, son olarak…
The first…,the second…,the third…, the last…,	Birincisi, ikincisi, üçüncüsü, sonuncusu
In the first place, in the second place, in the third place, …	İlk olarak/ilk sırada, ikinci olarak/ikinci sırada…
For one thing, for another, besides/moreover..	İlk önce/bir kere, diğer bir taraftan, ayrıca
First and foremost, also, besides/moreover…	En başta, ayrıca da, bununla beraber/dahası

- Dear participants, **first of all**, I would like to thank Professor Gibson for his great contributions to this amazing organization.
- There are several benefits of taking these tablets. **In the first place**, these ease your pain. **In the second place**, it will help your digestion.

2. ADDITION (Ek bilgi)

Also, besides, further, furthermore, in addition, moreover, what is more	Ayırca, üstelik, bundan başka, buna ilaveten, dahası, buna ek olarak, hem de…

- Studies have shown that mental health professionals are poor at predicting whether a person will commit a dangerous act. **Moreover**, the legal system is designed to protect people from preventive detention.
- People with ulcers caused by infection receive antibiotics, whereas those with ulcers caused by drugs discontinue their use. **In addition**, all treatment plans aim to relieve pain, heal the ulcer, and prevent recurrence.

3. RESULT (Sonuç)

So, therefore, hence, thus, as a result, as a consequence, consequently, in consequence, accordingly, because of this/that/it	Bu yüzden, böylece, bundan dolayı, bu nedenle

- The development of a child's immune system is closely related to the child's physical development and, **hence**, takes a very long time.
- Exposure to any virus or bacterium can be fatal to the children without immune protection. **Therefore**, they are sealed into sterile quarters to isolate them from the microorganisms that are part of the normal world.

4. CONTRAST (Zıtlık)

A. Concessive Contrast

But, yet, stil, however, nonetheless, nevertheless, even so, despite this/that, in spite of this/that	Fakat, ama, buna rağmen, yine de

- Ionizing radiation has proved to be most valuable, for example, in clinical diagnosis and radiotherapy. **However**, inadvertent exposure to relatively high doses of ionizing radiation is capable of injuring and killing cells.
- Artificial sweeteners permit people to keep their sugar and energy intakes down, **yet stil** they enjoy the delicious sweet tastes of their favourite foods and beverages.



B. Direct Contrast

In contrast, by contrast, conversely, however, on the other hand	Buna karşın, buna karşılık, diğer taraftan

- The Society for Medical Anthropology today constitutes the largest group within the American Anthropological Association. **In contrast**, the medical sociology and health psychology sections of their parent organizations have never constituted more than a small percentage of overall membership.
- Physicians who spend too much time serving as a spokesperson to the community run into the problem of losing the much-needed support of medical staff physicians. **On the other hand**, physicians who spend too much time on an organization's internal workings may become ignorant of market conditions.

5. REFUTATION (Yalanlama, Çürütme, Aksini Belirtme)

On the contrary	Tam aksine

- It has been observed that male medical graduates desire a career with immediate financial rewards irrespective of lifestyle issues. The female medical graduates, **on the contrary**, have social determinants (family considerations, childrearing, etc.) while choosing a specialty of choice.

6. EXEMPLIFICATION (Örnekleme)

For example, to illustrate, for instance,	Örneğin

- Writing an article for a journal is a good way to test out your writing skills. First pick your journal. Choice of journal will depend on the type of article that you want to write. **For example**, the *British Medical Journal* contains reports on original research as well as review articles on topics of broad interest to doctors.

7. PARTICULARIZATION (Vurgulama, Özellik belirtme)

Especially, in particular, particularly, specifically, notably	Özellikle, bilhassa

- Some disorders are so likely to be seen in the elderly. **Especially**, depression is dangerous for older men.

8. EXPLANATION (Açıklama)

Namely, that is, that is to say, in other words	Yani, başka bir değişle

- Unintentional weight loss is a decrease in body weight that is not voluntary. **In other words**, you did not try to loss the weight by dieting or exercising.
- For a translator to make so few mistakes in translation work, s/he should have a Superior medical degree. **That is to say**, s/he should have at least a 4-year medical degree.

9. TRANSITION (Geçiş)

As for, as to, as far as ...is concerned	...ya gelince, ile ilgili olarak,

- Marry wants to continue her education after university. **Af for** John, he wants to have a job as soon as possible and begin to earn his life.

10. CORRECTION (Düzeltme)

Rather, to be (more) precise	Daha doğrusu, tam olarak söylemek gerekirse,

- Once you begin to work in our company, you won't need to look elsewhere again, or **rather** you wouldn't want to.

11. ALTERNATIVE (Alternatif, Seçenek)

Alternatively,	Alternatif olarak

- The psychosocial history may reveal life problems or losses that can account for the depression. **Alternatively**, the patient's medical history may implicate a physical disorder or the use of prescription, nonprescription, or illegal drugs that can cause depression.

12. NEGATIVE CONDITION / WARNING (Olumsuz Koşul / Uyarı)

Otherwise, or else	Yoksa, aksi taktirde

- Everybody must obey the rules; **otherwise**, we cannot restore the order.

13. SUMMARY / CONCLUSION (Özet / Sonuç)

In brief, in conclusion, in short, in summary, all in all, to sum up,	Özetle, kısaca, sonuç olarak

- …….. According to one study, "medical directors spent most of their time on utilization review/quality assurance issues, followed by those involving medical education, physician recruitment, and Peer Review Organizations. **In summary**, the medical director should be an individual knowledgeable in the languages of medicine and administration.

14. TIME (Zaman)

At first	Önceleri
Afterwards/Later/Then	Daha sonra
In the meantime / Meanwhile	Bu arada

- Abortion Essay is a kind of essay writing topic which is composed of some medical terms. For writing such an essay, you may start looking for highly technical terms about the medical process. **Afterwards**, you may devise a process in which you can segregate the topics in a paragraph form.

15. SIMILARITY (Benzerlik)

Likewise, similarly, correspondingly, in the same way, by the same token	Aynı şekilde, aynı biçimde, benzer bir şekilde

- Lab results are only one part of a broad array of tools a doctor uses to diagnose and manage diseases or disease states. **Likewise**, a full medical examination, images (X-Rays, CT Scans, etc.), patient history, and other diagnostic tools help your physician diagnose and treat illnesses and diseases.



16. EMPHASIS (Vurgu)

In fact, actually, as a matter of fact, indeed	Aslında, esasında, aslına bakılırsa

- Placebos are widely used in medical research and medicine and the placebo effect is a pervasive phenomenon; **in fact**, it is part of the response to any active medical intervention.

11.2. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

1. CAUSE (Sebep)

Because of, due to, owing to, thanks to, on account of	...den dolayı, ..nın yüzünden, ...nın sayesinde, ...e bağlı olarak

- **Because of** the adverse effects of cocaine, the Coca-Cola Company agreed to use decocainized coca leaves in 1903.

2. PURPOSE (Amaç)

For, for the purpose of	İçin, ...mek için

- The primary job of the medical transcriptionists is to transcribe dictated material into clear and understandable text, generally **for the purpose of** charting information on patients.

3. CONTRAST (Zıtlık)

A. CONCESSIVE CONTRAST

Despite, in spite of, for all, notwithstanding	...e rağmen

- **Despite** the absence of a pediatric medical emergency team (PMET), researchers at a Canadian hospital found a decrease in hospital mortality over time.

B. DIRECT CONTRAST

Different from/than, in contrast to, unlike, as opposed to, contrary to	...den farklı olarak, ...nın akisne/tersine

- **In contrast to** acute pain that arises suddenly in response to a specific injury and is usually treatable, chronic pain persists over time and is often resistant to medical treatments.
- **Contrary to** medical advice, it’s okay for many women to eat peanuts when pregnant.

4. TIME (Zaman)

After, subsequent to	....den sonra
Prior to, before	....den önce
During	Esenasında, süresnce

- Several studies suggest that listening to music can be effective in reducing blood pressure by calming or diverting patients **prior to** surgery, which lessens stress andanxiety.
- Bradycardia **during** anesthesia induction can occur due to various anesthetic drugs as well as other medical and iatrogenic reasons.

5. ADDITION (İlave, Ekleme)

In addition to, besides, as well as, apart from	...den başka, ...nın yanı sıra, ...e ek olarak

- **In addition to** usual medical care, manipulative therapy accelerates recovery of shoulder complaints at higher costs.
- A medical administrator must possess a degree in health service administration, public health, or at least business administration. **Apart from** educational qualifications, s/he must also possess soft skills like good communication and organizational skills.

6. EXCEPTION (Hariç)

Except (for), apart from, with the exception of, other than	….nın haricinde, ….nın dışında

- There are many choices available to medical students once they graduate in a variety of fields **other than** the conventional ward nurse or doctor.
- After recent volcanic eruptions, little impact has been seen in people's health, **except for** those with lung problems who were close to the volcano.

7. EXEMPLIFICATION (Örnekleme)

Like, such as	Gibi

- Most heart attack patients needing procedures **such as** balloon angioplasty at another hospital are not transferred in recommended time.

8. CONDITION (Koşul)

But for, in the event of, in case of	Olmasa(ydı) …durumunda

- Brownies are a delicious treat, **but for** kids with wheat allergies, they may be off limits.
- **In case of** emergency, dial 112

9. TRANSITION (Geçiş)

regarding, as regards, with regard to, with respect to, in regard to in terms of from the point of(view of)	…ile ilgili olarak bakımından açısından

- **With respect to** diving, the major issues are the effects on the body from the surgery and/or radiation/ chemotherapy treatments.
- Some certain software programmes provide the full support **in terms of** reading as well as writing the information to and from the patients' database.
- This research aims to study the quality of life **from the point of view of** parents in pre-lingual deaf children after 1,5 years of cochlear implantation.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES / CONJUNCTIONS TEST

1. The whole of society may suffer if its government is attacked; ----, the entire body is harmed if the brain is damaged.

A) otherwise
B) similarly
C) on the other hand
D) nevertheless
E) however

2. In recent years the trend in the study of child development has been an increased emphasis on the processes underlying the changes, ---- simple descriptions of age changes.

A) as if
B) just as
C) rather than
D) even so
E) such as

3. Poisoning ---- drug overdose is a frequent and still increasing cause of admission to hospital.

A) according to
B) due to
C) on behalf of
D) in excess of
E) in spite of

4. Dizziness is a distressing symptom in advanced old age, and alarms relatives ---- the patient.

A) no less than
B) as little as
C) in accordance with
D) consentient on
E) in case of

5. Wellington's abandonment of an attempt to make a Tory government was not ---- due to threats of civil war ---- to Peel's refusal to join a Tory government .

A) so far / as if
B) as / as
C) as much / than
D) so much / as
E) even / more

6. In the works of many twentieth-century dramatists it is possible to see ---- the individual writer's ideas and experience ---- some of the social and political developments of his period.

A) as much / as
B) not only / but also
C) only / such as
D) more / than
E) whether / or

7. ---- Henri Toulouse-Lautrec, a French painter who was happy to design posters and to illustrate books, many modern artists have found it necessary to supplement their incomes in various ways.

A) Due to
B) Firstly
C) Despite
D) In case of
E) Like

8. At room temperature, unsaturated fats, such as those found in oil, are usually liquid, ---- saturated fats, such as those found in butter, are solid.

A) whereas
B) indeed
C) moreover
D) whether
E) so far as

9. Japan, which is the world's second largest market for mobile phones, plans to limit their use ---- growing concern about the impact of electromagnetic radiation on the brain.

A) in case of
B) as a result of
C) in spite of
D) by means of
E) in terms of

10. The bellies of countless African children are swollen ---- severe malnutrition.

A) contrary to
B) besides
C) apart from
D) due to
E) regardless of

11. The effects of hypothermia depend on ---- there is whole body exposure ---- exposure only of parts.

A) both / and
B) whether / or
C) if / but
D) so / as
E) even / so

12. The purpose of this bridge project is ---- to eliminate the cause of such accidents ---- to keep traffic moving at a steady rate.

A) only / but also
B) both / and
C) not only / and
D) as much / than
E) for / by

13. The term "man-machine system" fell somewhat into disrepute and was replaced by "person-machine system"---- the need to avoid sexist language.

A) contrary to
B) despite
C) in case of
D) in accordance with
E) instead of

14. The slavery issue was ---- one reason ---- the northern and southern states fought against each other during the US Civil War.

A) on the other hand / which
B) as such / whereas
C) only / why
D) moreover / that
E) thus / in that

15. The United Nations has, on numerous occasions, tried to assert its authority to mediate a dispute between nations, ---- has often been ineffective ---- the nations involved refused to acknowledge the right of the United Nations to intervene.

A) yet / that
B) but / because
C) either / or
D) therefore / because of
E) however / as far as

16. ---- corporations grow in size and diversity, the difficulty of managing employee relations increases.

A) Lest
B) In case
C) Whether
D) So that
E) As

17. ---- had so many people complained so loudly for so little cause.

A) Only once
C) At the beginning
B) For the first time
D) Up to this time
E) From the start

18. ---- economic development projects in developing countries are carefully thought out and implemented, they can actually contribute to 'environmental deterioration'.

A) Provided that
B) Unless
C) Since
D) So long as
E) Whenever



19. Many human characteristics are quantitative traits; ----, they represent some measurable quantity ---- height.

A) for example / just as
B) on the other hand / like
C) moreover/as
D) that is / such as
E) in other words / as regards

20. Certain drugs and some molecules found in dust are ---- small to be antigenic, ---- they do stimulate immune responses.

A) both / and
B) rather / even
C) enough / thus
D) neither / nor
E) too / yet

21. In vertebrates, the central nervous system (CNS) consists of a brain and a spinal cord, which are linked to the body's muscles and organs ---- the peripheral nervous system.

A) with regard to
B) instead of
C) in case of
D) by means of
E) according to

22. Cellulite forms where the body is least inclined to consume fat deposits, ---- reducing it takes persistent good dietary measures.

A) whereas
B) as if
C) so
D) whether
E) even if

23. In the past it was not clear ---- proteins might be associated with membranes.

A) even if
B) how
C) in case
D) whereby
E) while

24. There is no reason why man, ---- the other animals, should have a monopoly on laughter ---- a social tool.

A) in addition to / so
B) compared with / such
C) in opposition to / thus
D) as opposed to / as
E) on account of / just

25. Even in the middle of the last century, education was the exception ---- the rule.

A) according to
B) except for
C) with regard to
D) rather than
E) as well as

26. ---- concentrating on creating training opportunities, their government ought to turn its attention to creating more jobs.

A) Far from
B) More than
C) Instead of
D) In accordance with
E) In case of

27. Trade-union membership in Germany, ---- in the rest of Europe, is shrinking.

A) so
B) whether
C) though
D) as
E) unless

28. ---- the bubonic plague overturned the social order in Medieval Europe, ---- AIDS seems likely to reshape Africa.

A) Even so / though
B) Similarly / even
C) In case / moreover
D) Accordingly / as
E) Just as / so

29. No pharaoh is more famous than Tutankhamen but, ---- his fame, very little is actually known about him.

A) even if
B) In case of
C) in excess of
D) In order to
E) despite

30. ---- some countries possess nuclear weapons and others do not, there will be chronic global Insecurity.

A) Thanks to
B) In case of
C) So long as
D) Just as
E) As if

31. Apparently, the firemen are ---- asking for higher wages, they are ---- demanding a reduction in their working hours.

A) not only / also
B) both / and
C) also / but
D) even / still
E) neither / nor

32. They were immensely pleased with their find, ----, although the crater's size is not particularly noteworthy, its structure is unique.

A) nevertheless
B) but
C) however
D) for
E) unless

33. Many of the most important developments in absolute dating ---- World War II have come from the use of radioactive clock.

A) since
B) during
C) until
D) before
E) up to

34. Questions about global warming are obviously of concern to the general public, ---- to governments and their scientific advisors.

A) except
B) so as
C) on the whole
D) as well as
E) less than

35. The US dollar's slide may continue, but ---- handled carefully, it might not harm the world economy.

A) until
B) whether
C) though
D) if
E) whereas

36. The British workforce works longer hours than most of its European counterparts, ---- productivity is not improved as a result.

A) so
B) therefore
C) since
D) as
E) yet

37. ---- jet engines, which are also reaction engines, modern rockets carry their own oxygen supply to burn their fuel and do not require any surrounding atmosphere.

A) Instead of
B) Even
C) Whereas
D) Unlike
E) Whereby

38. Most of us think that random events tend to be equally spread, ---- the contrary seems to be true: randomness tends to occur in clusters.

A) as if
B) but
C) so
D) moreover
E) since



39. Many basic issues, ---- the relationship between gravity and quantum physics, remain unsolved.

A) except for
B) despite
C) such as
D) in case of
E) instead of

40. Roentgen, which is the unit of radiation exposure, is defined ---- the number of ions produced in one cubic centimeter of air by the radiation.

A) in view of
B) as well as
C) due to
D) in terms of
E) on behalf of

41. ---- our bodies are exposed to cold, their first rule of survival is to maintain the brain and internal organs at a temperature of 37°C.

A) Since
B) Although
C) When
D) Just as
E) Until

42. They are installing a great deal of information technology, ---- the staff are quite incapable of using it.

A) owing to
B) whenever
C) as if
D) even so
E) even though

43. She can have the job ---- she is willing to work on Saturdays.

A) apart from
B) owing to
C) except
D) provided
E) whereas

44. Recently, researchers have found that ---- certain genes remain activated long enough, they can dramatically enhance an organism's health and extend its life span.

A) even if
B) while
C) in case
D) if
E) although

45. Tourists gathered to admire the mushroom clouds during nuclear tests in Nevada between 1951 and 1963 ---- at the time there was complete ignorance of the dangers of radioactive fallout.

A) since
B) so as to
C) when
D) so that
E) unless

46. A laptop maker recently released a model that lets users change the processor, graphics card and other parts by just removing one panel, ---- spending hours disassembling the computer.

A) due to
B) on behalf of
C) instead of
D) with regard to
E) in order to

47. ---- oral decongestants reduce cold symptoms by 20%, nasal sprays can reduce symptoms by as much as 70%.

A) While
B) Because
C) Unless
D) As long as
E) Supposing

48. ---- a new anti-viral drug is developed, scientists first test it on the hepatitis C virus.

A) Even if
B) Before
C) Since
D) Because
E) Whenever

49. A brain abscess may be fatal ---- it is treated with antibiotics.

A) but
B) whereas
C) just as
D) unless
E) in case

50. Lycopene is an important part of the body's cell protection system which neutralizes free radicals and ---- decreases the risk of cardiovascular disease.

A) on the contrary
B) on the way
C) as well
D) yet
E) in this way

51. Toxic amblyopic, usually involving only one eye, is a condition ---- retrobulbar neuritis, which usually affects both eyes.

A) the same as
B) similar to
C) as regards
D) according to
E) as well as

52. Perfectionism constricts people just when the fast-moving world requires more flexibility, and ----, it turns them into success slaves.

A) consequently
B) nevertheless
C) still
D) however
E) contrarily

53. ---- Americans are generally marrying less, they still marry, divorce and especially remarry at rates higher than in most other countries.

A) As
B) When
C) Since
D) Just as
E) Even though

54. ---- English contains a vast lexical inheritance from Latin, Persian has absorbed a great number of Arabic loanwords.

A) As long as
B) Because
C) Even if
D) Just as
E) Whether

55. Some 30 women are running in the Kuwaiti general election, ---- few, if any, are expected to win.

A) so that
B) in that
C) whether
D) because
E) although

56. Fish often spend much of their time in the deep, cool waters of a lake ---- oxygen levels there become depleted by decomposers.

A) as if
B) just as
C) now that
D) unless
E) so as

57. In 2002, ---- Australia's Great Barrier Reef was hit hard by unseasonable warming, 95 per cent of its coral was adversely affected.

A) so that
B) if
C) when
D) so long as
E) in case

58. ---- a violent storm is over, it leaves a cooler ocean behind, lowering the likelihood that more storms will flare up, at least not immediately.

A) Once
B) Even so
C) Even if
D) Since
E) While



59. Humans, like all warm-blooded animals, can keep their core body temperatures pretty much constant ---- differences in the temperature in the world around them.

A) as of
B) regardless of
C) instead of
D) in terms of
E) because of

60. ---- physical activity can enhance physical functioning, reduce anxiety, stress, and depression, it also poses some hazards to one's physical and psychological health.

A) Although
B) Since
C) Whether
D) In case
E) Unless

61. ---- surgeons in France had performed the first partial face transplant late in November, psychologists began to question whether the patient was mentally stable enough to handle the stressful, high-risk procedure.

A) Suppose that
B) So long as
C) As soon as
D) Because
E) If

62. ---- people have been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease (CVD), they typically enter a cardiac rehabilitation programme to change their lifestyle and thereby avoid subsequent CVD.

A) Whereas
B) After
C) While
D) Even though
E) As if

63. In veterinary medicine, federal governments and professional associations keep data on animal euthanasia and, ---- the research results obtained so far, have developed guidelines and procedures.

A) in the hope of
B) as of
C) in case of
D) in accordance with
E) on behalf of

64. During the second half of the 20th century, the fracture rates among high-risk European populations grew higher, ---- this increase was modest compared with that of the urbanized populations in Southern Asia.

A) in case
B) because
C) unless
D) but
E) now that

65. Citizens of countries that are members of the EU, as well as citizens from the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, do not need a visa to visit Germany ---- their stay does not exceed three months.

A) whereas
B) as if
C) so long as
D) whether
E) so that

66. Every Turkish citizen over the age of 25 is eligible to be a deputy in Parliament ---- he or she has completed primary education and has not been convicted of a serious crime.

A) with the idea that
B) from the point of view that
C) despite the fact that
D) by the fact that
E) on condition that

67. The existence of galaxies was not recognized until the early 20th century, ---- since then galaxies have become one of the focal points of astronomical investigation.

A) even B) because
C) but D) if
E) whether

68. A gemstone used in the making of jewellery must be durable, ---- it cannot withstand the process of being handled or shaped.

A) thus B) even if
C) although D) or else
E) while

69. ---- it has a great potential for creating new organisms, experimental recombination of genes is viewed by some scientists as dangerous and unethical.

A) As long as B) Unless
C) Just as D) Before
E) Because

70. ---- does geology provide a better understanding of the Earth's evolution and its present features, but it also serves society in a variety of practical ways.

A) Either B) So
C) Not only D) So long as
E) Not once

71. ---- the so-called swine flu turns out to be less frightening than first feared, it is only a matter of time before a deadlier one comes along.

A) Unless B) Even if
C) Whether D) While
E) When

72. All efforts by the Chinese government to eliminate the most widespread parasitic infection in the country failed, ---- a new drug arrived in the 1980s that was said to be highly effective in controlling the disease.

A) just as B) so that
C) in case D) even after
E) whereby

73. After Hurricane Katrina hit the US city of New Orleans in 2005 and left it without electricity for many weeks, mold and spores easily grew in the still-habitable houses, ---- respiratory and skin problems are still widespread.

A) because B) so
C) although D) yet
E) whenever

74. It is assumed ---- an educational programme should emphasize the valid aspects of the cultural and historical past.

A) whereby B) since
C) as D) that
E) in case

75. The most rewarding aspect of taking photographs is to be able to immortalize on your film people's hearts, smiles, and soul ---- you can always feel like you are a part of their world.

A) while B) as though
C) so that D) whereas
E) whenever

76. Painters ---- diverse ---- Goya, Manet, and Picasso were inspired by Titian and other Renaissance painters.

A) as / as B) both / and
C) not only / but also D) so / that
E) such / as

77. It is generally thought that animals love us ---- who or what we are.

A) so long as
B) no matter
C) provided that
D) because of
E) for the sake of

78. In less-developed parts of the world, there are few modern urban water networks,----- the people living in these areas do not have access to safe drinking water.

A) so
B) even if
C) because
D) while
E) though

79. Every year, more than 15,000 scuba dives are performed off the coral reefs of Cayman Islands, ---- these sites can actually support only 5,000 dives per year without any damage to the reefs.

A) since
B) but
C) if
D) just as
E) in case

80. What you say about the problem may be true in theory, ---- in practice it does not contribute to the solution of the problem.

A) when
B) so that
C) although
D) for
E) because

81. Thanks to a newly developed battery-charging device called “the Chargepod,” we will no longer have to use different chargers ---- recharge different mobile gadgets, like cell phones and iPods.

A) with reference to
B) due to
C) in order to
D) with regard to
E) according to

82. A survey of 1,449 Finns found that married people and people living with a partner were 50% less likely to develop dementia in later life, ---- single or divorced people had three times the risk.

A) instead
B) otherwise
C) even if
D) since
E) whereas

83. ---- certain lifestyle changes can result in weight loss for some, many obese patients need more efficacious interventions for weight reduction.

A) Because
B) Although
C) When
D) If
E) As long as

84. ---- doctors advise their patients to eat well and exercise for their health, they should be telling them to sleep well.

A) Even
B) Because
C) Just as
D) Although
E) As if

85. ---- are moods more under the spotlight than in our most intimate relationships.

A) No sooner
B) Neither
C) Not only
D) Not once
E) Nowhere

86. ---- everyone appears to dislike a person who is known as a “gossip,” it is an exceedingly unusual individual who doesn’t enjoy a bit of gossip.

A) If
B) Unless
C) Although
D) Whenever
E) Once

87. ---- influencing how we think, digital technology is altering how we feel and how we behave.

A) Despite
B) Besides
C) Whereas
D) As if
E) Owing to

88. ---- scientists can tell, our prehistoric ancestors lived in relatively small groups where they knew everyone else in the group.

A) Despite the fact that
B) Apart from
C) As far as
D) As much as
E) Unlike

89. ---- being a personal relationship between two people, marriage is one of society's most important and basic institutions.

A) Instead of
B) In addition to
C) Because of
D) In opposition to
E) In case of

90. ---- the source of energy for nuclear power plants and weapons can be the same, a typical nuclear power plant does not contain enough fissionable material in high enough concentration to produce a nuclear explosion.

A) Although
B) When
C) If
D) Just as
E) In case

91. Enormous underground beds of sodium and potassium compounds formed ---- lakes and seas became isolated by geological events.

A) as long as
B) so that
C) even if
D) unless
E) when

92. A mixture is a material ---- can be separated by physical means into two or more substances.

A) whereas
B) whereby
C) whether
D) that
E) as

93. In immunodeficiency disorders, the immune system doesn't function adequately, ---- infections are more common, recur more frequently and last longer than usual.

A) so
B) but
C) even if
D) although
E) as if

94. People cannot minimize the consequences of heart failure ----- they introduce changes in their lives and strictly obey the instructions given by the doctor.

A) but
B) if
C) whereas
D) unless
E) whether

95. ---- sterilization creates a pathogen-free environment, 5 to 10 per cent of patients still contract an infection during their stay at hospital.

A) Once
B) Since
C) As long as
D) When
E) Although

96. An increasing number of young adults in India wish to have more choice in the selection of their future wives or husbands ---- they still let their parents arrange their marriages.

A) because
B) although
C) unless
D) until
E) as if



97. ---- you were born poor and lack good looks, there is still plenty you can do to improve your chances of success.

A) While
B) As if
C) When
D) Even if
E) As far as

98. ---- an individual grows to maturity, he acquires a personal structure conditioned by the position he occupies in the social system.

A) Unless
B) Although
C) Before
D) Whether
E) As

99. Soon after the end of World War I, pioneers began to show that, ---- popular opinion, longdistance flights across oceans could be made in safety.

A) due to
B) owing to
C) in order to
D) contrary to
E) as regards

100. Unlike many other European nations, Finland has not been the destination of large groups of foreign workers, ---- has it ever been a colonial power.

A) and
B) nor
C) or
D) also
E) not

CEVAP ANAHTARI						
1.B	2.C	3.B	4.A	5.D	6.B	7.E
8.A	9.B	10.D	11.B	12.B	13.D	14.C
15.B	16.E	17.A	18.B	19.D	20.E	21.D
22.C	23.B	24.D	25.D	26.C	27.D	28.E
29.E	30.C	31.A	32.D	33.A	34.D	35.D
36.E	37.D	38.B	39.C	40.D	41.C	42.E
43.D	44.D	45.A	46.C	47.A	48.E	49.D
50.E	51.B	52.A	53.E	54.D	55.E	56.D
57.C	58.A	59.B	60.A	61.C	62.B	63.D
64.D	65.C	66.C	67.D	68.D	69.E	70.C
71.B	72.D	73.B	74.D	75.C	76.A	77.B
78.A	79.B	80.C	81.C	82.E	83.B	84.C
85.C	86.C	87.B	88.C	89.B	90.A	91.E
92.D	93.A	94.D	95.E	96.B	97.D	98.E
99.D	100.B					

MODULE 2 QUESTION TYPES



1. Cloze Test & Tests
2. Sentence Completion & Tests
3. Translation & Tests
4. Paragraph Completion & Tests
5. Irrelevant Sentence & Tests
6. Dialogue Completion & Tests
7. Reading Comperehension & Tests
8. Restatements & Tests
9. Answer Keys

1. CLOZE TEST & TESTS

Cloze Test bölümü daha çok kelime ve dil bilgisi becerilerini ölçmeye yönelik olarak hazırlanmıştır. Ama yapı itibariyle bakıldığında, bir paragraftan oluşur. Dolayısıyla soruların kiminde boşluğun olduğu ipuçlarından yararlanarak kelime ve bağlaç bilgilerinin ölçüldüğü boşluklar için metin bütünlüğü de önemlidir.

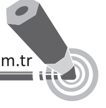
Cloze Test Sorularında Dikkat Edilecek Noktalar:

1. İlk olarak soru seçeneklerine bakılmalı, her bir seçenek grubu hangi konudaki bilginin ölçüldüğünü anlamamızı sağlar. Şıklar üzerinde fazla zaman harcanmamalı, sadece boşluklarda kelime sorusu varsa isim mi, sıfat mı, zarf mı ona bakılmalı, şayet dil bilgisine yönelik her bir şıkkın hangi konuya ait olduğu bilinmelidir. (tense, passive-active, conjuctions, noun clause, modals gibi).
2. Soru şıkları ile yukarıdaki analiz yapıldıktan sonra, parçanın genel fikri ve parçanın ne tür bir paragraf (sebep-sonuç- kronolojik, karşılaştırma, vb.) olduğunu anlamak için paragraf hızlı bir şekilde okunmalıdır.
3. Bu bölümde genellikle paragrafın ilk cümlesinde boşluk bırakılmaz. Paragraf Tamamlama ve Paragrafın İçinde Anlamı Bozan Cümleyi bulma soru tarzlarında da belirtildiği gibi bir paragrafın ilk cümlesi genellikle o paragrafın KONU CÜMLESİ'dir. Paragrafın konusunu anlamak, gerek dil bilgisi gerekse kelime sorularında size yardımcı olacaktır.
4. Bu bölümdeki soruları doğru cevaplamak için dil bilgisinde geçen her bir konunun kendine has özellikleri hatırlanmalıdır.

Örneğin;

- Boşluk zaman bilgisini ölçüyorsa, cümle içindeki now, yesterday, since 2008, by next week gibi zaman zarflarına bakılmalı,
- Boşluğa ait şıklarda, when, where, which, who gibi kelimeler varsa boşluktan önceki kelimeye bakıp boşluğa gelecek olan kelimenin Sıfat Cümlesine mi, Zarf Cümlesine mi yoksa İsim Cümlesine mi ait olduğuna karar verilmeli,
- Boşluğa ait şıklarda Edatlar (Prepositions) varsa, boşluktan önce ve/veya sonra gelen kelimeye bakılmalı,
- Boşluğa ait şıklarda however, consequently, likewise gibi bağlaçlar varsa, boşluğun olduğu cümle ile boşluktan önce gelen cümle iyi anlaşılmalı ve bu iki cümle arasındaki bağlantı tespit edilmeli,
- Boşluğa ait şıklarda every, all, some, a few, a little, none, any gibi miktar belirten kelimeler varsa boşluktan sonra gelen İsmin sayılabilir / sayılamaz olduğuna ve cümlenin fiilinin tekil / çoğul olduğuna bakılmalı,
- Boşluğa ait şıklarda etken ve edilgen fiiller varsa boşluktan sonra isim gelip gelmediğine bakılmalı vb.

5. Bu bölümde kelime soruları genellikle parçanın konusuna bağlı olarak sorulur. Bu yüzden parçanın genelinden alacağınız ana fikir ve özellikle paragrafın ilk cümlesi olan Konu Cümlesi iyi anlaşılmalıdır.
6. Ayrıca kelime sorularında dikkat edilmesi gereken başka bir husus da kimi zaman boşluktan sonra edat kullanılmış olabilir. Bu edatlar doğru cevabın bulunması için önemli ipuçları olabilir.



Örneğin,

It is obvious that the Ministery of Health will not lift the sanctions unless the owners of the new private hospital fully .... **with** the regulations.

A) accomplishes C) evolve B) rejects D) complies E) compete

Bu soruda, yalnızca E ve D şıkkındaki kelimeler kendilerinden sonra **with** edatı alabilir. Cümlede, yeni özel hastanenin sahiplerinin kanunlara tamamen uymadıkça Sağlık Bakanlığı'nınyaptırımları kaldırmayacağı açıklanmalıdır. E şıkkındaki kelime REKABET ETMEK, YARIŞMAK ve D şıkkındaki kelime UYMAK anlamında olduğu için cevap E şıkkıdır.

NOTE

Zarf Cümlesi veya **Bağlaç** sorularında boşluktan önce ve sonra gelen cümle beraber ele alınmalıdır.

7. Bu bölümde sorular paragraf içinde verildiğinden kimi zaman her bir boşluğun doğru cevabına ulaşmak için parça içinde verilen ipuçları gözden kaçabilir. Bu yüzden size verebileceğimiz en iyi tavsiye gerekirse paragrafı parçalara ayırıp, her bir soruyu tıpkı kelime ve gramer bölümündeki birer soru gibi ele almanızdır. Bu şekilde yaparak boşluğun olduğu cümledeki ipuçları daha kolay fark edilecektir.

TEST - 1

In the pharmaceutical industry, vaccines have long been poor stepsisters to big, glamorous drugs. Immunization campaign; have worked wonders (**1**) ----- scourges such as polio. (**2**) ----- annual global sales of vaccines have fallen off during (**3**) ---- years and the number of major companies (**4**) ---- them has shrunk from 20 in the 1980s to just 4. This is a sure sign that it (**5**) ---- an economic business to be in.

1.

A) committing
B) pulling down
C) wiping out
D) interfering with
E) exposing

2.

A) Yet
B) Consequently
C) Apparently
D) As far as
E) Regarding

3.

A) present
B) contemporary
C) latter
D) recent
E) final

4.

A) to sell
B) having sold
C) to be selling
D) to have sold
E) selling

5.

A) didn't have to be
B) hasn't been
C) wouldn't be
D) didn't use to be
E) shouldn't be

TEST - 2

Satellite-servicing technology is being used to upgrade the Hubble Space Telescope to perform beyond its initial design requirements. Twice astronauts have replaced the telescope's solar panels (**1**) ------ higher-performance ones. The most impressive improvement, however, has come with the (**2**) ----- of a new camera to record the images seen by the Hubble . Its increased sensitivity makes it ten (**3**) ------ as powerful as its predecessor, and it (**4**) ------ dramatically sharper images, some of them of stars and galaxies that were (**5**) ------ to the old Hubble.

1.

A) from
B) with
C) to
D) against
E) over

2.

A) distribution
B) application
C) installation
D) duplication
E) reaction

3.

A) times
B) figures
C) degrees
D) periods
E) points

4.

A) will produce
B) had produced
C) has produced
D) may produce
E) would produce

5.

A) incapable
B) inappropriate
C) inadequate
D) indestructible
E) invisible



TEST - 3

Saturn and its 47 diverse moons have been **(1)----** the close watch of the Cassini probe since 2004. The probe's main **(2)----** in its planned 74 orbits is to gather detailed images of the second largest planet in our solar system, its icy moons and spectacular rings, **(3)----** span **(4)----** 272,000 kilometres. So far, the probe **(5)----** some of the best images we have of Saturn, and provided astronomers with a wealth of new data.

1.
A) under B) in
C) with D) through
E) over

2.
A) stage B) objection
C) assumption D) controversy
E) aim

3.
A) whatever B) where
C) who D) which
E) whereas

4.
A) completely B) almost
C) largely D) adversely
E) slightly

5.
A) is capturing B) captures
C) has captured D) had captured
E) will capture

TEST - 4

Education is both a consumption and an investment good. The **(1) ----** of knowledge by reading a book can give pleasure and benefits to an individual equivalent to consuming an ice-cream or seeing a film at the cinema. But education can also help advance in a chosen career **(2) ----** success is achieved in specific examinations. If a financial gain is thereby achieved, then the time spent in the educational process **(3) ----** seen as an *investment*. By investing in yourself you hope that your enhanced skills add to your potential earning power in the labour market; your qualifications should help you to compete that much better against those **(4) ----** qualified for a particular job. As far as an employer is concerned, your educational qualification is a means **(5) ----** filtering where there is keen competition for a post.

1.
A) contribution B) exclusion
C) obscurity D) acquisition
E) continuation

2.
A) even so B) since
C) if D) as if
E) unless

3.
A) might have been B) would be
C) was D) had been
E) can be

4.
A) as much B) less
C) least D) the same
E) fewer

5.
A) of B) by
C) over D)with
E) through

TEST - 5

Nearly fifteen years after South Africa's democratic overthrow of apartheid, the country is facing growing **(1)** ---- over the rise of "economic apartheid" and the way it **(2)** ---- millions of South Africans in the same, if not a worsening economic position than they endured prior to 1994. **(3)** ---- South African government statistics, the average black household has become 15% poorer over the last fourteen years, while an average white household has seen its wealth grow **(4)** ---- some 19%. There has been a 20% decrease in the income of the poorest 50% of South Africans, and black South Africans have lost **(5)** ---- two million jobs over the same period.

1.
A) interest
B) demand
C) encouragement
D) criticism
E) threat

2.
A) is leaving
B) had left
C) would have left
D) left
E) was leaving

3.
A) Because of
B) According to
C) Instead of
D) In addition to
E) Contrary to

4.
A) through
B) for
C) in
D) with
E) by

5.
A) yet
B) mostly
C) hardly
D) nearly
E) also

TEST - 6

The portrait, as it is known today, was born in the Renaissance. In fact, portraits **(1)** ---- before the Renaissance, of course: **(2)** ---- think of the Pharaohs with their colossal statues, or the busts of the Roman emperors, **(3)** ---- those figures seemed very **(4)** ----. Renaissance artists, by contrast, sought to create not just a likeness of their subjects, but also **(5)** ---- of their spirit.

1.
A) exist
B) would exist
C) have existed
D) would have existed
E) had existed

2.
A) Just
B) Already
C) Always
D) Usually
E) Previously

3.
A) whenever
B) when
C) but
D) while
E) so far as

4.
A) principal
B) prospective
C) enthusiastic
D) recent
E) remote

5.
A) many
B) anything
C) something
D) any
E) few

TEST - 7

People who **(1)----** in malaria-infested areas or who travel to them can take certain **(2)----**. They can use long-lasting insecticide sprays in homes and outbuildings, place screens **(3)----** doors and windows, use mosquito netting over their beds, and apply mosquito repellents on their skin. They can **(4) ----** wear enough clothing, **(5) ----** after sundown, to protect as much of the skin as possible against mosquito bites.

1.

A) reduce
B) live
C) discharge
D) expose
E) persist

2.

A) precautions
B) supplements
C) occurrences
D) setbacks
E) levels

3.

A) beyond
B) of
C) with
D) on
E) till

4.

A) either
B) more than
C) also
D) as such
E) as well as

5.

A) similarly
B) extraordinarily
C) commonly
D) fairly
E) particularly

TEST - 8

We must not **(1) ----** the element of pleasure and enjoyment which comes from the reading of literature. This is surely itself one of the great benefits which **(2) ----** from being an educated person. But, over and above that, let us recognize **(3) ----** certain other fundamental skills and capacities are developed **(4) ----** the reading of literature, which are important to us all as educated people, **(5) ----** in our private pleasures or our personal philosophies, but also in the day-to-day exercise of our responsibilities.

1.

A) subside
B) assert
C) interpret
D) witness
E) underestimate

2.

A) had come
B) comes
C) would have come
D) came
E) was coming

3.

A) so that
B) in case
C) just as
D) that
E) although

4.

A) at
B) in
C) through
D) over
E) to

5.

A) not only
B) either
C) both
D) more
E) as well as

TEST - 9

(1) ---- all the political ideologies of the early nineteenth century, nationalism is the most difficult to grasp. Its **(2) ----** are elusive. What, exactly, counted as a nation? Who demanded a nation, and what did their demand mean? In the early nineteenth century, nationalism was usually aligned with liberalism. **(3) ----** the century progressed, **(4)** ----, it became increasingly clear that nationalism **(5) ----** to fit any doctrine.

1.
A) By B) About
C) From D) For
E) Of

2.
A) credentials B) comments
C) premises D) subsidies
E) amendments

3.
A) As B) Because
C) Even if D) If
E) Whether

4.
A) furthermore B) however
C) moreover D) therefore
E) so

5.
A) defined B) has been defined
C) is defined D) could be defined
E) defines

TEST – 10

Anyone looking for a way to something for the environment need look no further than their own home. In its struggle to (**1**) ----- with the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 and reduce greenhouse gas emissions to (**2**) ----- 1990 levels, the EU (**3**) ----- to reduce energy consumption in the home. This is (**4**) ----- surprising since theEU's 160 million buildings are (**5**) ----- responsible for a staggering 40% of all energy consumed by its 15 states.

1.
A) coincide B) agree
C) augment D) compete
E) comply

2.
A) forward B) above
C) behind D) below
E) back

3.
A) to have sought
B) would seek
C) having sought
D) would be seeking
E) is seeking

4.
A) hardly B) nevertheless
C) more D) indeed
E) just

5.
A) nearly B) apparently
C) therefore D) likely
E) permanently

2. SENTENCE COMPLETION & TESTS

ÖSYM tarafından hazırlanan İngilizce sınavlarında soru dağılımına bakıldığında Cümle Tamamlama soru sayısının fazla olduğu görülmektedir. Öncelikle bilinmesi gereken Cümle Tamamlama sorularının doğru cevaplanabilmesi için iyi bir *Gramer* bilgisine, belli *Kelime* hazinesine sahip olunmalı ve sorularda size verilen bölümle şıklar arasında *Anlam Bütünlüğüne* dikkat edilmesi gerekmektedir.

Cümle Tamamlama Sorularında Dikkat Edilecek Noktalar:

1. **Cümle Türleri, Özellikleri ve Anlamsal Bütünlük:** Bilindiği gibi İngilizcede 3 tür yan cümlecik (Noun-Adjective-Adverbial Clauses) ve ara bağlaçların (sentence connectors/transitions) oluşturduğu bileşik cümleler vardır. Dolayısıyla sorular bu konulara dayalı olarak oluşturulmaktadır.

   Bu cümle türlerinde dikkat edilecek hususlar:

- **Adverbial Clauses (Zarf Cümleleri):**

A. Time (Zaman Zarf Cümleleri): Soru kökünde veya şıklarda *when, while, after, until, by the time* gibi zarf cümlelerinin bulunduğu sorularda kesinlikle zaman uyumuna dikkat edilmeli ve sizlere kitabın Tenses konusunda verilen formüller iyi bilinmelidir. Şayet formüllere uyan birden fazla şık varsa bu durumda anlam bütünlüğü ve özne nesne uyumlarına bakılmalıdır.

Ayrıca bazı zaman zarf cümlecikleri kendilerine has kalıplar içinde kullanılır.

No sooner………than….. / hardly ……… when….. / scarcely ……when…. / barely ……. when…….. gibi. Bu kalıplarla Past Perfect-Past kullanımı mümkündür. Bu kalıplardan oluşturulacak soruların çok kısa sürede doğru cevaplanması mümkündür.

Örnek Sorular

1. **……..until James Watson and Francis Crick proposed a model for its structure that had extraordinary explanatory power.**

   A) Many genes encode proteins that are not enzymes
   B) A great deal was known about the physical and chemical properties of DNA
   C) DNA was not widely accepted as the genetic material
   D) DNA is made of two polynucleotide chains intertwined to form a double helix
   E) The idea that genes and enzymes are related in some way was first clearly stated in 1908

Cevap

Soru kökündeki until Zaman Zarf Cümlesi, Simple Past olduğu için zaman uyumuna göre B ve C şıkkı dışındakiler anlamlarına bakılmaksızın elenir. Fakat soru kökü ile B ve C şıkkı arasında anlam ilişkisine bakıldığında James Watson ve Francis Crick'in DNA için daha açıklayıcı güce sahip bir model geliştirdikleri bilgisinden dolayı doğru cevap C şıkkıdır.

2. Assoon as a diagnosis of vasculitis has been established, ……………

A) this would amount to aggressive therapy
B) a decision regarding therapeutic strategy must be made
C) in general, aggressive therapy should be avoided
D) the drug will be discontinued immediately on remission
E) this produced an adequate response almost immediately

Cevap

Soru kökündeki as soon as Zaman Zarf Cümlesi, Present Perfect olduğu için zaman uyumuna göre A ve E şıkları direk olarak elenir. Soru kökündeki konu ile C ve D şıkkındaki konu bütünlüğü uyuşmadığından doğru cevap B şıkkıdır.

B. Conditionals (Koşul Cümleleri): Bu zarf cümlesinden oluşturulan soruların cevaplanması zaman zarf cümleciklerinden oluşturulan soruların cevabı gibi bir takım formüllere dayalı olarak kolayca yapılabilir. Soru kökünde veya şıklarda *if, unless, providing (that), provided (that), wish, if only, only if* gibi yapıların bulunduğu sorularda real, unreal (present ve past) durumlarına dikkat edilmeli ve kitabın conditionals bölümünde sizlere verdiğimiz formülleri uygulayarak soru çözümlenmelidir. Fakat formüllere uyan birden fazla şık varsa bu durumda anlam bütünlüğü ve özne nesne uyumlarına bakılmalıdır.

Örnek Soru

1. ………………. if they are to remain effective.

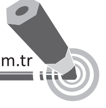
A) Mass vaccination programmes may lead to a false sense of security
B) Before the vaccines were dispatched refrigeration facilities in the disaster area were checked
C) The vaccination policy to be adopted should have been decided at a national level
D) The vaccination campaigns are of prime importance in any predisaster plan
E) Most vaccines require refrigeration and careful handling

Cevap

If cümlesinin zamanı ile şıkların zamanları karşılaştırıldığında B ve C şıkkı elenir. If cümlesi içindeki "they are to remain effective" cümlesi anlam olarak "etkili olmaya devam edeceklerse" ile anlamsal bütünlüğe sahip olan şıkkın E şıkkı olduğu görülecektir.

C. Contrasts and Reason (Zıtlık ve Sebep Cümleleri): Soru kökünde veya şıklarda although, even though, despite, in spite of, while, whereas gibi zıtlık belirten yapılar ve because, as, since, in as much as, because of, due to gibi sebep belirten yapıların bulunduğu sorularda;

- Soru kökü ve şıklar arasında anlam bütünlüğüne,
- Zaman uyumuna,
- Soru kökündeki özne ve nesnenin şıklarda kullanılıp kullanılmadığına bakılmalıdır.



Örnek Sorular:

1. **Though it is important to clear the whole area of a cancer, ………………….. .**
   A) as much healthy tissue as possible must be left behind
   B) more cancerous cells could have been removed
   C) the brain tumor was the major exception
   D) with the laser a breakthrough in treatment seems likely
   E) statistically, the chances of recovery seem to be the same

Cevap

Soru kökünde zıtlık olduğunu gösteren yan cümle kanserli bir bölgenin tamamının temizlenmesinin önemli olmasına *rağmen* anlamına gelir. Bu yan cümlede genel bir tıbbi ifade Present Tense ile verildiği için B ve C şıkkı zaman uyumsuzluğu ve konu bütünlüğünü sağlamadıkları için elenirler. Diğer taraftan D ve E şıkları da soru kökündeki konuyla bütünlüğü sağlamadığı için cevap A şıkkıdır.

2. **As he is very advanced in age, ……………….**
   A) the others scarcely seemed worried by it
   B) I wished I could have sent for his daughter
   C) they will operate on him only in the last resort
   D) no one will be prepared for such an event
   E) any other patient would have complained bitterly

Cevap

Soru kökündeki "As" sebep belirten bir yapıdadır ve bu yan cümle onun yaşı çok ilerlediği için anlamına geldiğinden bu yaş ilerlemesinin muhtemel sonucunu gösteren şıkkı bulmak gerekmektedir. A şıkkında soru kökündeki “he” öznesine işaret eden bir zamir bulunmadığından; B şıkkı, anlam olarak kişinin yaşının ilerlemiş olmasından kaynaklanacak bir sonuç olamayacağından; D şıkkı bu tür bir olay anlamına gelen “such an event” ile soru kökündeki bilginin anlam ilişkisi olmadığından; E şıkkı ise "would have V3" yapısının gerçek olmayan bir durumu işaret etmesinden dolayı doğru cevap C şıkkıdır.

D. Result (Sonuç Cümleleri): Kimi zaman soru köklerinde;

- S + V/to be + so adj. ………
- S + V/to be + so adv. ……..
- S + V/to be + so adj. + a/an +noun ……
- S + V/to be + such+(a/an)+noun……
- S + V/to be + so many/few/much/little ……
- S + V/to be + such a lot of/a few/a little ….
- So + adj + to be + S …….
- So + adj + a/an + S………
- So + adv + Auxaliry Verb(Yardımcı Fiil) + S + V …….

Kalıplarından birisi varsa boşlukta **muhakkak** ***that cümlesi*** gelmelidir. Şayet şıklarda birden fazla that cümlesi varsa;

- *That* cümlesinin tam cümle olmasına (S + V + O),
- Soru köküyle *that* cümleli şıklar arasındaki zaman ilişkisine,
- Soru kökündeki özne ve nesne ile *that* cümlesindeki özne ve nesne uyumuna dikkat edilmelidir.

E. Degree/Proportion(Derece): Çok sık olmasa da kimi zaman Cümle Tamamlama sorularında *the more ….. the more…. / the …er, the …er / the more…. the ..er / the ..er, the more…* gibi Comperative yani karşılaştırmaların olduğu sorular sorulabilir. Örneğin,

The more a person consumes sugar ………… sorusunda boşluğa gelecek yapı da yine "the more" ya da sıfatın sonuna gelen karşılaştırma eki olan *"–er"* alan bir yapı takip etmelidir.

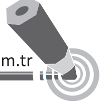
F. Comparision (Karşılaştırma): Kimi zaman soru köklerinde;

S + V/ to be as adj/adv… veya **S + (not) V/to be so adj/adv…….** yapıları bulunabilir. Bu tür soru köklerinin devamında **as + S + Verb/Auxaliry Verb (Yardımcı Fiil) veya as + Noun** gelmelidir. Örnek: This subject is not as/so difficult as you think.

- **Sentence Connectors/Transitions:** Bilindiği gibi *so, therefore, but, yet, however, on the other hand, in contrast, on the contrary* vb. bağlaçların bulunduğu Cümle Tamamlama sorularında her ne kadar soru kökü ve şıklar arasındaki Zaman bağlamları gibi gramer kurallarına bakılması gerekse de en dikkat edilecek husus bu bağlaçları içinde barındıran soru kökü ve/veya şıklar arasında anlamsal bütünlüktür. Öncelikle bu bağlaçların ne anlama geldiği çok iyi bilinmelidir ki boşluğu dolduracak cümle ile anlam ilişkisi içinde olabilsin.

- **Adjective (Relative) Clauses (Sıfat Cümleleri):** Daha önceki sınavlarda çıkan Cümle Tamamlama soruları incelendiğinde Sıfat Cümleleri ile ilgili 2 tür soru tarzı olduğu görülmektedir:

    1. Soru kökünde *which, that, who, whom, whose, where* gibi zamirlerin bulunduğu sorulardır. Bu tür bir soruda en çok dikkat edilemesi gereken "that" zamirli olan soru kökûdür. Çünkü "that" hem Sıfat Cümlelerinde hem de İsim Cümlelerinde kullanılmaktadır. Ayrım yapmanın en kolay yolu, *that*'den sonra Fiil (Verb) geliyorsa veya *that*'li cümlenin Nesnesi (Object) eksikse; bunun Sıfat Cümlesi olduğunu anlamaktır. Böyle bir durumda ise hem that hem de diğer *which, who, whom, whose* olan soru köklerinden önce gelen boşluğu dolduracak şıkkın ***uygun isimle (Noun)*** (insan, yer, cansız varlık, nesne, hayvan gibi) bitmesi gerekmektedir.
    2. Soru türü, sonunda İsim (Noun) ile biten bir soru kökûdür. Bu şekilde bir soru kökündeki isme uygun zamir – who, which, whose, where, when, that gibi- aranmalıdır.



NOTE

Bir soru kökünde *virgül which* varsa which zamiri tüm cümleyi tanımlıyor olabilir.

Örnek Sorular

1. Dr. Martin took his students to see the patient …………..

A) if he had an open heart operation
B) that he was coughing badly
C) who had made such a good recovery
D) unless he was given the right medicine
E) whoever he is treating

Cevap

Soru kökündeki cümle isim ile bittiğinden cümlenin devamında hastayı (patient) tanımlayacak bir Sıfat Cümlesi olması gerekiyor. Bu soruda B şıkkı en yanıltıcı şıktır ama yan cümle içerisinde "he" öznesi şıkkın elenmesine neden olmaktadır. Diğer şıklar arasında Sıfat Cümlesi olan C şıkkıdır.

2. …………….. whose diagnosis turned out to be correct.

A) There's still no information
B) That's the doctor
C) Several doctors are of the same opinion
D) Their advice seems to be the best
E) There's still a question

Cevap

Soru kökündeki Sıfat Cümlesinin zamiri olan "whose" bilindiği gibi hem insanlar hem de canlı-cansız varlıklar için kullanılabilir. Ancak Sıfat Cümlesi içindeki "teşhis (diagnosis)" ismini yani teşhisi yapacak bir insan olacağı için doğru cevap B şıkkıdır.

- **Noun Clauses (İsim Cümleleri):** Sıfat Cümlelerinde olduğu gibi İsim Cümleleri ile ilgili bilgiyi ölçmek için 2 tür soru tarzı vardır.
  1. Soru kökünde *that/the fact that, whether/if (not) ve wh- soru zamirlerinden* oluşan sorulardır. Bu yapılar kimi soru köklerinde başta yer alıp Özne (Subject) görevinde olurlar ya da boşluktan sonra gelip Nesne (Object) veya Özne Tamamlayıcı (Subject Complement) görevini üstlenirler.

Ancak *That* veya *The fact that* ile başlayan bir soru kökü hariç, *whether* veya *wh- soru zamirleriyle* başlayan soru köklerine dikkat etmek gerekir, çünkü *whether (or not)* Zarf Cümlesi olarak da kullanılabilirken, wh- soru zamirlerinin bazıları (who, where, when, which vb.) Zarf Cümleleri ve/veya Sıfat Cümlelerinde de yer almaktadır.

2. Soru kökünde;
   a) S + V ……… (I know ……..)
   b) S + to be/V + adj …….. (He was sure …….)

c. It + to be/V + adj. ……. (It is certain ……..)

d. S + to be ……… (The problem is ……..) gibi yapılar söz konusuysa boşluklar that/the fact that, whether (or not)/ if (or not) veya wh- soru zamiriyle başlayan uygun bir İsim Cümlesi ile doldurulmak zorundadır.

Bu ikinci soru tarzı ile ilgili bilinmesi gereken hususlardan birisi soru kökündeki fiilin zamanı Simple Present, Present Continous, Present Perfect, Future ise İsim Cümlesinde her hangi bir zamanın kullanılabileceğini, eğer soru kökündeki fiilin zamanı Simple Past, Past Continous ise İsim Cümlesinin zamanında sınırlandırma olacağını bilmektir. Bir diğer önemli nokta da soru kökündeki fiil veya sıfatın anlamına bakarak soru cümlesi mi yoksa düz cümle mi geleceğine karar vermektir.

Örnek Sorular:

1. Dr. Hall's secretary wanted to know……………….

A) unless the pain got worse

B) if I had an appointment

C) that he is feeling better

D) so the medicine was having bad side effects

E) whether I will take another course of treatment.

Cevap

Soru kökü fiille bittiği için boşluğu bir İsim Cümlesi dolduracaktır. Bu yüzden A ve D şıkkı elenir. C ve E şıkkı ise soru kökündeki fiilin zamanı Simple Past olduğu için elenir. Doğru cevap B şıkkıdır.

2. ………………… whether there is whole body exposure or exposure only of parts.

A) The effects of hypothermia depend on

B) The reduction in the metabolic rate that accompanied the hypothermia

C) Abnormal core body temperature above 40°C occurred

D) Children have recovered totally after hours of submersion in icy waters

E) There have been cases of successfulresuscitation of those in hypothermia related coma

Cevap

B şıkkı cümle konumunda değildir, çünkü şıkta fiil bulunmamaktadır. C, D ve E şıkları tam cümle olduklarından İsim Cümlesi almazlar. Soru kökündeki "whether" İsim Cümlesinden önce gelecek ana cümlenin sonunda whether sorusunu getirtecek fiil veya sıfat olması gerekir. Doğru cevap A şıkkıdır.

2. Kelime Bilgisi: Cümle Tamamlama sorularında cümle türlerinin yanı sıra önemli olan bir başka nokta soru kökünde verilen kelimelerin anlamlarının bilinmesi veya doğru tahmin edilebilmesidir. Kimi sorularda, soru kökünde geçen örneğin bir fiilin isim hali veya sıfatın zarf hali veya eş anlamlıları doğru şıkta kullanılabilmektedir.

3. Zamirler (Pronouns): Soru kökünde *he, she, they, her, his, it, them, itself, my, ours* gibi zamirlerin boşluğu dolduracak cümlede karşılıklarının bulunması çok önemlidir. Bu noktada zamirlerin tekil veya çoğul olması da çok önemlidir. Diğer taraftan soru kökünde özne veya nesne konumunda kullanılan özel veya cins isimlerin boşluğu dolduracak cümlede uygun zamir hallerinin bulunması da doğru cevaba ulaşmada çok önemlidir.



TEST - 1

1. **As long as the victims are dry and reasonably well clothed, ----.**
   A) even natural disasters in cold countries could have been avoided
   B) the health hazards of having no place to shelter after an earthquake are small
   C) the need to provide emergency shelter after a disaster naturally varied greatly
   D) food shortages in the immediate aftermath of a disaster are almost unavoidable
   E) the distribution systems may seriously reduce the absolute amount of food available after a flood

2. **When the body has been without adequate food for a long time, ----.**
   A) the digestive system suffers in the same way as an unused muscle
   B) herbs will be prescribed in order to increase the appetite
   C) this was a serious condition known as anorexia
   D) the process of food absorption could not be hurried
   E) an urgent condition was developing calling for a thorough medical investigation

3. **---- if they are to remain effective.**
   A) Mass vaccination programmes may lead to a false sense of security
   B) Before the vaccines were dispatched refrigeration facilities in the disaster area were checked
   C) The vaccination policy to be adopted should have been decided at a national level
   D) The vaccination campaigns are of prime importance in any predisaster plan
   E) Most vaccines require refrigeration and careful handling

4. **Though frustration is a patent factor in eliciting aggressive behaviour, ----.**
   A) these implications could never be satisfactorily discarded
   B) the intensity of the reaction would have been accurately predicted
   C) both the availability and influence of aggressive models had been taken into consideration
   D) some children do not react aggressively to blocking and deprivation
   E) the intention has always been to cause injury to others

5. **Until a child is at least three years old ----.**
   A) the amount of milk consumed has usually decreased
   B) thumb-sucking could have been overcome with humour and patience
   C) it is hardly surprising if they need an afternoon sleep
   D) the usual immunization programme will have been followed
   E) bed-wetting should not be regarded as a problem

6. **Tiredness, unlike exhaustion, is a condition ----.**
   A) which naturally follows a period of unduly hard or intensive work
   B) that young children would apparently never have experienced
   C) that it debilitates young and old alike
   D) so that a good night's sleep is all that is needed
   E) as if the body had sent out a warning

7. Obstructive sleep, that is, apnea, can lead to excessive sleepiness during the day ----.

A) why oxygen levels in the blood fall

B) so that victims are unaware of the disturbed sleep pattern

C) which makes sufferers more accident-prone

D) whether snoring is actually a serious health problem

E) since there are several physical factors contributing to sleep difficulties

8. ----, water-borne diseases such as cholera will never be stamped out.

A) Though there has always been an abundant supply of water in these parts

B) So long as the' natives are educated in the ways of hygiene

C) Until their understanding of hygiene had been reinforced

D) Unless there is a safe water supply

E) If the mere boiling of water were adequate

9. Some thirty years ago a group of doctors working on diabetics began to suspect ----.

A) since there had been a relationship between sugar intake and aging

B) that sugar affects how the body ages

C) whether their patients aged unduly rapidly

D) even though sugars are an indispensable source of energy

E) since it was likely to delay the inevitable process of growing old

10. There is nearly always some evidence of vitamin deficiency, especially among the elderly, ----.

A) which increased their nutritional requirements, making their usual diet insufficient

B) even if patients had not developed a nutritional disorder

C) however well nourished the community as a whole may appear to be

D) while energy expenditure could vary enormously from person to person

E) as official recommendations were being blatantly disregarded

11. The Victorian father was very much the autocrat in his home, ----.

A) though his wife was supreme in her own domain

B) that has been the subject of many films of the age

C) even if his children have behaved as they liked elsewhere

D) even if there is a queen on the throne

E) so daughters in particular know what is permissible and what is not

12. The story of the Trojan War is told in Homer's Iliad ----.

A) whereas the position of Troy was of vital importance for the control of sea traffic between the Aegean and the Sea of Marmara

B) whereby the war was ended through the trick of the Wooden Horse

C) while, according to others, Troy was destroyed by fire

D) so that, in the late 3rd millennium B.C., Troy became a prosperous trading centre

E) where Achilles is the major hero of the Greeks, and Hector of the Trojans



13. As Haring's short but intensely active career shows, ----.

A) so that fine artists could reach a broader public
B) it is still possible for original artists to attract the attention of a wide public
C) in addition to what had been achieved so far
D) unless these artists wanted to reach a wider public
E) if only he hasn't committed himself to commercial interests

14. ----, unless they are put into force effectively and immediately.

A) The company shows every sign of going bankrupt
B) That isn't the way to stop drug abuse
C) If s not enough simply to catch criminals and put them on trial
D) These new measures won't have any significant effect upon the economy
E) The answer is not simply to increase the fines for traffic offences

15. If only he'd sought the advice of an expert ----.

A) the whole family had been spared a great deal of worry
B) his financial position has already started to improve
C) his business affairs wouldn't be in such a terrible state now
D) the legal charges have obviously been needlessly excessive
E) the situation hadn't got completely out of control

16. ----, they will know how to cope even in such a desperate situation.

A) If the firemen had been trained to meet any eventuality
B) Since they are experienced Red Cross workers
C) Though relief supplies came too late
D) As soon as the medical supplies came through
E) Even before anyone capable of supervising the work appeared

17. Since worrying never puts anything right, ----?

A) what is the point of worrying
B) were they really convinced of the feasibility of the plan
C) hadn't the time come to reach a final decision
D) has the money still not been accounted for
E) why are his worries so irrational

18 ----, the landscape is rich with autumn colours.

A) Before we have begun to appreciate it
B) As poets love to sing of
C) Even until the snow came
D) Wherever you look
E) If he hasn't realized it

19. ----, he was succeeded by Dr David Owen, who at the age of 37, was the youngest person to hold this office over the past forty years.

A) Apart from the fact that Anthony Crosland had influenced the Prime Minister
B) However opposed to the European Union Anthony Crosland and some of his colleaques may have been
C) When Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland died in February 1977
D) Unless Anthony Crosland had a landslide victory in the elections
E) If Anthony Crosland had reached an agreement with some African leaders on further trade concessions

20. Until people got into the habit of collecting and arranging documents ----.

A) the best type of history is. after all, social and personal
B) it was virtually impossible to record history with any degree of accuracy
C) the present preferred style of history had already come into being
D) the archeological evidence would have been adequate
E) our attitude to modem trends may have been mistaken

21. If the problem is caught in time, ----.

A) one must sincerely hope that the war on hunger will be won
B) several types of treatment had proved effective
C) these patients were three times less likely to have heart attacks
D) dysentery has further depleted the store of nutrients in the body
E) the life of a starving child may be saved by careful nutrition therapy

22. Though it is important to clear the whole area of a cancer, ----.

A) as much healthy tissue as possible must be left behind
B) more cancerous cells could have been removed
C) the brain tumor was the major exception
D) with the laser a breakthrough in treatment seems likely
E) statistically, the chances of recovery seem to be the same

23. Even if broccoli doesn't protect one from colon cancer, ----.

A) some authorities continued to argue that it did
B) one can't enjoy it more than twice a week
C) several other vegetables were found to be equally rich in vitamins
D) it certainly has other beneficial functions
E) it might also increase the risk of heart trouble

24. ---- that active people need more protein than do sedentary people.

A) They ignored the essential aim of the project
B) The evidence we have gathered through our research suggests
C) Long-distance runners are exceptional
D) The reference is to athletes in training
E) Activities of all kinds are encouraged

25. As he is very advanced in age, ----.

A) the others scarcely seemed worried by it
B) I wished I could have sent for his daughter
C) they will operate on him only in the last resort
D) no one will be prepared for such an event
E) any other patient would have complained bitterly



TEST 2

1. Some people may be obese ----.

A) that the real cause is under activity
B) although they eat far too much
C) because they spend too little energy
D) if this would jeopardise health
E) as often as they go on a new diet

2. The results of these experiments suggest ----.

A) that such a serious heart condition has responded to treatment
B) that genetics does not play an important role in determining a person's susceptibility to cancer
C) whether the body can adapt itself to such a drastic change
D) if all such fat gains were followed by corresponding losses
E) where the adverse reactions are certainly quite minor

3. In this chart, each group has been color-coded ----.

A) though these aren't the major sources for the data
B) that are listed at the head of each page
C) as if there will have been several different categories
D) which makes it easier to find individual items
E) which would have helped to conserve space

4. His temperature has returned to normal ----.

A) until he goes off to another football match
B) if he stays quietly at home for a day or two
C) that he will take two more aspirins in the evening
D) why we all worried so much about him
E) so there is no need to call a doctor

5. Some studies report greater weight losses ----.

A) as if motivation can be taken into account
B) which had already been confirmed
C) when people eat or drink artificially sweetened products
D) because the last meal of the day would be a light one
E) though there is a "sugar-free" label on the packet

6. The central concept of Freud's theory in *The Interpretation of Dreams* is ----.

A) that dreams reveal a censored representation of our inner feelings and concerns
B) whether the brain rids itself of unnecessary information by dreaming
C) because dreaming takes place only during REM sleep
D) the fact that mammals exhibit the various REM-associated characteristics observed in humans
E) a major part of human activity is sex- orientated

7. Researchers in Northern Ireland questioned a group of young mothers to find out ----.

A) how many of them have been unable to attend the local clinic
B) whether they are benefiting from the services of health professionals
C) if there has been a need for emotional support
D) what specialist services will be most appreciated
E) why they had given up breastfeeding

8. ----, but some were traumatized by the pressure of blood leaking from the split artery.

A) As soon as brain cells were damaged by the lack of blood
B) Not only did some of the brain cells die from the lack of blood
C) Providing brain cells died from the lack of blood
D) When brain cells died as a result of a blockage in the artery
E) Despite the fact that brain cells were damaged as a result of a blockage in the artery

9. According to one study, electric toothbrushes are only better than manual ones ----.

A) if they are of the right design
B) whose head spins rapidly to and from
C) unless they rotate in just one direction
D) which were obviously much cheaper
E) since the vibrating type is not recommended

10. ---- blood transfusion should be undertaken at once.

A) As spontaneous improvement occasionally occurs
B) Since all marrow elements were depleted
C) When anaemia is so severe that life is endangered
D) Though the diagnosis turned out to be incorrect
E) As the haemoglobin level had been falling gradually for some time

11. The brain requires a very high rate of blood flow ----.

A) if one of the major arteries had become blocked
B) why attention to respiratory functions is so important for patients with brain damage
C) that it cannot store glucose or use anaerobic metabolism
D) as its metabolic rate is very high
E) which could have led to a rise in intracranial pressure

12. ---- why genes influence human behaviour.

A) The book gives an extremely lucid account of
B) Evolutionary psychology is indeed a controversial field
C) There's also a survey of the most interesting research carried out in the field
D) Such knowledge is now made accessible to the average intelligent reader
E) Altogether, the book has a refreshingly balanced perspective

13. Though there were 1,100 cases of E. coli 0157 in Britain last year, ----.

A) the infection had been picked up at an unknown source
B) fewer than 20 per cent were due to food poisoning
C) fast-food companies have rarely been at fault
D) a day out in the country might have been just as dangerous
E) animals are undoubtedly the main threat

14. Though medication can alleviate the symptoms of depression, ----.

A) the prognosis fell short of expectations
B) it had increased dramatically over the years
C) it cannot extinguish the disease
D) it would sometimes have a reverse effect
E) they were sure to continue indefinitely

15. ---- that anticipation and expectation might be linked to genuine health benefits.

A) Optimism can aid recovery from many chronic disorders
B) Mood changes are linked to stress hormone levels
C) There is considerable evidence to suggest
D) Pleasurable experiences can in themselves be as beneficial
E) The absence of hope stands in the way of recovery

16. ---- how the brain works by modelling its workings with conventional computer software.

A) Communication between neurons and silicon is feasible
B) Some researchers are attempting to find out
C) In the brain, single neurons are not nearly so important as groups
D) The human brain is a highly complex organ
E) The technology might well be more useful for medical implants



17. ---- to which adults are very sensitive.

A) Babies cry an average 4,000 times before the age of two

B) Crying is an alarm signal that attracts the parent

C) Crying and laughing are actually very close

D) The therapeutic benefits of crying cannot be ignored

E) Babies cry in a pitch

18. Much has been written about theories of knowledge, ----.

A) that philosophical discussions in general threaten empirical research and should therefore be avoided

B) though little attention has been given to their implications for empirical research

C) unless they can resolve some of the problems faced by social scientists

D) whether the status of social science is seriously in doubt

E) in case methodology needs to be critical and not merely descriptive

19. Hungary was founded by peoples of Finno-Ugrian and Asiatic Turkish origin ----.

A) who had moved westward in the early Middle Ages and conquered the native Slavs

B) as they were traditionally called "the Magyars"

C) so that they could have escaped persecution by their enemies

D) even though their leader Arpad united them

E) so long as Arpad's warriors had been a community of free and equal men

20. American interest in the African economy has recently intensified ----.

A) that many American companies had invested heavily in mining

B) even if the Bush administration fully supports the American involvement in Africa

C) as a series of articles published in The New York Times last year gave the issue new prominence

D) because most American multinationals had recognized that Africa might constitute a threat

E) before the United Nations began carrying out a survey country by country

21. ----, there is rarely one simple cause.

A) Though the results of the incident were devastating

B) However closely the boy kept his secret

C) Since so many children witness violence within their own family

D) When biological factors were also involved

E) When young people manifest serious emotional problems

22. The Minister emphasized how necessary it was ----.

A) if inflation could have been avoided

B) that all institutions should be willing to work with the government to bring down inflation

C) as long as private enterprises worked alongside state institutions to ensure prosperity

D) if privatization may be desirable and cost-effective

E) as, in my opinion, unemployment is the crucial factor

23. When we stop trying to fit people into a common mold, ----.

A) it should be realized that people develop differently

B) their natural talents as well as their limitations became apparent

C) people who don't fit the mold are regarded as stupid

D) we'll be able to produce brighter, more effective citizens

E) this should be recognized by educators and parents alike

24. Although the colonists enjoyed unusual prosperity at least until 1764, ----.

A) Britain would have attempted to tighten imperial supervision

B) the system did, in fact, fit the needs of the new country

C) they had, nevertheless, certain economic grievances

D) only the commercial laws have irritated the colonists

E) monetary legislation came in too late

25. ---- if there are no shared activities.

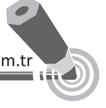
A) It is almost impossible to create a sense of community

B) Cultural diversity has many advocates

C) The problem with relativism is that it has led, almost inevitably, to separatism

D) Too many people failed to recognize the dangers of diversity

E) This sense of common purpose would have been undermined



3. TRANSLATION & TESTS

Bu bölümde Türkçe-İngilizce ve İngilizce-Türkçe çevirileri detaylı olarak ele almadan önce, iki dilde cümleyi oluşturan öğelerin sıralanışında, yan cümle ve temel cümlelerin yerinde ve dil bilgisi kurallarında farklılık olduğu bilinmelidir. En basit şekliyle, Etken bir Türkçe cümlenin öğelerinin sıralanışı "ÖZNE + NESNE + YÜKLEM" iken, bu sıralama Etken bir İngilizce cümlede "ÖZNE + YÜKLEM + NESNE" şeklindedir. Ayrıca Türkçede Gizli Özne denen bir unsur varken İngilizcede böyle bir durum söz konusu değildir.

Çeviri Sorularında Dikkat Edilecek Noktalar:

1. Hem İngilizce-Türkçe, hem de Türkçe-İngilizce çeviri sorularında ilk izlenecek yol, cümlenin YÜKLEMİNİN tespit edilmesi ve yukarıda verilen Türkçe ve İngilizce cümlelerde yüklemin nerede yer aldığını iyi bilmektir. Sadece yüklemin doğru tespiti ve analiziyle bile bazı çeviri sorularında doğru cevaba ulaşabilmeniz mümkün olabilir.

Cümlenin yüklemini analiz ederek,

- Cümlenin zamanının ne olduğu,
- Etken mi yoksa edilgen bir yapıyamı sahip olduğu,
- Olumlu mu yoksa olumsuz mu olduğu hakkında bilgi ediniriz.

Bu noktada unutulmaması gereken bir husus, Türkçedekinin aksine Modals yani kiplerin fiillerin önüne getirilmesidir (can come, must stay, couldn't go, don't have to read gibi).

Fakat, İngilizcede read, write, think, hope, want, speak gibi hem durum hem de eylem belirten fiillerin dışında zamanlara göre çekimi olan TO BE (am-is-are/ was-were/ have been-has been/ had been/ will be gibi) fiili ve bu fiili takip eden bir tümleç gelebilir. İngilizcede sıfat veya ismi Türkçedeki gibi cümlenin yüklemi yapmak söz konusu olmadığı için bu fiilden yararlanılır.

Örneğin;

Kuduz çok korku verici bir <u>hastalıktır</u>, çünkü belirtileri bir kez ortaya çıktığında kesinlikle <u>öldürücüdür</u>.

Cümle incelendiğinde ilk cümledeki **hastalık** bir isimdir ve sonuna gelen –tır ekiyle cümlenin yüklemi olmuştur. Aynı şekilde, **ölümcül** sıfatının sonuna –dür eki getirilerek sıfat cümlede yüklem görevini üstlenmiştir.

Bu cümlenin İngilizceye çevirisinde TO BE fiilinden yararlanılır:

Rabies **is** a very frightening disease because once symptoms develop, it **is** absolutely fatal.

2. İngilizce cümlede yer alan There is – There are gibi yapılar çoğunlukla "vardır" ya da "bulunmaktadır" şeklinde çevrilir. Ancak there'den sonra gelen to be fiilinin hangi zamanda kullanıldığına dikkat edilmelidir.

3. Gerek İngilizceden Türkçeye, gerekse Türkçeden İngilizceye çeviri sorularında cümlelerdeki İsim Cümlesi (Noun Clause), Sıfat Cümlesi (Relative/Adjective Clasue) ve Bağlaçlara (Conjunctions) / Zarf Cümlesine (Adverbial Clause), Geçişlere (Transitions) dikkat edilmelidir.

A. İsim cümleleri (Noun Clauses) :

- *That the Ministry of Health has recently put new health reform into action* has been appreciated by the majority of
  İSİM CÜMLESİ (NOUN CLAUSE) - ÖZNE (SUBJECT)
  the public.

  Sağlık Bakanlığının yeni sağlık reformunu hayata geçirmesi toplumun büyük bir bölümü tarafından takdir edilmiştir.
  İSİM CÜMLESİ - ÖZNE (SUBJECT)

- Studies have shown *that aminoguanidine lowers diabetics' urine albumin*.
  İSİM CÜMLESİ (NOUN CLASUSE) – NESNE (OBJECT)
  Araştırmalar, *aminoguanidinin, şeker hastalarının idrar albüminini düşürdüğünü* göstermiştir.
  İSİM CÜMLESİ -NESNE (OBJECT)

- We are not sure about *what the reasons are for the rapid spread of the disease in the area.*
  SIFAT İSİM CÜMLESİ
  Bölgede hastalığın hızlı yayılmasının sebeplerinin ne olduğu konusunda emin değiliz.
  İSİM CÜMLESİ

- The main problem is *that there are still not enough beds in most of the public hospitals*.
  İSİM (NOUN) + TO BE İSİM CÜMLESİ (NOUN CLAUSE)

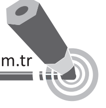
  Asıl sorun *çoğu devlet hastanelerinde hala yeterli yatak sayısının olmamasıdır*.
  İSİM CÜMLESİ

B. Sıfat Cümleleri (Adjective/Relative Clauses) :

Her iki dilde de Sıfat Cümlelerinin görevi ismi nitelemektir. Fakat iki dil arasındaki en önemli fark; İngilizcede Sıfat Cümlesi ismin arkasına gelirken, Türkçede ismin önüne gelir. Bu yüzden İngilizceden Türkçeye çeviri yapılırken ilk önce Sıfat Cümlesi çevrilir ve isme bağlanır. Türkçeden İngilizceye çevirilerde de bunun tersi yapılır. İngilizcede bir insanı tanımlarken kullanılan *who, whom, that, whose*; nesneyi, olguyu, hayvanı tanımlamak için kullanılan *which, that, whose, …. of whcih*; yeri tanımlamak için kullanılan *where* ve zamanı tanımlamak için kullanılan *when*'in yanı sıra tüm cümleyi tanımlamak için cümlenin sonuna virgülden sonra getirilen ***which*** cümlesi genellikle "**ki bu da"** şeklinde başlayarak çevrilir.

- There are several types of malaria which vary in frequency from one part of the world to another.
  NOUN ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Sıklık bakımından dünyanın bir bölgesinden ötekine farklılık gösteren değişik sıtma türleri bulunmaktadır.
SIFAT CÜMLESİ İSİM



- In Alzheimer's disease, cells are lost in certain parts of the brain, including the areas that are important in thinking and recalling.
  NOUN ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

  Alzheimer hastalığında, düşünme ve hatırlama için önemli olan alanlar dahil, beynin belli kesimlerinde hücreler
  SIFAT CÜMLESİ İSİM
  kayba uğrar.

- People who do not consume milk products or other calcium rich foods that provide even half of the recommended
  ADJECTIVE CLAUSE (1) ADJ. CLAUSE (2)
  amount may benefit from calcium supplements.

  Tavsiye edilen kalsiyum miktarının yarısını bile karşılayacak miktarda süt ürünleri ya da kalsiyum bakımından zengin
  SIFAT CÜMLESİ (1) (2)
  diğer besinleri tüketmeyen insanlar kalsiyum desteğinden yararlanabilirler.

C. Bağlaçlar (Conjunctions) / Zarf Cümleleri (Adverbial Clauses) ve Geçişler (Transitions)

Bu konu her iki dilde de çok kapsamlıdır. Burada dikkat edilmesi gereken hususların başında yer (*where, wherever, vb.*), zaman (*when, while, after, before, until, by the time, vb.*), sebep (*because, since, as, vb.*), zıtlık (*although, even though, though, while, whereas, vb.*), koşul (*if, providing that, unless, vb.*), sonuç (*so +adj/adv+that*) gibi zarf cümlesi veya bağlaçların İngilizce cümlelerde birinci veya ikinci cümle konumunda olabileceği vardır. Bu bağlaç türlerinden herhangi birisinin bulunduğu İngilizce bir cümlede bu bağlaçlar ikinci cümle konumunda bile olsa Türkçeye çevirirken birinci cümle konumunda çevrilmelidir. Türkçe'den İngilizce'ye çeviri yaparken ise bu bağlaçların İngilizcede birinci veya ikinci cümle konumunda olabileceği unutulmamalıdır.

Diğer taraftan *so, therefore, however, likewise, in addition, in contrast, on the contrary, afterwards, later* gibi iki cümle arasında kullanılan Geçişlerin (Transitions) bulunduğu cümlelerin çevirisinde cümle sıralarının yerinde değişiklik yapılmadan çevrilir.

Örnekler:

- **Because** much is still unknown about breast cancer and no single treatment works all the time, doctors may have different opinions about the most appropriate treatment.
  - Göğüs kanseri hakkında çok şey hâlâ bilinmediğinden ve hiçbir tedavi tek başına her zaman sonuç vermediğinden, hekimler, en uygun tedaviye ilişkin farklı görüşlere sahip olabilirler.

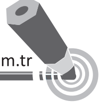
- Alcohol was used for centuries as an anaesthetic, **but** it was difficult to determine the correct dosage **because** doctors could never be sure how much would be fatal.
  - Alkol yüzyıllar boyunca anestetik olarak kullanılmıştır, ancak doğru dozu belirlemek zordu çünkü doktorlar ne kadarının öldürücü olacağından asla emin olamıyorlardı.

- Chewing destroys the structure of the food mechanically, **while** the saliva starts breaking down the food chemically.
    - Tükürük besini kimyasal olarak parçalamaya baslarken çiğneme besinin yapısını mekanik olarak bozar.

- Women with hypertension do not have the increased risk of preeclampsia **provided** blood pressure measurements are within normal limits throughout pregnancy.
    - Kan basıncı ölçümleri gebelik boyunca normal tutulması koşuluyla, yüksek tansiyonlu kadınlar, artmış preeklampsi riski taşımazlar.

- **Although** cells may appear to be very diverse, the fundamental features are remarkably similar.
    - Her ne kadar hücreler çok farklı gibi görünse de temel özellikleri dikkate değer şekilde benzerdir.

- Following surgery, there is often intermittent pain which may increase **when** the patient coughs or laughs or **when** the dressings are changed.
    - Ameliyat sonrasında, hasta öksürdüğü veya güldüğünde ya da sargıları değiştirildiğinde artabilen, genellikle aralıklı bir ağrı vardır.



TEST - 1 (İNGİLİZCE-TÜRKÇE)

1. As it was also pointed out by one of the speakers this morning, the colonial history of America is in part the story of the expansion of Europe and of the rivalries of European nations for territorial gains.

A) Bu sabah da konusmacılardan biri, Amerika'nın koloni dönemi tarihinde gerek Avrupa'nın yayılmacılığına gerekse Avrupa devletlerinin toprak elde etmek icin birbir1eriyle catısmalarına iliskin oykulerin onemli bir yeri olduğunu belirtti.

B) Bu sabahki konusmacılardan birinin belirttiğine gore, koloni dönemi Amerikan tarihi, belli bir noktaya kadar, hem Avrupa'nın genislemesinin hem de Avrupa devletlerinin toprak kazanımına yonelik rekabetlerinin bir oykusu olarak algılanır.

C) Bu sabah konusmacılardan biri tarafından belirtildiği gibi, Amerika'nın koloni dönemi tarihi bir bakıma, Avrupa'nın yayılmasının ve toprak kazanımı icin Avrupa devletlerinin rekabetinin bir oykusudur.

D) Konusmacılardan bir tanesinin bu sabah iddia ettiği gibi, koloni dönemi Amerikan tarihi, kısmen de olsa Avrupa'nın buyumesinin değil Avrupa devletlerinin toprak elde etme mucadelelerinin bir oykusudur.

E) Bu sabahki bir konusmacının vurguladığı gibi, Avrupa'nın yayılma isteği ve Avrupa devletlerinin toprak kazanmak icin birbirleriyle catısmalarının oykusu bir dereceye kadar koloni dönemi Amerikan tarihini olusturur.

2. Japan's Prime Minister, Yoshiro Mori has warned Japanese researchers to avoid a proposed international project to clone humans.

A) Japonya Basbakanı Yoshiro Mori'nin yaptığı uyarı uzerine, Japon arastırmacılar insanları klonlamak icin baslatılan uluslararası projede yer almayacaklar.

B) Japon arastırmacılar, insanları klonlamak amacıyla hicbir uluslararası projeye katılmamaları konusunda Basbakan Yoshiro Mori tarafından uyarılmıstır.

C) Japon arastırmacılar, Basbakan Yoshiro Mori tarafından uyarıldıkları icin, insanları klonlamaya yonelik uluslar arası hicbir projeye katılmamaya karar verdiler.

D) Japonya Basbakanı Yoshiro Mori, insanları klonlamak icin teklif edilmis olan uluslar arası bir projeden uzak durmaları konusunda Japon arastırmacıları uyarmıstır.

E) Japonya Basbakanı Yoshiro Mori'nin yaptığı uyarılar, Japon arastırmacıların insanları klonlamak icin uygulamaya, konulan uluslar arası projeden cekilmelerine neden oldu.

3. **In a report prepared by a bipartisan committee, it is recommended that the President should give his science adviser more authority to let research objectives and coordinate the budgets of the 20 or so research agencies.**

A) İki partili bir kurul tarafından hazırlanan raporda, Baskan'ın, arastırma hedeflerini belirlemede ve 20 kadar arastırma kurulusunun butcelerinin esgudumunu sağlamada kendi bilim danısmanına daha cok yetki vermesi tavsiye edilmek1edir.

B) Karma bir kurul tarafından hazırlanan raporda, Baskan'ın bilim danısmanıyla birlikte arastırma politikalarının ortaya konması ve 20'ye yakın arastırma kurulusunun butcelerinin esgudumunun sağlanması icin daha cok yetki kullanması tavsiye edilmektedir.

C) Baskan, iki partili bir kurulun hazırladığı rapordaki oneriye uyarak, kendi bilim danısmanına arastırma hedeflerini ortaya koymak ve 20 kadar arastırma kurulusunun butceleri arasında esgudum sağlamak konusunda daha cok yetki vermistir.

D) İki partinin uyelerinden olusan kurul, hazırladıkları raporda, arastırma alanları belirlemek ve 20'ye yakın arastırma kurulusunun butceleri arasında esgudumu sağlamak amacıyla bilim danısmanlarına daha fazla yetki verilmesini Baskan'a tavsiye etmistir.

E) Karma bir kurul tarafından hazırlanan raporda yer alan onerilerden biri de Baskan'ın, bilim danısmanın arastırma hedeflerini ortaya koyması ve 20'den fazla arastırma kurulusunun butcelerinin esgudumunu yapması konusunda tam yetki vermesidir.

4. **As some columnists have also pointed out, the year 2000 was a year in which the world shifted its balance.**

A) Bazı kose yazarlarının belirttiğine gore, dunyadaki dengeler 2000 yılında oldukca değismistir.

B) 2000 yılında dunyanın dengesini değistirdiği, bazı kose yazarlarının ortak gorusudur.

C) Bazı kose yazarları, 2000 yılında dunyanın dengesinin değistiği konusunda gorus birliği icindedir.

D) Bazı kose yazarlarının da belirttiği gibi, 2000 yılı dunyanın dengesini değistirdiği yıl oldu.

E) Bazı kose yazarlarının da vurguladığı gibi, dunya dengesinin en cok değistiği yıl, 2000 yılıdır.

5. **The German poet Gottfried Benn, who was born in Prussia, spent most of his life in Berlin as a medical specialist.**

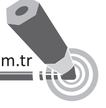
A) Prusya'da doğmus olan Alman sair Gottfried Benn, yasamının buyuk bir bolumunu Berlin'de tıp uzmanı olarak gecirdi.

B) Prusya doğumlu olan Alman sair Gottfried Benn, bir tıp uzmanı olarak tum yasamını Berlin'de gecirdi.

C) Prusya'da doğan Alman sair Gottfried Benn, Berlin'deki yasamını hep tıp alanındaki calısmalarla gecirmistir.

D) Prusya'da doğan ve bir tıp uzmanı olan Alman sair Gottfried Benn, yasamının hemen hemen tumunu Ber1in'de gecirmistir.

E) Yasamının onemli bir bolumunu Berlin'de geciren Alman sair Gottfried Benn, Prusya'da doğmus bir tıp uzmanıydı.



6. A balanced diet containing correct amounts of the basic food substances is essential, but there is no evidence that when, or at what intervals, one eats makes the slighlest difference.

A) Dengeli beslenmenin temel gıda maddelerini yeterli miktarda icermesi sarttır, ancak ne zaman ve hangi aralıklarla yemek yenildiğinin bu hususta herhangi bir fark yaratmadığı kanıtlanmıstır.

B) Dengeli beslenmede doğru miktarda bulunması sart olan temel gıda maddelerinin ne zaman ve hangi aralıklarla yenmesi gerektiğine iliskin en ufak bir kanıt bulunamamıstır.

C) Temel gıda maddelerini doğru miktarlarda iceren dengeli bir beslenme esastır, ancak ne zaman veya hangi aralıklarla yemek yenildiğinin en ufak bir fark olusturduğuna iliskin kanıt bulunmamaktadır.

D) Dengeli olması icin beslenmenin temel gıda maddelerini doğru oranlarda icermesi onemlidir, ancak yemeğin ne zaman veya hangi aralıklarla yenmesi gerektiği konusunda en ufak bir kanıt henuz yoktur.

E) Dengeli beslenmek icin esas olan temel gıda maddelerinin ne miktarda yenmesi gerektiği bilinmektedir, fakat bunların yenme zamanı ve aralıklarının nasıl bir fark yaratacağı konusunda kesin bir bilgi yoktur.

7. The Beni-lsrael is a Jewish community of some thousands, known as the White Jewish and found chiefly in Bombay and the coastal towns of south-west India.

A) Birkac bin kisiden olusan Beni-İsrail Yahudi topluluğu, genellikle Beyaz Yahudilerden olusur ve bunlar Guneybatı Hindistan'ın Bombay ve oteki kıyı kentlerinde toplanmıstır.

B) Bombay ve Guneybatı Hindistan'ın kıyı kentlerinde yasayan birkac bin nufuslu Beni-İsrail Yahudi topluluğu, genellikle Beyaz Yahudiler olarak bilinmektedir.

C) Birkac bin nufuslu bir Yahudi topluluğu olan Beni-İsrail icinde Beyaz Yahudiler olarak bilinenler, Bombay dâhil Guneybatı Hindistan'ın kıyı kentlerinde bulunmaktadır.

D) Beni-İsrail olarak bilinen ve nufusu birkac bini gecmeyen Beyaz Yahudi topluluğu, Bombay dâhil Guneybatı Hindistan'ın kıyı kentlerinde yasar

E) Beni-İsrail, Beyaz Yahudiler olarak bilinen ve genellikle Bombay ve Guneybatı Hindistan'ın kıyı kentlerinde mbulunan birkac bin nufuslu bir Yahudi topluluğudur.

8. **Ten years ago there was not enough electricity available in the region to support the, extraordinary growth we have experienced over the last two years.**
   A) Son iki yılda gozlediğimiz hızlı buyumeyi destekleyecek kadar elektrik, son on yıl icinde bile uretilmemisti.
   B) Son iki yılda gorduğumuz muazzam buyumeyi desteklemek icin on yıl oncesinde bolgede yeterli elektrik bulunması gerekiyordu.
   C) On yıl once, bolgede son iki yılda yasadığımız olağanustu buyumeyi destekleyecek yeterli elektrik mevcut değildi.
   D) On yıl oncesi gibi, son iki yılda gorulen olağanustu buyumeyi desteklemeye yetecek elektrik yoktu.
   E) On yıl once bolgede elektrik bulunmadığı icin son iki yıldan beri gorulen muazzam buyumeyi desteklemek cok zor oldu.

9. **At the end of World War I the great powers felt that international relations should be conducted solely on the basis of justice.**
   A) I. Dunya Savası'nın sonunda guclenen devletler, uluslararası iliskilerin tamamen adalet temeli uzerine oturtulmasını arzu ediyorlardı.
   B) I. Dunya Savası sonunda, buyuk gucler uluslar arası iliskilerin sadece adalet temeli uzerinde surdurulmesi gerektiğini dusunuyorlardı.
   C) I. Dunya Savası sonunda, buyuk gucler yalnızca adalet temeline dayalı olan uluslar arası iliskilerin doğru olduğuna inanıyorlardı.
   D) Buyuk devletlerin I. Dunya Savası sonundaki ortak gorusu, uluslararası iliskilerin tamamen adalet temeli uzerine kurulması gerektiği yolundaydı.
   E) I. Dunya Savası sonunda, uluslararası iliskilerin sadece adalet temeli uzerinde yurutulmesi gerektiğine inanan devletler buyuk bir guc haline geldi.

10. **Some psychologists are of the opinion that selfinterest is the basic reason why humans tend to cooperate.**
   A) Bazı psikologlar, insanların isbirliği yapmaya eğilimli olmalarında temel nedenin, kisisel cıkar olduğu gorusendedirler.
   B) Bazı psikologların dusuncesine gore, insanları isbirliği yapmaya zorlayan asıl etken kisisel cıkardır.
   C) Bazı psikologlara gore, kisisel cıkar1ar, insanları isbir1iği yapmaya eğilimli yapar.
   D) Bazı psikologlar, insanların isbirliği yapmasının temelinde, kisisel cıkarları goruyorlar.
   E) Bazı psikologların da belirttiği gibi, kisisel cıkar, insanların isbirliği yapma eğiliminde olmalarının baslıca nedenidir.

11. **Old Istanbul, enclosed within the still impressive walls, largely retains the air of an ancient city, with clusters of picturesque old houses, historical monuments and the splendour of the Ottoman period.**
   A) Pek cok renkli, eski evleri ve tarihi anıtlarıyla Osmanlı doneminin ihtisamını buyuk olcude korumakta olan eski İstanbul, hala etkileyici surların icinde eski bir kent havasını tasımaktadır.
   B) Sıra sıra renkli eski evleri, tarihi anıtları ve Osmanlı doneminin ihtisamıyla eski bir kent havasını buyuk olcude korumakta olan eski Đstanbul, her zaman etkileyici gorunumdeki surlarla cevrilidir.
   C) Halen eski bir kent havasını tasıyan eski İstanbul, etkileyici muazzam surları, yer yer renkli eski evleri ve tarihi anıtlarıyla Osmanlı doneminin ihtisamını buyuk olcude korumaktadır.
   D) Hala etkileyici surların icine kapanmıs olan eski istanbul, kume kume renkli eski evleri, tarihi anıtları ve Osmanlı doneminin ihtisamıyla buyuk olcude eski bir kent havasını korumaktadır.
   E) Etkileyici muazzam surlarla cevrili eski İstanbul, yer yer renkli eski evleri ve tarihi anıtlarıyla Osmanlı doneminin ihtisamını anımsatan eski bir kent havasını buyuk olcude surdurmektedir.



12. Since the British Factories Act of 1961 does not give an explicit statutory definition of the term accident, the courts have defined "accident" as any unintended and unexpected occurrence which produces hurt or loss".

A) 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası, "kaza" sozcuğunun anlasılabilir bir yasal tanımını vermediği icin, "kaza", mahkemelerce, zarara veya kayba neden olan kasıtsız ve beklenmedik bir olay olarak tanımlanmıstır.

B) 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası "kaza" sozcuğunun acık bir mevzuat tanımını vermediği icin, mahkemeler, "kaza"yı, zarara veya kayba yol acan kasıtsız ve beklenmedik bir olay olarak tanımlamıslardır.

C) "Kaza" sozcuğunun yeterli bir yasal tanımı 1961 Đngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası'nda verilmediğinden, bu sozcuğunun tanımı, mahkemelerce, "zarar" veya kayıp yaratan kasıtsız ve beklenmeyen bir olay olarak belirlenmistir.

D) "Kaza" sozcuğunun tartısmasız yasal bir tanımı 1961 Đngiliz Fabrikalar Yasası'nda verilmemis olduğu icin, mahkemelere gore, "kaza", zarara veya kayba neden olan, kasıtsız ve beklenmeyen her turlu olay olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

E) 1961 İngiliz Fabrikalar Yasasında, "kaza" sozcuğunun tam bir yasal tanımı verilmemis olmasına rağmen, mahkemeler "kaza"yı, zarar veya kayıp meydana getirip kasıtsız ve beklenmeyen bir olay olarak, tanımlamaya calısmıslardır.

13. Scientific research can cost extremely high, especially if it involves the use of expensive equipment.

A) Bilimsel arastırmaların maliyetinin cok yuksek olmasının baslıca nedeni pahalı ekipman kullanılmasıdır.

B) Ozellikle pahalı ekipman kullanılması zorunlu olan bilimsel arastırmalar cok pahalıya mal olmaktadır.

C) Bilimsel arastırma, cok pahalıya mal olsa da, ozellikle pahalı ekipman kullanmayı gerektirmektedir.

D) Bilimsel arastırma, ozellikle pahalı ekipman kullanmayı gerektiriyorsa, cok pahalıya mal olabiliyor.

E) Bilimsel arastırmada cok pahalı ekipman kullanılması gerekiyorsa doğal olarak maliyet de cok yuksek olur.

14. Since very little of its land is suitable for farming, Alaska imports about 90 percent of its food from the other states.

A) Topraklarının cok azı tarıma elverisli olduğu icin Alaska yiyeceğinin yaklasık yuzde doksanını diğer eyaletlerden ithal eder.

B) Tarıma elverisli toprakları cok az olan Alaska'nın yiyecek gereksiniminin hemen hemen yuzde doksanı diğer eyaletlerden ithal edilmektedir.

C) Yiyeceğinin yaklasık yuzde doksanını diğer eyaletlerden ithal eden Alaska'nın topraklarının cok azı tarıma elverislidir.

D) Topraklarının neredeyse yuzde doksanı tarıma uygun olmayan Alaska, yiyecek gereksiniminin buyuk bir bolumunu diğer eyaletlerden karsılar.

E) Topraklan tarıma pek elverisli olmayan Alaska'nın diğer eyaletlerden ithalatının neredeyse yuzde doksanı yiyecek maddesidir.

15. Lighting at airports is essential for night flying or during periods of poor daytime visibility.

A) Gece ucusları ya da gunduz gorusun kotu olduğu kosullarda hava alanlarındaki ısıklar daha cok onemsenmelidir.

B) Hava alanlarında ısıklandırmanın cok onemli olduğu dönemler, gece ucusları ya da gunduz gorusun cok kotu olduğu donemlerdir.

C) Gece ucuslarında ya da gunduz kotu hava kosullarında en onemli sey hava alanlarının iyi ısıklandırılmıs olmasıdır.

D) Hava alanlarında ısıklandırma, sadece gece ucuslarında ve gunduz gorusun kotu olduğu durumlarda gereklidir.

E) Gece ucuslarında ya da gunduz gorusun kotu olduğu donemlerde hava alanlarında ısıklandırma cok onemlidir.

16. Man must have got the inspiration for the invention of the wheel from using logs as rollers to move heavy objects.

A) İnsanoğlu tekerleğin icadı icin ilhamı, ağır nesneleri tasımak icin kutuklerin silindir gibi kullanılmasından almıs olmalı.

B) Tekerleğin icadında insanoğlunun esin kaynağı, ağır nesneleri tasımak icin kutuklerin silindir gibi kullanılması olabilir.

C) Ağır nesneleri tasımak icin kutuklerin silindir gibi kullanılmasından esinlenen insanoğlu tekerleği icat etmistir.

D) İnsanoğluna tekerleği icadında, kutuklerin silindir gibi kullanılarak ağır nesnelerin tasınması ilham vermistir.

E) İnsanoğlu tekerleğin icadında esinini, ağır nesnelerin tasınmasında kullandığı silindir kutuklerden almıstır.

17. Much of the progress in the natural sciences during the 18th century was due to the work of the Swedish botanist Carl Von Linne.

A) Tabii bilimler alanında en hızlı gelisme, 18. Yuzyılda İsvecli botanikci Cari Von Linne›nin calısmaları sayesinde olmustur.

B) 18. yuzyılda, İsvecli botanikci Cari Von Linne›nin calısmaları sonucu tabii bilimler alanında cok buyuk ilerlemeler olmustur.

C) İsvecli botanikci Cari Von Linne›nin calısmaları sonucu 18. yuzyılda tabii bilimler cok buyuk gelisme gostermistir.

D) 18. yuzyılda tabii bilimlerdeki gelismelerin coğu, İsvecli botanikci Cari Von Linne›nin calısmaları sayesinde olmustur.

E) İsvecli botanikci Cari Von Linne›nin calısmalarının, 18. yuzyılda tabii bilimlerdeki gelismelerin coğuna katkısı olmustur.

18. The French physicist Henri Becquerel discovered radioactivity during his studies with uranium and other substances.

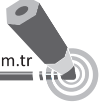
A) Henri Becquerel, uranyum ve diğer maddelerle yaptığı calısmalar sırasında radyoaktiviteyi kesfeden Fransız fizikcidir.

B) Radyoaktivitenin kesfi, Fransız fizikci Henri Becquerel'in uranyum ve diğer maddelerle yaptığı calısmalar sırasında olmustur.

C) Uranyum ve diğer maddeler uzerinde calısmalar yapan Fransız fizikci Henri Becquerel bu sırada radyoaktiviteyi de bulmustur.

D) Fransız fizikci Henri Becquerel, uranyum ve diğer maddelerle yaptığı calısmalar sırasında radyoaktiviteyi kesfetmistir.

E) Uranyum ve diğer maddelerle yaptığı calısmalar sırasında radyoaktiviteyi kesfetmis olan Fransız fizikci, Henri Becquerel'dir.



19. Astronomers generally agree that most stars have approximately the same diameter as our sun.

A) Astronomların genel olarak hemfikir oldukları bir konu, diğer yıldızların capının bizim gunesimizinkiyle hemen hemen aynı olduğudur.

B) Astronomlar, coğu yıldızın bizim gunesimizle asağı yukarı aynı capta olduğu konusunda genel olarak gorus birliği icindedirler.

C) Genel olarak astronomlar, coğu yıldızın bizim gunesimizle aynı capta olduğu gorusunu savunurlar.

D) Astronomların coğu, yıldızların hemen hepsinin bizim gunesimizin capına yakın capları olduğunu kabul etmektedirler.

E) Coğu astronoma gore, genel olarak yıldızların, bizim gunesimizin capına yakın buyuklukte caplan vardır.

20. The American film star Marion Brando is considered one of the most powerful actors in the history of cinema.

A) Amerikan sinema tarihine bakıldığında, Marion Brando'nun en guclu aktorlerden biri olduğu gorulur.

B) Sinema tarihinde en guclu aktorlerden biri Amerikalı film yıldızı Marion Brando'dur.

C) Amerikalı film yıldızı Marion Brando, sinema tarihindeki en guclu aktorlerden biri olarak kabul edilir.

D) Film yıldızı Marion Brando, Amerikan sinema tarihindeki en guclu aktorlerden biridir.

E) Marion Brando, sinema tarihinin en guclu aktorlerinden biri olarak kabul edilen Amerikalı bir film yıldızıdır.

21. Biological warfare is the use for destructive purposes of bacteria, viruses, fungi, or other biological agents in order to spread disease or death among the enemy's people or livestock.

A) Zarar vermek amacıyla, bakterilerin, virüslerin, mantarların veya baksa biyolojik ajanların kullanılması yoluyla düsman halka veya onların hayvanlarına hastalık veya ölüm saçmak biyolojik savastır.

B) Biyolojik savasta, bakteri, virüs, mantar gibi biyolojik ajanlar kullanılarak düsman halka veya onların hayvanlarına hastalık veya ölüm saçılır.

C) Düsmanın halkının ve hayvanlarının biyolojik ajanlarla öldürülmesi veya hasta edilmesi demek olan biyolojik savasta, bakteriler, virüsler ve mantarlar kullanılır.

D) Bakterileri, virüsleri, mantarları veya diğer biyolojik ajanları kullanarak, düsman halka veya onların hayvanlarına hastalık veya ölüm saçmak, biyolojik savas olarak adlandırılır.

E) Biyolojik savas, düsmanın halkına veya hayvanlarına hastalık veya ölüm saçmak için bakterilerin, virüslerin, mantarların veya baska biyolojik ajanların tahripkar amaçlarla kullanılmasıdır.

22. Alsace is one of the most densely populated regions of France, the rural population being particularly high in the Rhine plain.

A) Alsas, Ren Ovası'nda özellikle yüksek olan kırsal nüfusla, Fransa'nın en yoğun nüfuslu bölgelerinden biridir.

B) Alsas, Fransa'nın en kalabalık yerlesim bölgelerinden biridir ve kırsal nüfus yoğunluğu özellikle Ren Ovası'nda yüksektir.

C) Özellikle Ren Ovası'ndaki yoğun kırsal nüfusu ile Alsas, Fransa'da yerlesimin en yoğun olduğu bölgedir.

D) Ren Ovası'nda kırsal nüfusun çok yüksek olması, Alsas'ı, Fransa'nın en yoğun nüfuslu bölgesi haline getirmistir.

E) Fransa'nın en yoğun nüfuslu bölgelerinden biri olan Alsas'ın, kırsal kesim nüfusu özellikle Ren Ovas'nda çok yüksektir.

23. According to some historians, the destruction in about 1750 B.C. of the Assyrian merchant-colony at Kanes near Kayseri, probably marks the arrival of the Hittites in that area.

A) Bazı tarihçiler, M.Ö. 1750'lerde, Kayseri yakınında bulunan Kanes'teki Asur ticaret kolonisinin ortadan kalkmasının, Hititlerin bölgeye yerlestiğini açıkça gösterdiğini öne sürmektedir.

B) Bazı tarihçilere göre, M.Ö. 1750 civarında, Kayseri yakınındaki Kanes'te Asur ticaret kolonisinin yok edilmesi, muhtemelen, Hititlerin o bölgeye gelislerine isaret etmektedir.

C) Bazı tarihçilere göre, Hititler M.Ö. 1750'lerde, Kayseri yakınındaki Kanes'te bulunan Asur ticaret kolonisini yok ederek bölgeye yerlesmislerdir.

D) Bazı tarihçiler, Kayseri yakınındaki Kanes'te bulunan Asur ticaret kolonisini M.Ö. 1750 civarında o bölgeye gelen Hititlerin yıktığını tahmin etmektedirler.

E) Hititlerin Kayseri yakınındaki Kanes'e gelisleri, muhtemelen, bölgedeki Asur ticaret kolonisinin M.Ö. 1750 civarında yıkılmasına rastlamaktadır.

24. In Egypt today, nearly all the Nile water is utilized through the building of huge dams and reservoirs and the establishment of intricate systems of irrigation.

A) Bugün Mısır'da büyük barajların ve göletlerin yapılması ve çok karmasık sulama sistemlerinin kurulmasının amacı, Nil›in suyunun tamamından yararlanmaktır.

B) Nil›in tüm suyundan yararlanmak için, bugün Mısırda çok büyük barajlar ve göletler yapılmakta ve karmasık sulama sistemleri kurulmaktadır.

C) Bugün Mısır, muazzam barajlar ve göletler insa ederek ve karmasık sulama sistemleri olusturarak Nil›in tüm suyundan yararlanmaktadır.

D) Muazzam barajlar ve göletler insa eden ve karmasık sulama sistemleri kuran Mısır, bugün Nil›in suyundan en çok yararlanan ülkedir.

E) Bugün Mısır'da muazzam barajların ve göletlerin yapılması ve karmasık sulama sistemlerinin kurulmasıyla Nil›in neredeyse tüm suyundan yararlanılmaktadır.

25. In some countries, where the terrain is not suitable for the use of conventional equipment, aircraft are used to spread fertilizers.

A) Gübrelemenin uçaklarla yapıldığı bazı ülkelerde, arazi geleneksel donanımdan yararlanmaya uygun değildir.

B) Geleneksel donanımın kullanımı için arazinin elverisli olmadığı bazı ülkelerde, gübre atmak için uçaklar kullanılır.

C) Bazı ülkelerde, arazi, gübrelemede geleneksel donanımdan yararlanmak için elverisli olmadığından, bu is için uçaklar kullanılmaktadır.

D) Bazı ülkeler, arazi kosulları elverisli olmayan bölgelerinde gübre atmak için geleneksel donanım yerine uçaklardan yararlanır.

E) Arazinin geleneksel donanımın kullanılmasına elverisli olmaması, bazı ülkelerin gübre atmada uçaklardan yararlanmasını gerektirmistir.

26. Galileo laid the foundations of modern physics with his mathematical studies on motion and the strength of materials.

A) Galileo, hareketi ve maddelerin gücünü matematiksel olacak incelemis ve böylece modern fiziğin ortaya çıkmasına katkıda bulunmustur.

B) Galileo, matematiksel çalımsalar yapmakla kalmamıs, hareket ve maddelerin dayanıklılığı üzerinde modern fiziğe öncülük eden arastırmalar da gerçeklestirmistir.

C) Galileo, hareket ve maddelerin dayanıklılığına iliskin matematiksel çalısmalarıyla modern fiziğin temellerini atmıstır.

D) Modern fiziğin öncülerinden biri de hareket ve maddenin gücü üzerine matematiksel çalısmalar yapan Galileo›dur.

E) Galileo, modern fiziğin temellerini olusturan hareket ve maddelerin mdayanıklılığıyla ilgili matematiksel arastırmalar yapmıstır.

27. During the 4th century B.C., Aristotle studied almost every aspect of science and summed up each as best he could.

A) M.Ö. 4. yüzyılda, Aristoteles, bilimin hemen hemen her yönünü arastırmıs ve her birini elinden geldiğince özetlemistir.

B) M.Ö.4. yüzyılda, Aristoteles, tüm bilimleri arastırmıs ve herbirini ayrı ayrı özetlemistir.

C) M.Ö. 4. yüzyılda her bir bilimi ayrı ayrı inceleyen Aristoteles, elde ettiği sonuçtan bir araya toplamıstır.

D) Aristoteles›in M.Ö. 4. yüzyılda yaptığı bilimsel çalısmalar, tek bir eser halinde toplanmıstır.

E) Aristoteles›in M.Ö, 4. yüzyılda bir araya toplayabildiği bilimsel çalısmalar, aslında ayrı ayrı yapılmıs arastırmalardı.

28. The communists turned social democrats have triumphed in Poland's recent general election, but the populists and the extreme right have become a surprisingly large minority.

A) Sosyal demokratlığa geçmis olan komünistlerin, Polonya'nın son genel seçiminde elde ettikleri zafer, halkçılar ve asırı sağcıların sasırtıcı büyüklükte bir azınlık olusturmasını engelleyemedi.

B) Polonya'da, sosyal demokratlara dönüsen komünistler son genel seçimde üstün bir zafer kazanmıs olsalar da halkçılar ve asırı sağ sasırtıcı bir sekilde oldukça büyük bir azınlık olusturdular.

C) Halkçılar ve asırı sağın sasırtıcı büyüklükte bir azınlık olusturmasına rağmen, sosyal demokratlığı benimsemis olan komünistler Polonya›nın son genel seçimlerinde büyük basarı kazandılar.

D) Sosyal demokratlara dönüsmüs komünistler, Polonya'nın son genel seçiminde zafer kazandılar, ancak halkçılar ve asırı sağ sasırtıcı bir sekilde büyük bir azınlık haline geldiler.

E) Polonya›nın son genel seçimi sosyal demokratlığı benimseyen komünistlerin zaferinin yanı sıra, halkçıların ve asırı sağın büyük bir azınlık olusturmasıyla sonuçlandı.

29. Charles de Gaulle once said of France, "How can you govern a country which has 246 varieties of cheese?"

A) Bir tarihte Charies de Gaulle, Fransa hakkında "246 çesit peyniri olan bir ülkeyi nasıl yönetebilirsiniz?" demisti.

B) Charies de Gaulle›ün Fransa için söylediği bir söz söyledir: "246 çesit peynir üreten bir ülkeyi insan nasıl yönetir?»

C) Charies de Gaulle Fransa›yla ilgili görüsünü su sözle özetlemistir: "246 çesit peyniri olan bir ülkeyi yönetmeniz nasıl mümkün olabilir?»

D) Charies de Gaulle, bir zamanlar, Fransa için «246 tür peynir çesidi üreten bir ülke nasıl yönetilir?» demisti.

E) Geçmiste Fransa için, «246 çesit peynir üreten bir ülkeyi nasıl yönetebilirsiniz?" diyen kisi Charies de Gaulle›dür.

30. Whenever governments use globalization to deny responsibility, democracy suffers another blow and prospects for growth in the developing countries are set back a little further.

A) Hükümetler sorumluluklarından kaçmak için küresellesmeyi bahane ederlerse gelismekte olan ülkelerdeki demokrasi yeni bir darbe alır ve büyüme ümitleri çok daha derinlere gömülür.

B) Ne zaman ki hükümetler sorumluluktan kaçınmak için küresellesmeyi kullanır, demokrasi bir darbe daha alır ve kalkınmakta olan ülkelerdeki büyüme ümitleri biraz daha geriye atılır.

C) Sorumluluktan kaçınmak isteyen hükümetlerin küresellesmeyi bahane etmeleri, kalkınmakta olan ülkelerin demokrasisine darbe vurmakla kalmaz, büyüme ümitlerini de yok eder.

D) Sorumluluktan kaçmak için küresellesmeye sığınan hükümetler, demokrasiye darbe vurduklarını ve gelismekte olan ülkelerin ümitlerini bosa çıkardıklarım bilmelidirler.

E) Sorumluluktan kaçmak için küresellesmeyi kullanan hükümetler, demokrasiye darbe vurmakta ve gelismekte olan ülkelerdeki büyüme ümitlerini ortadan kaldırmaktadırlar.

TEST 2 (TÜRKÇE – İNGİLİZCE)

1. Okyanus sularının ısınarak genislemesi ve buzulların artan bir hızla erimesi nedeniyle, 2100 yılına kadar deniz seviyelerinin yaklasık yarım metre yukselmesi muhtemeldir.

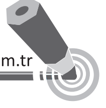
A) Sea levels are expected to rise by roughly half a metre by the year 2100 if thermal expansion continues and the glaciers continue to melt at the same speed.

B) Due to the thermal expansion of ocean water and the constant melting of glaciers, it seems likely that sea levels will have risen by at least half a metre by the year 2100.

C) With the thermal expansion of ocean water and the rapid melting of glaciers it seems that sea levels are set to rise by up to half a metre by the year 2100.

D) Because of the thermal expansion of ocean water and the accelerated melting of glaciers, sea levels are likely to rise by approximately half a metre by the year 2100.

E) A rise in sea levels of about half a metre will result by the year 2100 because of the thermal expansion of ocean water and the rapid melting of the glaciers.



2. Avrupa tarihindeki savasların coğu, guc dengesinin yeniden kurulmasını sağladıkları gerekcesiyle haklı gosterilmistir.

A) Most of the wars in European history are regarded as justifiable since the alleged purpose was to maintain the balance of power.

B) In the course of European history, the majority of the wars were fought to maintain the balance of power and so they were said to be justified.

C) The need to maintain the balance of power was the alleged reason for the majority of the wars fought in Europe and this justified them.

D) Most of the wars fought in Europe have sought to restore the balance of power and so they have been regarded as justifiable.

E) Most of the wars in European history have been justified on the grounds that they helped to restore the balance of power.

3. İsrail devletinin ilk basbakanı olan David Ben-Gurion, sadece unluu bir hatip ve verimli bir yazar değil, aynı zamanda ciddi bir Đncil ve felsefe arastırmacısıydı.

A) David Ben-Gurion, besides being the first prime minister of the state of Israel, was a notable orator and a prolific writer as well as a knowledgeable student of the Bible and philosophy.

B) David Ben-Gurion, the first prime minister of the state of Israel, was not only a notable orator and prolific writer but also a serious student of the Bible and philosophy.

C) In addition to being Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, was also an excellent orator and a prolific writer as well as being an avid student of the Bible and philosophy.

D) Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, was not only a much admired orator and prolific author but was also interested in the Bible and philosophy.

E) David Ben-Gurion, who was the first prime minister of the state of Israel, was a brilliant orator and prolific author, besides being an authority on the Bible and philosophy.

4. Yakın zamanda yayımlanan "The Price Of Admiralty" adlı kitabında, tarihci John Keegan, sadece kazananın nicin kazandığını ortaya, koymak icin bazı olağanustu deniz savaslarını irdelemektedir.

A) Recently, hoping to come to an understanding of exactly why the winner did win, the historian John Keegan has examined a number of significant naval battles and records his findings in "The Price Of Admiralty".

B) The historian John Keegan recently published a book entitled "The Price Of Admiralty" in which several extraordinary naval battles are analysed to find out why the winner won.

C) In "The Price Of Admiralty", that has just come out, John Keegan examines several unusual naval battles with a view to explaining exactly why the winner won.

D) In his recently published book entitled "The Price Of Admiralty", the historian John Keegan analyses some extraordinary naval battles to discover just why the winner won.

E) "The Price Of Admiralty", written by the historian John Keegan, analyses a variety of naval battles, and suggests why, in each case, the winner did win.

5. İklim değisikliği uzerine hazırlanan bir rapora gore, onumuzdeki 25 yıl icinde, ozellikle Afrika, Akdeniz cevresi ve Orta Asya'da milyonlarca insan ciddi su kıtlığından etkilenecek.

A) The report on climate change clearly shows that millions of people, mostly in Africa but also around the Mediterranean and in Central Asia, are going to be badly affected by water shortages within the next 25 year.

B) According to this report on climate change, millions of people, mostly in Africa and around the Mediterranean and in Central Asia are, within the next 25 year, likely to be adversely affected by water shortages.

C) According to a report on climate change, within the next 25 years, millions of people especially in Africa, around the Mediterranean, and in Central Asia, will be affected by serious water shortages.

D) Within the next 25 years, millions of people will be affected by water shortages, especially in Africa, around the Mediterranean and in Central Asia, at least that is what the report on climate change suggests.

E) According to the report on climate change, millions of people, especially those living in Africa, around the Mediterranean and In Central Asia, are going to suffer from severe water shortages for at least 25 years.

6. Sosyal psikoloji acısından bakıldığında, kulturun insanlar arasında yayılması, insane doğasındaki, coğunluğu ve en basarılı kisieri taklit etme eğilimiyle iliskilendirilebilir.

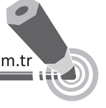
A) Considered from the point of view of social psychology, the spread of culture among humans can be related to the tendency in human nature to imitate the majority and the most successful individuals.

B) From the point or view of social psychology, the spread of a culture seems to relate to man's desire to imitate either the majority or the most successful people.

C) The spread of a culture, if we consider it from the point of view of social psychology, seems to be related to man's need to conform with the majority and successful individuals.

D) As regards social psychology, the desire to stay with the majority and admire the successful has been a paramount force in the spread of culture.

E) The spread of culture is the result of social psychology whereby man has a tendency to imitate the majority and the most successful individuals.



7. Malthus, öz olarak, eğer nüfus gecim imkânlarından daha hızlı artarsa, bunun daha dusuk bir yasam düzeyine yol açacağını iddia ediyordu.

A) In essence, what Malthus claimed was that when a population increased faster than the means of subsistence, living standards dropped.

B) Malthus claimed in essence that, if a population increased faster than the means of subsistence, this would lead to lower living standards.

C) The essence of what Malthus suggested was that if a population increased faster than the means of subsistence. a lowering of living standards could be inevitable.

D) The claim of Malthus was that a lowering of living standards was inevitable as the population had grown faster than the means of subsistence.

E) According to Malthus, living standards would naturally fall mas the population was growing faster than the means of subsistence.

8. On altıncı yuzyılda Doğuya yeni yollar kesfedilince, Akdeniz ticaretine hakim olan Cenova ve Venedik gibi İtalyan sehirlerinin gucu ve zenginliği azalmaya basladı.

A) Once new routes to the East were discovered in the sixteenth century, Italian cities like Genoa and Venice could no longer dominate Mediterranean trade, so they lost their wealth and power.

B) With the discovery of new routes to the East in the sixteenth century, the wealth and power of such Italian cities as Genoa and Venice, which depended on Medi1erranean trade, began to decline.

C) The wealth and power of certain Italian cities such as Genoa and Venice, which depended on Mediterranean trade, went into a decline after new routes to the East were opened in the sixteenth century.

D) Following the discovery in the sixteenth century of new routes to the East, the Italian towns of Genoa and Venice lost their power and their wealth with the decline in Mediterranean trade.

E) When new routes to the East were discovered in the six1eenth century, the power and wealth of Italian cities like Genoa and Venice, which dominated Mediterranean trade, began to decline.

9. Sonunda ormanın kenarına ulastığımızda, uzun sure orada durduk ve onumuzde uzayıp giden manzarayı seyrettik.

A) With the forest finally behind us, we stood for a long time looking at the countryside ahead of us.
B) On finally getting through to the edge of the forest we paused for a while, to look at the landscape that stretched out before us.
C) Once we had got through the forest, we paused to look at the landscape that lay ahead of us.
D) When we finally got to the edge 01 the forest, we stood there for a long while and looked at the landscape that stretched out before us.
E) When we finally came out of the forest we stood there, gazing for a long time at the countryside in front of us.

10. Bu kısa oykude, yazar, dunyada her ulkeye seyahat etmek ve her kitabı okumak isteyen, ancak bu imkânsız ihtirası gerceklestiremeyen bir kisinin duygularını anlatmaktadır.

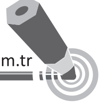
A) In this short story, the writer describes the feelings of a man who wanted to travel trough every country in the world and read every book, but who could not achieve this impossible ambition.
B) This short story is about a man who dreamed of travelling through every country in the world and reading every book, but this was impossible and couldn't be achieved.
C) The man in this shor1 story wanted to travel through every country in the world and read all the books, but this was an impossible dream, never to be realised.
D) The feelings of a man who wanted to travel through every country in the world and read all the books, but failed to achieve his ambition, are the subject of this story.
E) The feelings of a man who had resolved to travel through every country in the world and read all the books but who failed to reach his goal are described in this short story.

11. Zirvenin son gununde liderler, küresel ekonominin istikrarını ve büyümesini sağlama almak icin bir dizi ortak girişim kararı aldı.

A) Wishing to ensure the stability and growth of the global economy, the leaders called a one-day summit to discuss collective actions which could be taken.
B) On the last day of the summit, the leaders called for a number of collective actions to ensure the stability and growth of the global economy.
C) At the last summit meeting, world leaders agreed on a number of collective actions that would ensure the stability and growth of a global economy.
D) At last, the leaders of the summit meeting have devised a number of collective actions which will lead to a stable and healthy global economy.
E) It was only on the last day of the summit that the leaders could agree on certain actions to ensure stability and growth throughout the world.

12. 17. yuzyılda termometrenin tamamlanmasına kadar hava sıcaklığı olcumleri her zaman doğruyu yansıtmıyordu.

A) Up until the 17th century, thermometers were quite basic and they didn't measure air temperature very accurately.
B) Accurate measurement of outside air temperature was not possible until the thermometer was invented during the L7th century.
C) Until the perfection of thermometers during the 17th century, measurements of air temperature were very haphazard.
D) Measurements of air temperature did not always reflect the reality until the' thermometer was perfected in the 17th century.
E) The invention of the thermometer in the 17th century allowed people to record the air temperature accurately for the first time.



13. Bu kadar cok gelismis cihaz olmasına rağmen keşif, bilinmeyen yerlerle ilgili bilgi toplamada hala en iyi yöntemdir.

A) Even though we can find out a lot from the many advanced devices available, physical exploration of unknown places is still necessary.

B) Though the devices available can tell us a lot, exploration cannot be improved upon as the best way to gain information in previously unexplored territory.

C) Although there are so many advanced devices available, exploration is still the best way of getting information about unknown places.

D) When explorers are getting information about unknown places, there are a number of advanced devices available to help them.

E) There are a number of advanced instruments available to scientists, but the advantages of physically exploring unknown areas cannot be equaled.

14. Endüstri öncesi toplumlarda mal ve hizmet, takas adı verilen bir yöntemle, para kullanmadan direkt olarak değiştirilirdi.

A) Before the invention of money during industrialisation, people exchanged goods and services using a method called the barter system.

B) Before industrialisation, most goods and services were bartered, which means they were exchanged directly, without using money.

C) In preindustrial societies, goods and services were exchanged directly, without money, in a process called barter.

D) In many underdeveloped societies, people Exchange goods and services directly, without the need for money, in a process called barter.

E) When people exchange goods and services without using money, as they did in preindustrial times, we refer to the process as barter.

15. Şatoyu çevreleyen derin ve geniş hendek, savunma amacıyla hep su dolu tutulurdu.

A) The deep and wide ditch surrounding the castle was always kept filled with water for the purpose of defense.

B) The ditch around the castle, which was deep and wide, was filled with water in order to protect the building from attack.

C) One of the castle’s defenses was a deep, wide ditch filled with water encircling the fortress.

D) When they wanted to defend the castle, the deep, wide ditch which encircled it was filled with water.

E) The castle was strategically easy to defend as it was surrounded by a deep, wide ditch filled with water.

16. Yurt dışında kaldığı beş yıl boyunca, ailesiyle yaptığı telefon görüşmeleri dışında ana dilini kullanma fırsatını nadiren bulabildi.

A) During his five years spent abroad, he enjoyed telephoning home as it was a rare opportunity to speak in his native language.

B) During his last five years abroad, the only times he had the opportunity to talk in his native language was when he telephoned his family.

C) He has lived abroad now for five years, only speaking in his native language during his rare telephone conversations with his family.

D) Apart from his infrequent telephone calls home, he hasn’t spoken his mother tongue at all during his five years abroad.

E) During the five years he spent abroad, he rarely found the opportunity to speak his mother tongue, except on the phone calls he made to his family.

17. Küçük yaşlarda yaşanmış acı deneyimler kişinin ileriki yaşamını mutlaka bir şekilde etkiler.

A) If one has bitter experiences at early ages, his adult life will be affected by this to a certain extent.

B) These bitter experiences at such an early age will certainly affect his later life in some way.

C) Bitter experiences lived at early ages will definitely affect one's later life in some way.

D) Bitter experiences in early childhood can definitely affect a person until adulthood.

E) The effects of bitter experiences at early ages will appear in one's adult life.

18. Göz diye bilinen oldukca sakin, bulutsuz merkezinden dolayı hortum, yukarıdan bakıldığında kocaman bir halka gibi görünür.

A) The overall shape of a cyclone resembles a huge ring with a comparatively quiet, cloudless centre called the eye.

B) Viewed from above, a cyclone looks like a huge ring because of the relatively, quiet, cloudless centre known as the eye.

C) In the centre of a cyclone there is a quiet, cloudless part, known as the eye, which resembles a huge ring when viewed from above.

D) If we look at a cyclone directly above us, we will notice that the centre, known as the eye, resembles a huge ring.

E) The top of a cyclone looks like a huge ring, which is because of the comparatively quiet, cloudless centre called the eye.

19. Zararlı böcekler her yıl tüm dünyada milyarlarca dolar değerinde hasara neden olmaktadırlar.

A) Billions of dollars is spent every year attempting to eradicate harmful insects.

B) Every year, harmful insects cost billions of dollars worldwide to destroy.

C) On a worldwide scale, the damage done by harmful insects amounts to billions of dollars every year.

D) Harmful insects cause billions of dollars worth of damage worldwide every year.

E) The damage done by harmful insects every year is worth billions of dollars worldwide.

20. Mermerin soğuk beyazlığını beğenmeyen eski Yunanlılar, heykelleri ve binaları boyuyorlardı.

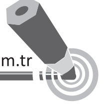
A) The cold whiteness of marble was not to the taste of ancient Greeks, who painted both their statues and buildings.

B) Ancient Greeks, who did not like the cold whiteness of marble, painted the statues and buildings.

C) Ancient Greeks painted both marble statues and buildings to disguise the cold whiteness of marble.

D) Ancient Greeks did not recognise the beauty of pure white marble and painted their statues and buildings.

E) Cold white marble statues and buildings built by ancient Greeks were originally painted to satisfy the owners.



21. Ulkemizde parlamento tarafından onaylanmıs olan herhangi bir uluslar arası antlasma, yasa statusu kazanır.

A) An international treaty is legally binding in a country only after it has received parliamentary recognition.

B) In this country, if an international treaty is recognized by Parliament, it is legally binding.

C) An international treaty is only legal in our country after it has been discussed by Parliament.

D) No international treaty has a legal status in any country until Parliament has approved it.

E) In our country, any international treaty that is approved by Parliament, acquires the status of a law.

22. Reklamcılar, muziği, sozcuklerle etkili bir sekilde ifade edilemeyecek anlamları iletmek icin kullanır.

A) Advertisers use music to great effect to express what words cannot say in a convincing manner.

B) Advertisers make use of music to communicate meanings that words cannot effectively and concisely express.

C) Since music can express concisely what words cannot express, advertisers make much use of it.

D) Advertisers use music to communicate meanings that cannot be effectively put into words.

E) As music can suggest certain meanings more effectively than words, much use is made of it by advertisers.

23. Bu rapor, tıbbi bakım eksikliği sonucunda, gelismekte olan ulkelerde bircok cocuğun bir yasına bile gelmeden olduğu gerceğini vurguluyor.

A) It is stressed in this report that the death of so many children before the age of one in the developing countries could be prevented by better health services.

B) According to this report it is definite that many children in the developing countries die before they reach the age of one year as health facilities are so inadequate.

C) This report emphasizes the fact that as a result of inadequate medical care, many children in developing countries die before they reach even one year old.

D) According to this very emphatic report, children under one year old in the developing countries die because of the lack of medical care.

E) As this report underlines, it is the lack of medical care that is responsible for so many deaths among children who haven't even reached their first birthday in the developing countries.

24. New Deal sozuyle 1929'un sonunda patlak veren buyuk ekonomik bunalımı asmak icin 1933'te Amerika Birlesik Devletleri'nde Baskan Roosevelt'in aldığı onlemler ifade edilmektedir.

A) In order to deal with the great economic crisis that had broken out in the United States of America at the end of 1929, President Roosevelt implemented the measures known as the New Deal in 1933.

B) In 1929 and again in 1933, President Roosevelt introduced the New Deal, a series of measures designed to put an end to the great economic crisis which had broken out in the United States of America.

C) The measures known as the New Deal were designed by President Roosevelt in 1933 to put an end to the great economic crisis that broke out in the United States of America at the end of 1929.

D) By the term New Deal is meant the measures taken by President Roosevelt in the United States of America in 1933 to overcome the great economic crisis which broke out at the end of 1929.

E) The measures known by the term New Deal, implemented by President Roosevelt in the United States of America in 1933, succeeded in overcoming the great economic crisis that broke out in 1929.

25. Pek cok iktisatcı, sanayilesme surecinde olan ulkelerde kapitalizm gelistikce, kucuk isletmelerin zamanla yok olacağını iddia etmektedir.

A) Many economists claim that, as capitalism develops in the countries that are in the process of industrialization, small businesses will eventually disappear.

B) In the opinion of many of these economists, small businesses will eventually disappear in those countries presently undergoing industrialization and turning to a capitalist system.

C) Many economists presume that, with the development of capitalism in the countries now undergoing industrialization, small businesses are already disappearing.

D) The process of industrialization in these countries, together with developing capitalism, will inevitably, according to most economists, lead to the closing down of small businesses.

E) With the spread of industrialization and the growth of capitalism in these countries, many economists feel sure that the small businesses will eventually close down.

26. Verilerin irdelenmesi, olayları, secilmis olan bir hedefe doğru yonlendirmede ilk adımdır.

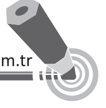
A) The first step in directing events towards a specified goal is to rearrange the data.

B) Analysis of data is the first step in directing events towards a chosen goal.

C) So as to direct events towards a chosen goal, one must first analyze the data.

D) The analysis of data is only the first stage in the directing of events towards a set goal.

E) Data analysis constitutes the first stage in directing events towards a new goal.



27. Baslangıcta, “proletarya” terimi, eski Roma’nın yoksul isci sınıflarına atıfta bulunmak icin kullanılıyordu.

A) The poor working classes of ancient Rome were known as the “proletariat” and that is the origin of the term.

B) To start with, “proletariat” was the term used to describe the poor workers of ancient Rome.

C) The term “proletariat” was originally used to refer to the poor labouring classes of ancient Rome.

D) The term “proletariat” dates back to ancient Roman times when it was used to denote the poor working classes.

E) The poor labouring classes of ancient Rome were referred to as the “proletariat” and that is the origin of the word.

28. Bir cocuk, doğduğu zaman annesiyle babası evliyse “mesru”dur.

A) The parents married when the child was born, making it “legitimate”.

B) A child is said to be “legitimate” if its parents are married before it is born.

C) A “legitimate” child is one whose parents are married at the time of its
birth.

D) The child is “legitimate” as, when it was born, the parents were married.

E) A child is “legitimate” if its parents are married when it is born.

29. II. Dunya Savası’ndan once Winston Churchill liderlik icin birinci aday olarak gorunmuyordu.

A) Winston Churchill’s remarkable leadership qualities only emerged during World War II.

B) Before World War II, Winston Churchill didn’t strike one as having any remarkable leadership qualities.

C) Winston Churchill hardly appeared to be a prime candidate for leadership before World War II.

D) Until World War II, the extensive leadership qualities of Winston Churchill were not at all apparent.

E) Prior to World War II, Winston Churchill’s excellent leadership qualities were not acknowledged.

30. Evrenin genislemesi, tum galaksilerin birbirinden hızla uzaklastığı anlamına gelmektedir.

A) As the universe expands, all the galaxies are inevitably fast receding from each other.

B) The expansion of the universe implies that all the galaxies have rapidly been receding from each other.

C) The expansion of the universe entails the rapid movement of the galaxies away from each other.

D) As the galaxies move farther apart, there is a corresponding expansion of the universe.

E) The expansion of the universe and the drifting apart of the galaxies are inextricably related.

Paragraf Tamamlama (Paragraph Completion) soruları yazma becerilerini ölçmek amaçlı hazırlanmış sorulardır. Sorulara bakıldığında 3 tür soru çeşidi olduğu görülecektir. İlki, paragrafın ilk cümlesinin boş bırakıldığı; ikincisi paragraf içersinde bir cümlenin boş bırakılması ve son olarak da paragrafın son cümlesinin boş bırakıldığı sorulardır.

Paragraf tamamlama sorularının doğru cevaplanabilmesi için öncelikle İngilizce kompozisyon özelliklerini ve en önemlisi kompozisyon türlerini bilmek gerekmektedir. Bu türler şunlardır;

- Sebep-sonuç (Cause-Effect)
- Karşılaştırma (Compare-Contrast)
- Proses (Süreç) (Process)
- Kronolojik (Chronological)
- Tartışma (Argumantative)

Paragraf Tamamlama Sorularında Dikkat Edilecek Hususlar ve Soru Çözme Teknikleri

Öncellikle temel olarak İngilizce bir paragrafın genel özelliklerini inceleyelim.

1. Bir paragraf KONU CÜMLESİ (Topic Sentence) ile başlar. Paragrafın ilk cümlesinin boş bırakıldığı sorular diğer sorularda Konu Cümlesini iyi anlamak sorunun doğru cevaplanması için çok önemlidir.

Konu Cümlesi, Konu (Topic) ve konunun hangi yönünün ele alındığını gösteren Sınırlayıcı Fikirden (Controlling Idea) oluşur. Başka bir deyişle, genelde paragrafların ilk cümlelerinin öznesi o paragrafın konusunu gösterirken, fiil ve sonrası konunun hangi yönünün ele alındığını gösteren kısımıdır.

Developments in the field of anesthesia have been remarkably rapid.

KONU (TOPIC) **SINIRLAYICI FİKİR (CONTROLLING IDEA)**

- Bu cümlede konu "anestezi alanındaki gelişmeler"dir. Fakat asıl önemli nokta konunun hangi yönünün ele alındığı "oldukça hızlıdır" kısmıdır. Yukarıdaki cümlede sadece konuya odaklanılırsa, sorunun bulunduğu şıklarda sizi yanıltmak amacı ile sizlere konunun farklı yönlerinin ele alındığı şıklar yazılı olacaktır. Bu yüzden doğru cevabı bulmak için "Anestezi alanındaki gelişmelerin oldukça hızlı" olduğunu destekleyen cümle üzerinde yoğunlaşılmalıdır.

- Sizleri yanıltmak için izlenen 2 yol vardır. Birincisinde, konu cümlesinin konusunu değiştirmeden sınırlayıcı fikrin değiştirildiği cümleler şıklara yazılabilir.

Örneğin, Anestezi alanındaki gelişmelerden bazılarının istenmeyen sonuçlara neden olduğunu belirten bir şık.

- İkincisi de, konu cümlesinin sınırlayıcı fikrinin desteklendiği ama konunun değiştirildiği şıklar.

Örneğin, Ameliyathanelerde kullanılan teknolojik araçlarda da gelişmelerin hızlı olduğunu belirten bir şık.

<u>Many patients</u> <u>need special diets</u>.

KONU **SINIRLAYICI FİKİR**

- Yukarıdaki cümlede konu "birçok hasta"dır. Görüldüğü gibi konu cümlesinin konusu oldukça geniş kapsamlıdır ve bu yüzden konunun sınırlayıcı fikrinin doğru bir şekilde tespit edilip anlaşılması sorunun doğru cevabının bulunması için çok önemlidir. Burada "birçok "hasta" konusunun sınırlayıcı noktası "özel diyetlere ihtiyaç duymakta"dır. Dolayısı ile bu konu cümlesinden sonraki gelecek cümleler "özel diyetlerin" neler olduğu konusunda olmalıdır. Bu konunun dışına çıkılmamalıdır. Bu cümlenin yer aldığı bir paragrafta sizi yanıltmak için şıklarda konu cümlesinin konusunu aynı tutup sınırlayıcı fikrini değiştirebilirler. Örneğin, "birçok hastanın özel diyetler dışında ihtiyaç duydukları başka konulardan (mesela ilaç tedavisi) bahsedebilir. Diğer taraftan, yine sizi yanıltmak için konu cümlesinin sınırlayıcı noktasını aynı tutup konuyu değiştirebilirler. Örneğin, "bilhassa yaşlılarda özel diyetler takip edilmesi gerektiği" söylenebilir.

2. İngilizce bir paragrafın diğer özelliklerinden biri, konu cümlesi olan ilk cümlenin ardından gelen cümlelerin DESTEKLEYİCİ CÜMLELER (Supporting Ideas) olmasıdır. Başka bir deyişle konu cümlesindeki konu ve konunun sınırlayıcı fikri kendisinden sonraki gelen cümlelerle desteklenmelidir. Bu duruma paragrafta "bütünlük (unity)" denilmektedir. Fakat, ÖSYM'nin soruları incelendiğinde bu konuda 2 husus göze çarpmaktadır.

A. Bazı paragraflar, konu cümlesinden sonra tek bir destekleyici cümle ve bu destekleyici cümleleri de destekleyen küçük destekleyicilerden (minor supporting ideas) oluşabilir.

Many patients need special diets. For example, people with diabets have to be careful about what they eat. In their diet, vegetables and dairyproducts should be given preference. Only very small quantities of fat, sugar and salt are permitted.

Bu paragrafta, konu cümlesi "Birçok hasta özel diyetlere ihtiyaç duymaktadır." Konu cümlesinden sonra uygun bir bağlaç ile gelen "örneğin, diyabetli hastalar yediklerine dikkat etmelidir" cümlesi konu cümlesini destekleyen cümledir (supporting idea). Bu destekleyici cümleden sonra gelen "diyetlerinde sebze ve süt ürünleri tercih edilmelidir.Sadece çok az miktarda yağ, şeker ve tuza izin verilir" cümleleri konu cümlesinden sonra gelen cümleyi destekleyen küçük destekleyici cümlelerdir (minor supporting ideas).

B. Diğer taraftan kimi paragraflarda konu cümlesini destekleyen birden fazla temel destekleyiciler yer alırken ama küçük destekleyicilerin yer almayabilirler.

Arising from some health statistics, it has been suggested that people in the US should adopt Mediterranean eating habits and begin indulging in olive oil and wine. Actually, this would not really be appropriate for at least two reasons In the first place, diet is not the only factor implicated in disease causation. Further, the differences in lifestyles between Mediterranean peoples and Americans could account for differences in life expectancy.

Bu paragrafta, “sağlık istatistiklerinden çıkan sonuç doğrultusunda, ABD’deki insanların Akdeniz yemek alışkanlıklarına kendilerini adapte etmeleri ve diyetlerine zeytin yağı ve şarabı dahil etmeleri gerektiği” konu cümlesinden sonra, “aslında (actually)” bağlacıyla “bunun en az iki sebepten dolayı uygun olmayacağı” cümlesi “in the first” ve “further” ile başlayan iki temel destekleyici fikirle desteklenmiştir.

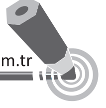
Sonuç olarak, paragraf tamamlama sorularında sizlere konu cümlesi verilmiş ve sizden paragrafın içinde boş bırakılan yeri tamamlamanız isteniyorsa o boşluk ya konu cümlesini destekleyen temel bir destekleyici (major supporting idea) ya da kendinden önce gelen temel destekleyici cümleyi destekleyen küçük destekleyici cümle (minor supporting idea) olacaktır.

Diğer taraftan, paragrafın ilk cümlesi, yani konu cümlesi, boş bırakılmışsa boşluktan sonra gelen cümleler dikkatlice incelenmeli ve bu cümlelerin temel destekleyicilerden mi yoksa hem temel destekleyiciler hem de küçük destekleyici cümlelerden mi oluştuğu analiz edildikten sonra bu cümlelere dayalı olarak ve de boşluktan sonra gelen cümlede varsa bağlacın anlamına ve işlevine bakarak paragrafın tamamını içine alacak genel bir konu cümlesi şıkların içinden seçilmelidir. Kısacası, daha önce belirttiğimiz paragrafta BÜTÜNLÜK (UNITY) ve de UYUM (COHERENCY) konu cümlesi ile destekleyici cümleler arasındaki doğru ilişkiye dikkat edilmelidir.

Son olarak, paragrafın son cümlesinin boş bırakıldığı sorulara bakıldığında, bir İngilizce paragrafta son cümle SONUÇ CÜMLESİ (Concluding Sentence) olarak adlandırılır. Fakat, her ne kadar paragraf bütünlüğü içerisinde son cümlenin içerisinde son cümle Sonuç Cümlesi konumunda olması gerektiği düşünülse de, ÖSYM’nin sorduğu sorular incelendiğinde, genel olarak boş bırakılan son cümle için doğru cevabın kendinden önce gelen cümleyi tamamlayan/destekleyen cümle olduğu görülmektedir.

3. Paragraf Tamamlama sorularına doğru cevap verebilmek için bir diğer önemli nokta size verilen paragrafların türlerini analiz etmektir. Genel olarak, paragraf türleri; sebep-sonuç (cause-effect) paragrafı, karşılaştırma ve zıtlık (compare-contrast) paragrafı, kronolojik (chronological) paragraf, süreç (process) paragrafı, tartışma (argumentative) paragrafıdır.

Bu paragraf türlerinin kendilerine ait cümle bağlaçlarına (sentence connectors) hakim olmak sorunun doğru cevaplanması için önemlidir. Çünkü, adından da anlaşıldığı üzere bu bağlaçların görevi cümleleri birbirine bağlamaktır.



Cümle Bağlaçları (Sentence Connectors)

SEBEP(REASON) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

because	so	because of	as a result of
since	therefore	due to	for this reason
as	hence	owing to	be due to
inasmuch as	thus	on account of	be caused by

SONUÇ (RESULT) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

as a result	in consequence
as a consequence	therefore
consequently	hence
accordingly	thus

AMAÇ (PURPOSE) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

in order to	to	so that
so as to	in order that	for the purpose that

DOĞRUDAN ZITLIK (DIRECT CONTRAST) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

while	conversely	contrary to this
whereas	in contrast	but
however	on the contrary	by contrast
on the other hand		

BEKLENMEDİK SONUÇ (UNEXPECTED RESULT) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

although	inspite of	yet	still
even though	despite	however	nonetheless
tough	notwithstanding	even so	nevertheless
much as	but	even	in any case

EK/LİSTELEME (ADD/LIST) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

and	in addition (to)	initially	finally
also	first	second(ly)	lastly
besides	firstly	next	in the end
further	first of all	later	as well
furthermore	to begin with	afterwards	too/either
moreover	in the first place	then	as well as

ÖRNEK VERME (GIVE EXAMPLE) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

for example	to demonstrate	such as / like
for instance	to illustrate	e.g.

VURGULAMA (EMPHASISE) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

in fact	as a matter of fact	without doubt	exteremely
indeed	definetly	undoubtfully	surprisingly
actually	certainly	unquestionably	surely
in particular	particularly	specifically	especially

AÇIKLAMA (EXPLANATION) YAPMA İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

that is	in other words	to put in another way
that is to say	to put in a different way / to put it differently	namely

ÖZET YAPMA/SONUÇLANDIRMA (SUMMARIZE/CONLUDE) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

in brief	to sum up	to conclude	finally
to be brief	in conclusion	to summarize	in summary
briefly	shortly/in short	as a result	as a consequence

BENZERLİK (SIMILARITY) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

likewise	in the same way	correspondingly
similarly	in the same manner	similar to ....

ZAMAN (TIME) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

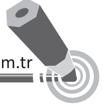
at first	after that	as soon as	at that time	after	while
first	then	perviously	at the same time	later	since
second	next	before	meanwihile	as	finally
third	afterwards	soon	in the mean time	when	

KOŞUL (CONDITION) İFADE EDEN BAĞLAÇLAR

if	provided (that)	only if
providing (that)	as/so long as	unless

4. Paragraf Tamamlama sorularında dikkat edilmesi gereken bir diğer nokta parça içerisinde özellikle boşluktan sonraki cümlede ve şıklarda geçen zamirlerin (this, that, these, those, such (a)....., he, his, him, they, them, their vb) daha önceki tekil ya da çoğul isimlere işaret etmesidir. Bu durumda, ilk cümlesi yani konu cümlesi boş bırakılan bir sorunun ***he, this, such a problem*** gibi zamirle başlaması mümkün değildir, bu yüzden bu tür bir soruda şıklar içerisinde zamir ile başlayanları elemelisiniz.

Diğer taraftan, boşluktan sonra gelen cümle içersinde zamir kullanılıyorsa şıklarda o zamrin yerini tutacak sözcüğü bulmak gerekmektedir.



Örnek 1

1. **Researchers at the University of Michigan carried out tests on group of healthy people who were exposed to pollution equivalent to that experienced on a busy roadside. ……………. Such blood vessel constriction will be especially serious among people who have, or are at risk of, heart disease.**
   A) High levels of smog and soot may also increase the risk of cardiovascular problems
   B) Researchers have finally come close to finding a possible explanation for the link
   C) There is apparently a link between air pollution and deaths from heart attacks
   D) Car exhaust fumes are one of the major sources of air pollution
   E) Tests showed that their blood vessels had narrowed by two to four per cent

Cevap

Bu soruda, konu cümlesi "Michigan Üniversitesindeki araştırmacıların yoğun bir trafiğin bulunduğu ortamlarda kirliliğe mağruz kalan bir grup sağlıklı insan üzerinde test yapması"dır. Boşluktan sonra gelen ***such blood vessel constriction*** (bu tür bir damar daralması) sorunun çözümü için önemli bir ipucudur. Bir önceki cümlede damarların daraldığını ifade eden cümle bulunmalıdır. **E** şıkkına bakıldığında **constriction** kelimesinin eş anlamlısı olan **narrow** kelimesi bulunmakta ve bu şık "testlerin bu kişilerde 2-4% oranında damarlarda daralması olduğunu" ifade etmektedir. Ayrıca aynı şık içinde geçen ***their*** zamirinin bir önceki cümlede geçen ***testlere tabi tutulan ve kirliliğe maruz kalan sağlıklı insanları*** işaret ettiği de bilinmelidir.

2. **Hospitals, with their warm, constant temperature and their immunecompromised patients, are ideal incubators for germs and prime hosts for outbreaks. …………….. These new super germs have multiplied inside thousands of hospitals.**
   A) Lapses in infection control, as well as overuse of antibiotics are producing new drugresistant germs
   B) Sixteen per cent of patients' family members carry germs spread by the patient
   C) Fortunately, a great many germs remain inactive
   D) By the early 1960s it was already beginning to prove ineffective in many circumstances
   E) Staphylococcus bacteria are among the most common in a hospital

Cevap

Bu soruda, ***these new super germs*** ifadesinde yer alan işaret zamiri boşluğu dolduran cümlede geçmelidir. Şıklara bakıldığında **A** ve **C** şıkları dikkat çekmektedir. Doğru cevabı bulabilmek için boşluktan gelen cümlede bu yeni mikropların hastanelerde binlerce sayıda çoğaldığını ve boşluktan önceki cümlede de hastanelerin ortamları gereği mikropların üremesi için ideal yerler olduğunu belirtmektedir. **C** şıkkında bir çok mikrobun neyseki aktif olmadığını belirtmesi paragraf bütünlüğüne uymadığı için doğru cevap **A** şıkkı olacaktır.

5. Son olarak, Paragraf Tamamlama sorularında size verilen paragrafın hangi zamanda yazıldığı sorunun çözümü için bazı sorularda ipucu olabilir. ÖSYM Paragraf Tamamlama soruları incelendiğinde, kimi paragraf tamamlama soruları için oluşturulan şıkların parçanın zaman yapısına uygun olmadan yanıltıcı amaçlı hazırlandığı görülecektir. Kısacası, paragraf bütünlüğünü ve uyumu korumak için ani zaman değişkilliği gösteren şıklardan kaçınılmalı. Fakat, unutulmaması gereken bir husus; kimi paragraflarda uygun bir bağlaçla zaman değişikliği yapan şık doğru cevap olarak karşımıza çıkabilmektedir. Bu tür bir şıkkı doğru cevap olarak işaretlemek için bu şıktaki cümlede meydana gelen zaman değişikliğinin, kendinden sonra gelen cümle ile desteklenmesi şarttır.

Örnek:

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1. A US Food and Drug Administration advisory panel voted 9 to 6 to recommend that silicone breast implants be allowed back on the market. Their sale in the States was stopped in 1992 because of concerns that leaking implants could cause serious problems. ……………………..

A) Later studies, however, found no evidence that implants caused the myriad chronic diseases that had been attributed to them

B) These treatments delay the return of cancer and prolong survival in most women

C) For breast reconstruction, a silicone implant or tissue taken from other parts of the woman›s body may be used

D) Actually, the use of silicone implants was not at all likely to return to favour

E) It is generally agreed that women in highrisk categories for breast cancer should be screened annually

Cevap:

Paragrafa bakıldığında, paragrafın Geçmiş Zaman (Past Tense) ile yazıldığı görülmektedir. Parçadaki zaman bütünlüğü açısından boş bırakılan kısmın aynı zamanla yazılmış bir şıkla doldurulması büyük olasılıktır. Şıklara bakıldığında **A** ve **D** şıklarının Geçmiş Zamanla yazıldığı görülmektedir. Parçanın konusuna bakıldığında göğüs silikonu implantlarının tekrar marketlerde satılmasının ABD Yiyecek ve İlaç kurulu tarafından tavsiye edildiği ve bu implantların satışlarının, sızma yapan implantların ciddi sorunlara neden olabileceği konusundaki kaygılardan dolayı 1992 yılında durdurulduğu belirtilmektedir. Böyle bir parça için "Fakat daha sonraki çalışmalar, silikon implantların düşünüldüğü gibi ciddi sağlık sorunlarına yol açmadığını bulmuştur" açıklamasını yapan **A** şıkkı doğru cevaptır.



TEST 1

1. No drug, old or new, is completely safe, if by “safe” we mean having absolutely no potential for harm. ----. Clearly, in any one case, the doctor must weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of this or that drug before prescribing.

A) Some drugs can produce very dangerous side effects but even so, in certain circumstances, it would be wrong to withhold them

B) Then there are the new drugs which have created a revolution in psychiatry

C) Penicillin is practically non-poisonous but some people are allergic to it

D) It is also possible to estimate the toxicity of a drug for man by testing it on certain animal species

E) Tests for toxicity have always been undertaken by reputable drug companies, but of course, mistakes can still happen

2. In England, special educational arrangements are made for children with IQs of between 50 and 70 or 75. Provision for dull and backward children in ordinary schools usually consists, in urban areas, of classes with specially adapted curricula and teaching methods. ----. In rural areas, it is difficult, sometimes impossible, to offer adequate provision for backward children.

A) The causes of retardation are usually several in any one case

B) Teachers who have, to some extent, specialized in this work are employed

C) In choosing between a day-school and a residential school such factors as temperament and character are taken into consideration

D) Sometimes a child’s disability may be environmentally determined rather than the result of intellectual defect

E) It is thought that roughly 10 per cent of the school population needs special help

3. The main health services provided free in Britain by local authorities include those of home nurses, health visitors and midwives. ----. The provision of domestic help during illness or old age is an optional service differing slightly from the ones above as the recipient pays according to his means.

A) Some of these voluntary services work in close accord with the local authorities

B) Despite the provision made by the state, voluntary services, often funded by charities, continue

C) There are also special health services catering to the needs of mothers and young children

D) Clubs for adolescents are also felt to be necessary

E) Actually about one child in twelve gets free meals, the rest pay about half the cost

4. A person’s water needs vary, depending primarily on diet, activity, environmental temperature and humidity. ----. Recommendations for adults are expressed in proportion to the amount of energy expended under average environmental conditions. A person who expends 2000 calories a day needs 2 to 3 litres of water.

A) This is why beverages containing caffeine are not good substitutes for water

B) The body must excrete a minimum of about 500 millilitres of water each day as urine

C) Moreover, water is lost from the lungs as vapour and from the skin as sweat

D) In fact, most fruits and vegetables contain up to 90 per cent water

E) Accordingly, a general water requirement is difficult to establish

5. Arising from these health statistics, it has been suggested that people in the US should adopt Mediterranean eating habits and begin indulging in olive oil and wine. ----. In the first place, diet is not the only factor implicated in disease causation. Further, the differences in life-styles between Mediterranean peoples and Americans could account for differences in life expectancy.

A) Actually, this would not really be appropriate for at least two reasons

B) It would be very useful to put this into practice

C) The method has been tried and has failed

D) People have to eat what is most readily available

E) It is not easy to change one's eating habits

6. Wars are fought by soldiers but organized by governments. Most conflicts, therefore, tend to increase the power of the state, at least temporarily. ----. In the two weeks following September 11th, the country has seen a sharp increase in the role of the federal government.

A) America's war against terrorism is no exception

B) This may be why some people are always opposed to war

C) The coalition that America has assembled has caused considerable speculation

D) Defence is the area in which freedoms are most often restricted

E) Democracy is, after all. another of the values that the terrorists have sought to challenge

7. President George W. Bush announced various measures to stop the financing of terrorism. He ordered the freezing of assets belonging to various organizations and individuals. ----. In addition, he wanted a task force to be set up to combat the problem.

A) There was no military retaliation for nearly a month

B) He also announced that action would be taken against foreign banks that did not cooperate with anti-terrorist measures

C) The United States has so far detained over 350 suspects in relation to the terrorist attacks of September 11th

D) For him. the attack on America was "an attack on freedom"

E) It is obvious that America will be fighting a war on several-fronts

8. The story of this ballet is largely inspired by Evliya Çelebi's account of his travels in and around the Ottoman Empire. ----. Indeed, he combines the mental, inner journey of man and his physical outward journey with commendable artistic skill and insight

A) His well-known book. Seyahatname, gives a detailed and lively account of these travels and so it is also an important historical document

B) Actually Çelebi spent more than forty years of his life travelling around the Ottoman Empire

C) The choreographer, however, is also deeply interested in why man travels

D) The music underlines the duality of the theme

E) As one has come to expect in a ballet, music, movement and light blend imperceptively



9. **----. We are told how the Romanesque style of the twelfth century with its round arches was succeeded by the Gothic style with the pointed arch; how the Gothic style was supplanted by the Renaissance, which had Its beginnings In Italy in the early fifteenth century and slowly gained ground in all the countries of Europe. The style which followed the Renaissance is usually called Baroque.**
   A) It is true to say that the Renaissance style of building has continued from Brunelleschi's days down to our own
   B) It is not always easy to give a date to a work of art
   C) Almost up to our own time, architects have used from south to north in the 15th and 16th centuries that the same basic forms
   D) The history of art Is sometimes presented as the story of a succession of various styles
   E) The period around 1700 saw the culmination of the Baroque movement in Europe

10. **It can be argued that Henry Benson is the most feared photographer in the world. ----. So do royalty. Fellow photographers are Jealous, but still they stand in awe of him. Editors know his value and pay the high fees he asks.**
   A) The famous and the infamous alike, know only too well his ability to capture them off-guard
   B) He earns his living by recording scandal
   C) Even so, newspapers of any standing do not print his photographs
   D) Presumably, he has a large group of 'advisers' who tell him where to go and when
   E) The only Job satisfaction he enjoys must surely be the money he receives for his photographs

11. **Broken bones in themselves are not the most serious consequences of injuries causing fractures. ----. The First Aid treatment of immobilizing the part, before transporting the casualty, is designed to avoid this.**
   A) Sometimes nearby tissues or organs can be damaged by the broken ends of the bones, and this is far more serious.
   B) A "simple" or "closed" fracture is where only the bone is broken without damage to surrounding tissues
   C) Then area are compound fractures, and the danger here is that the bone may become infected
   D) A "greenstick" fracture is quite common in children
   E) A bone infection does not yield easily to treatment with antibiotics

12. **The real benefit of using sugar alcohols is that they do not contribute to dental crisis. ----. They are, therefore, valuable in chewing gums, breath mints and other products that people keep in their mouths for a while.**
   A) Provided that they are not given to children, they will cause no harm
   B) Bacteria in the mouth cannot metabolize sugar alcohols as rapidly as sugar
   C) As well as sugar alcohols there are artificial sweeteners and, of course, sugar itself
   D) They are used as an alternative to sugar by people with diabetes
   E) Their side effects make them less attractive than the artificial sweeteners.

13. Except for people with Phenyl Keton Una, aspartame is safe. Some individuals may exhibit vague, but not dangerous symptoms due to unusual sensitivity to aspartame. ----. Indeed, like saccharine, aspartame has been approved for use in more than 100 countries.

A) Methyl alcohol, a potentially toxic compound, is momentarily produced
B) Some people are still worried about the products aspartame yields in the body
C) Nevertheless, it is generally regarded as safe
D) Long-term studies using animals have directly tested this product
E) Clearly more tests are called for

14. The vitamins are powerful substances as their absence proves. Vitamin A deficiency can cause blindness, and lack of Vitamin D can retard bone growth. ----. In particular one should not put too much trust in vitamin supplements as they do not offer the many benefits that come from vitamin rich foods.

A) A well-balanced diet is far more important
B) A diet that includes plenty of vegetables, fruits and grain products is low in fat and rich in vitamins
C) The role of vitamins in supporting a strong immune system should not be underestimated
D) Vitamins are organic and so they can easily be destroyed
E) Even so, vitamins should not be regarded as a cure for all kinds of health problems

15. Industrial work lasts for a good many hours everyday, and inevitably causes a certain amount of fatigue, but a good night's rest can lead to complete recovery and enable the worker to be quite fit to start on his work next day. ----. This state is liable to be cumulative over successive days and weeks, and tends to impair his health and lower his efficiency of production.

A) If not, he is probably suffering from the beginnings of over-fatigue
B) Boredom is another related condition
C) Thus, the weekend rest is not a luxury, it is a necessity
D) In the long run, excessive working hours lead to a fall of output
E) The fatigue produced naturally varies very greatly with the nature of the work performed

16. The object of the air traffic control officers is to achieve the highest densities in all parts of the controlled air space that is consistent with safety and the elimination of collision risk----. The amounts of the separation are partly dependent upon the means available for determining accurately the position and course of the various aircraft.

A) For purposes of air traffic control, air space is divided and then subdivided
B) Military aviation originally held itself outside any air traffic control but for a long time now this has not been practicable
C) They, therefore. direct the captains of aircraft so as to maintain adequate vertical and horizontal separation between aircraft
D) As these are within controlled air space a pilot intending to fly along them must file a flight plan.
E) The "flight progress strip" gives an indication of what is happening to any aircraft in the area



17. The Wankel engine has many advantages over the reciprocating piston engine. Fewer moving parts are necessary because it produces a rotary movement without using a connecting rod and a crankshaft.----. In addition, it has no valves and it is smaller and lighter than conventional engines of the same power.

A) Though there are advantages, there are also disadvantages
B) Because of this rotary, movement it has no vibration
C) A fresh charge is then induced into the cylinder
D) The Wankel piston is triangular with curved sides
E) Fuel enters the cylinder through the inlet port

18. Thermal insulation is concerned with the problem of reducing the transfer of heat from one place to another and depends upon the thermal resistance of the insulating medium.---- . However, this is not very satisfactory in an ordinary air space because radiation is also involved in the transfer of heat

A) Since air is a very poor conductor, an air gap, narrow enough to minimize convection, may be used for insulation
B) Thermal conductivity is a term that is only strictly applicable to homogeneous materials
C) In general, the lighter the material per unit volume, the greater its insulating value per unit thickness
D) The vertical air spaces used in insulating buildings are actually only about one third as thick
E) The optimum thickness must also be chosen to avoid condensation of moisture inside the walls

19. Germination is the initiation of growth in a newly formed plant-structure, or the resumption of growth after a period of rest, as in fungus and bacterial spores, but exemplified most vividly in seeds.---- . Growth is stopped and respiration is extremely slow. At germination, development is resumed and there is a spectacular acceleration of function.

A) The essential point about germination is the sudden change from a resting state to one of intense activity
B) The development of the new plant starts at fertilization
C) Before full physiological activity can be resumed, the dehydrated tissues must become fully turgid with water
D) As the embryo swells it ruptures the seed coat
E) In the resting condition, the life processes are slowed down to a minimum

20. Improved efficiency of the use of fuel is a theme to which more attention has been given as the cost of fuel has increased.---- . The processing of raw fuel into the form in which it is to be used is another.

A) The efficient and economical use of fuels is indeed one of the chief aspects of the work of the fuel technologist
B) Each type of fuel and each process naturally has its own problems
C) There is a staff to advise on methods of increasing the efficiency of the use of fuel in industry
D) It is well known that the probable resources of coal are very extensive
E) Fuel technology is now a recognized and even an essential profession

TEST 2

1. Scientists are only just beginning to explore the seabed. Remote-controlled submarines are bringing up sediment from an apparently lifeless sea floor. ----. Indeed, so many new species are being identified that the deep seabed may turn out to support a greater bio-diversity than the rainforests.

A) There are trenches in the seabed that are 11 km deep
B) But under the microscope this sediment teems with life
C) By means of echo-sounding much can be learned about the surface of the seabed
D) Sedimentation is a slow process of creating land masses
E) There, ocean-floor magma vents support an ecology independent of sunlight

2. The science of how fire spreads is simple enough. ----. This means that in a typical house fire, the flames and fumes move upwards until they meet an obstruction, such as a ceiling, where they mushroom out laterally until they reach a wall.

A) The opening of a door or window requires great caution as it may cause a violent outbreak of flames
B) Today fire - fighters begin their basic training with physics
C) One of the most skilled techniques employed by fire-fighters is ventilation
D) Ventilation helps to reduce the risk of explosions resulting from the build-up of hot gases
E) Once air is heated, it becomes lighter, rises and seeks to escape through any openings that may be available

3. The power loom was invented by Dr Edmund Cartwright in the early 19 century. However, many improvements were necessary before it came into common use. Gradually its range was extended to include all fibres and types of cloth. ----. At the same time, speed and precision were increased.

A) Recently, the craft of hand-loom weaving has gained in popularity
B) The running speeds of looms vary according to various factors, including width and type of cloth
C) In fact, by about 1850, it had superseded the hand loom almost entirely
D) The warp threads are kept taut by iron weights
E) Since about 1900, automatic looms have been progressively introduced

4. Some years ago, measurement on ice cores showed that the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was lower during ice ages than it is today. ----. Some researchers have sought an explanation by suggesting that the whole-ocean reservoir of algal nutrients was larger during glacial times than it is now. Others by proposing that the biological pump was more efficient then.

A) So far no one has ever tired to solve this puzzle
B) As yet there is no broadly accepted explanation for this difference
C) The reason for this was soon obvious
D) There have been large cyclic variations in climate and glaciation during the past two million years
E) The experiment focuses on the open ocean surrounding Antarctica



5. Concrete is strong in compression but it is relatively weak in tension. That means it is strong when pushed together, but continuous flat slab will not stretch well and might crumble. ----. Steel is generally used for this purpose as it improves the elasticity of concrete.

A) To overcome this weakness and control cracking, concrete has to he reinforced

B) The base materials of concrete are sand, cement and aggregate

C) Different percentages of the base ingredients are used depending on the strength required

D) Signs of corrosion and cracking sometimes appear soon after constructing

E) Nevertheless, concrete is not as popular a building material as previously

6. Space research is the scientific study of the universe by means of vehicles in space. ----. Unlike other scientific disciplines, space research is thus distinguished by technical means not by field of study.

A) The long life of satellites makes possible the observation of occasional phenomena such as the effects of solar flares

B) Geophysics and astrophysics are also subjects for space research but are not completely comprehended in it

C) This is why space vehicles can make direct studies of phenomena of interest above the dense atmosphere

D) Experiments involving the artificial creation of new condition in space have also been conducted

E) Space, in this connection, means regions beyond the earth which cannot be reached by airborne vehicles such as balloons

7. Food industrialists hail biotechnology as a miracle, but there are many people who feel distinctly uneasy about this new development. ---. They wonder what unknown changes take place when the genes of living things are manipulated and what the long-term consequences might be.

A) One of the most exiting and fearful areas in genetic research today is the cloning of animals

B) These people feel that tampering with genetics may change organisms in ways not yet fully understood, even by the scientists who developed the techniques.

C) Indeed it is now possible to select desirable traits from a number or species and insert them into the genetic material of crops and animals.

D) Biotechnology means the use of biological systems or organisms to create or modify products.

E) Biotechnology promises to produce greater crops yields, leaner meats and better nutrient composition.

8. The drag of an airship is made up of two parts ----. The latter include an often important increase of the former due to disturbance of flow, and may approach 50 % of the former.

A) The maximum cross-sectional area is about one- seventh of the “wetted surface”

B) Hulls are usually given a fineness ratio of about 6, which means the length is six times the maximum diameter.

C) There is the drag of the bare hull and the effective drag of all appendages

D) As a result, model experiment is quite unsuitable

E) One stroke horse-power for each 100 Ib gross weight may be expected to give speed of about 75 miles per hour

9. **When an aircraft collides with a bird, the result can be a potentially catastrophic damage. ----. This is why a team at Britain's Defence Evaluation and Research Agency plants to use crystals that glow when fractured to warn of such unseen damage.**

A) In this instance, the impact damage resulted in 60 per cent of the material's compressive strength being lost
B) This makes visual inspections for damage unreliable
C) Getting an aircraft back into the air quickly can be vital
D) But, if planes are made of carbon composites, one cannot see the damage.
E) Ultrasound and X- ray techniques have both been used, but these are slow and costly

10. **Dust devils, which look like miniature tornadoes, form when sunlight warms air just above the ground ---. Once it has started spinning, it can draw in more air, forming a whirlwind that picks up dust from the ground.**

A) This is why there is always a dusty haze to be seen around Mars
B) Dust devils often develop in dry areas on Earth too
C) A few much larger ones have been spotted on Mars
D) These small whirlwinds load the Martian atmosphere with dust
E) Small breezes can then give a twist the rising warm air.

11. **The world's ten most important coral reef hotspots have been identified. The sites, which are all over the world, have one thing in common: ----. The findings contradict a long held contention that marine species are unlikely to become extinct because of their vast geographic ranges in the oceans.**

A) they are all rich in marine species found only in small areas and therefore highly vulnerable to extinction
B) habitat destruction leads to loss of biodiversity
C) most of the world‟s coral reefs are under threat from human activities, in particular from pollution
D) the advantages of an integrated land and sea conservation strategy are suggested by at least eight of them
E) the ten hotspots account for a tiny 0,017 percent of the oceans, but 34 per cent of restricted range coral reef species

12. **The training for tourists travelling into space is tough; the journey itself is even tougher. ---- . Moreover, the G-forces push their organs and blood to the back of their body. Eight minutes later they should be 805 km above Earth, travelling at speeds of more than 40,234 km/h.**

A) Besides the vigorous training programme, there are stringent medical and fitness tests
B) The view and the experience, however, more than compensate for any unpleasantness
C) After ignition the force of acceleration drags on the tourists with the weight of eight men
D) Would-be travellers to space have also to complete a 22-month training programme
E) The G-force exercises are perhaps the most demanding part of the training



13. One important aim of this "Scientific Opportunities" organisation is to create a more welcoming environment for creative, inventive thinkers. ----; but they are tools that aren't used nearly enough. Too many young people become bored with science and maths education, and they learn far too little about what the great inventors have done to create the world we live in.

A) Other skills are naturally required if the job is to be done properly

B) No cause is more important than cultivating the potential of the human mind

C) Every trade has its own tools and special equipment

D) Invention and creativity are humanity‟s most powerful tools for making the world a better place

E) This is its long-standing mission and to achieve it every available tool is being used

14. There is very little similarity between the chemical composition of river water and that of sea water. The various elements are present in entirely different proportions. ----. An important reason for the difference is that immense amounts of calcium salts are constantly being withdrawn from sea water by marine animals for the making of shells and skeletons.

A) The ocean is the earth‟s greatest storehouse of minerals

B) The rivers bring in four times as much calcium as chloride, for example; yet in the ocean the proportions are reversed; there is 46 times as much chloride as calcium

C) Although the earth is constantly shifting her component materials from place to place, the heaviest movements are always from land to sea, not from sea to land

D) The annual flow of water seaward is believed to be about 5,500 cubic miles, and this inflow of river water gives the ocean several billion tonnes of salts

E) In a single cubic mile of sea water there are, on the average, 166 million tons of dissolved salts

15. Acid rain not only kills fish, it also erodes buildings. Airborne urban pollution, including SO2, nitric acid and carbon particles (soot) is deposited on the wet surfaces of stonework to form unsightly black crusts. ---- . Porous stones and sandstone are especially vulnerable.

A) To make matters worse, the features of many of these statues have also been eroded away

B) Air pollution was much worse in Western cities 30 years ago than it is today

C) The crust is essentially soot, mixed with gypsum - the soft mineral calcium sulphate which forms when stone reacts with sulphuric acid

D) Another problem that used to be associated with acid rain was lead poisoning, but plastic pipe work has more or less eliminated this risk

E) Rural sources of acidity from industrial sites have similarly been increasing at an alarming rate

16. Everyone in the US has been shocked by the recent series of high school murders committed by male students. People are also extremely puzzled by them. ----. Presently, many scientists are even seeking biological explanations for this not common but certainly destructive, social pathology.

A) In fact, only a relatively small percentage of adolescents will agree to overlook acts of violence

B) No one knows where the border between normal and abnormal is

C) Some people argue that the brain is the cause of aggression and the cure for it

D) Clearly there is no easy way to eliminate school violence

E) They want to know why they have happened

17. The arguments for and against advertising have been complicated by the difficulty of isolating advertising costs. ----. For instance, the expense involved in making the yearly style changes in American cars is put down as a manufacturing cost, but it could well be argued that it should be put down as a selling cost.

A) It has been claimed that, in some cases, one cannot distinguish between manufacturing and selling costs

B) Conversely, it can be argued that advertising contributes to economies in manufacture

C) Nevertheless, the true cost of advertising is extremely difficult to recompense

D) This is because advertising on a mass scale enables a manufacturer to produce goods in greater quantities, and therefore more cheaply.

E) The two main types of advertising are the informative and the competitive

18. It has been argued that "capitalism" entails the production of goods or the provision of services for profit ----. Even though many of these transactions were barter exchanges, this does not mean that profit was entirely absent. It was simply some form of profitable exchange that did not involve money.

A) By capital we mean not just money but more especially a means of production

B) As it happens, in a capitalist society only a very small proportion of industrial activity is under the control of the government, and sometimes none at all.

C) This notion of private ownership of the means of production as a central feature of capitalism should not arouse controversy

D) This, however, will not serve to identify capitalism as a distinctive system since goods and services have at all times been exchanged with a view to striking a good bargain

E) However, it is necessary to limit the application of the term "capitalism" to a discernible pattern of social and economic relations

19. The precise health and environmental effects of noise pollution are not fully known. ----. Moreover, sounds of high intensity and long duration can cause permanent damage to the auditory system.

A) Noises from industrial operations are usually confined to the plant structure

B) The impact of vehicle noise on a population usually depends on traffic concentrations rather than on any individual vehicle

C) Prolonged noise exposure may cause general personal distress, either singly or in combination with other stress

D) The other important secondary effect of noise on human health is noise-induced vibration

E) Noise has the same general effects on animals as it does on humans

20. The troubadours belong to 11th century France. They were poet musicians about whom we know little as practically none of their music has survived. ----. Contemporary with them in Germany were "the Minnesingers" but their songs were mostly similar to ecclesiastical hymns.

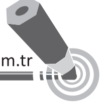
A) Not until the 15,h century did England begin to make a significant contribution to the history of music

B) The earliest history of Western music is closely bound up with the Church

C) Probably their music was largely secular and their songs were mostly about love and beauty

D) Meanwhile in 14lh century Italy a quite separate form of music was developing

E) Indeed, little is known about the history of secular music



5. IRRELEVANT SENTENCE & TESTS

Bu soru tarzında size verilen paragrafta anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulmanız istenerek yazma beceriniz ölçülmek istenmektedir. Aslında bu soru tarzı ile bir önceki konuda yer alan Paragraf Tamamlama sorularını cevaplama tarzı arasında benzerlikler vardır.

Anlamı Bozan Cümle Sorularında Dikkat Edilecek Noktalar:

1. Bir paragraf asla *geçiş bağlaçları (transitions)* adını verdiğimiz **so, therefore, hence, thus, but, however, on the other hand, in contrast, on the contrary, likewise, similarly** vb. gibi bağlaçlarla başlamaz. İlk cümlede bu tür bağlaçlardan birinin kullanımıyla paragrafın başlaması direk olarak birinci cümlenin anlamı bozan cümle olduğunu gösterir.

2. Bir paragraf **he, she, they** zamirlerinin özne görevi gördüğü bir cümle ile başlayamaz, çünkü bu zamirler kimin yerini tuttuğunu göstermemektedirler.

3. Paragraf Tamamla bölümde bahsedildiği gibi bir paragrafın ilk cümlesi **<u>konu cümlesi</u>** görevini üstlenir. Dolayısıyla, bu soru tarzında ilk cümledeki ***konuyu*** ve de bilhassa ***sınırlayıcı fikri*** anlamak diğer cümlelerin konu cümlesiyle bir bütünlüğe sahip olup olamadığını belirlemede kilit rol üstlenir. Konu cümlesinin genel bir yargı içeren çatı görevini gören özelliğini aklınızda tutarak diğer cümleler içinden hangisinin konu cümlesindeki konunun sınırlayıcı fikrinden uzaklaştığını tespit etmek daha kolay olacaktır.

4. Cümleler arasında kullanılan bağlaçlara dikkat edilmelidir. Bir önceki bölümde belirtildiği gibi bağlaçların, cümleleri, birbirine anlam bütünlüğü ve uyum açısından bağladıkları unutulmamalıdır. Bir cümleden diğerine genelde *bağlaçsız veya referansız* **(he, she, it, they, such a programme, this stiuation, in this year gibi)** geçiş yapılamaz. Bir cümleden diğerine geçerken bağlaç veya referansların takip eden cümle içerisinde kullanılmaması o cümlenin anlam bütünlüğünü bozduğunu gösterir.

   Bağlaçlar ve referans kelimeleriyle ilgili dikkat edilmesi gereken çok önemli bir diğer husus ise kimi zaman bunların sizi konudan uzaklaştırmak, başka konuya çekmek için çeldirici niteliğinde kasıtlı olarak kullanıldığını bilmektir. Bu yüzden referans kelimelerinin ve bilhassada bağlaçların bulunduğu cümleleri ilk etapta konu cümlesiyle daha sonra da kendinden önce gelen cümleyle beraber ele almak ve doğru cevabı bulmak için bağlaçlı cümleden sonra gelen cümlenin bağlaçlı cümleden önce gelen cümlenin devamı mı yoksa bağlaçlı cümlenin devamı mı olduğuna bakılmalıdır.

5. Paragrafta anlam bütünlüğünün yanı sıra **zaman (tense)** bütünlüğüne de bakılmalıdır. Cümlelerde ani zaman değişikliği gösterenlere temkinli yaklaşılmalıdır; <u>parçanın zaman bütünlüğünü bozan cümle genellikle doğru cevap olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır</u>.

6. Birbirini takip eden cümlelerde daha önceki cümlede geçen kelimelerin aynen, eş anlamlıları ile veya diğer formlarda (sıfat, isim, zarf veya fiil hali gibi) kullanılması cümleler arası bütünlük olduğunu gösteren önemli ipuçlarıdır.

7. Bu soru tarzında belki de en zor olan **ilk cümlenin** paragraf bütünlüğünü bozan cümle olduğunu tespit etmektir. Sınavda adayların genel eğilimi ilk cümlenin doğru olacağı şeklinde bir fikre kapılmalarıdır. Unutulmamalıdır ki size bu bölümde sorulan sorulardan en az bir tanesinde ilk cümle konu bütünlüğünü bozan cümle olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu tür bir soru oluşturulurken ilk cümle ve ikinci cümlede şu çeldiricilere başvurulur:
   - **A.** Birinci ve ikinci cümlede aynı konu üzerine olup her birinde konunun farklı sınırlayıcı fikirlere sahip olması: Bu tür bir paragrafta üçüncü cümle belirleyici olacaktır. Üçüncü cümlenin, birinci cümlenin mi yoksa ikinci cümlenin mi devamı olduğuna bakılmalıdır.
   - **B.** Birinci ve ikinci cümlede farklı konuların ele alınması: yine böyle bir durumda üçüncü cümle doğru cevabı bulmada anahtar görevi üstlenecektir.

NOTE

Birinci ve ikinci cümle arasında bağlaç ve/veya ikinci cümlede referans kelimeleri yoksa bu iki cümleden birisinin yanlış olma olasılığı çok yüksektir.

Kısaca özetleyecek olursak bu soru tarzında; konu bütünlüğüne, bağlaçların ve referansların kullanımına, zaman bütünlüğüne; birbirini takip eden cümlelerde kelimelerin aynı, eş anlamlı veya diğer formlarının kullanımına dikkat edilmelidir.



TEST – 1

1. **(I) Some historians point out that cannibalism did not exist before 1492. (II) They would argue that it was invented by Columbus. (III) Of course, this is not to deny that cannibalism was unknown in the ancient world.(IV) It seems always to have existed, or to have been said to exist, usually in "other" places.(V) Therefore, it is true that the word "cannibal" is a corruption of the Amerindian word "Carib", which means "bold" or "fierce".**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

2. **(I) Michael Levy's recently published book Florence: A Portrait is a masterly survey of Renaissance and post-Renaissance Florence. (II) His portrayal of this magnificent city is that of an eminent art historian elegantly at home in painting, sculpture, and architecture.(III) As one visits this principal city, a dilemma characteristic of postwar Europe is unavoidably insistent.(IV) He is at his best especially when he is analyzing particular masters and sites.(V) Indeed, it is fascinating to read his learned account of the achievements of the great Florentines like Botticelli, Brunelleschi, Michelangelo and the others.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

3. **(I) Throughout the Middle Ages Christian Europe launched many allied expeditions against the Muslim rule in Spain to bring it to an end.(II) Historically the ancient palace of the Muslim rulers at Granada in Spain is called "Alhambra".(III) Originally, it was designed, built, and developed into an architectural masterpiece in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.(IV) Unfortunately, the stylistic uniformity of the palace was spoiled when in the sixteenth century Charles V turned part of it into a modern residence.(V) However, the most beautiful parts of the interior, including the court of Alberca and the Court of Lions, have survived and preserve their original charm.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

4. **(I) They hadn't expected to see rolling hills dotted by family farms with herds of cattle grazing around. (II) Richardson County is in the south-eastern corner of Nebraska, abutting Kansas and Missouri and washed by the Missouri River. (III) It is the heart of the heartland, the American mythologized, in 1943, by Oscar Hammerstein in the lyrics of "Oklahoma!"(IV) Yet, today, this part of the prairie America continues to possess very little of its pastoral and tradition charm. (V) Unfortunately, Industrialization and reckless urbanization have destroyed much of it and turned the place into a wasteland.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

5. **(I) For almost 40 years, relations have been frozen between the United States and Cuba.(II) This is mainly due to the glaring differences between the regimes of the two countries.(III) Many, on both sides, have ceased to hope for an improvement in the relations.(IV) More surprisingly, the recent papal trip to the island has had an effect in Washington, too.(V) Mr. Castro will not ease his grip until he dies; nor will the policy makers in Washington be ready to life the American embargo against trade with Cuba.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

6. **(I) Medieval and Renaissance architecture can best be appreciated in Italy. (II) Venice is one of the most popular beauty spots in the world.(III) At the centre of the city is St. Mark's Square, one of the finest squares in the world.(IV) On one side stands St. Mark's cathedral with its great Byzantine dome.(V) On another side there is the famous place of the Doge with its mixture of Gothic and Renaissance architecture.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

7. (I) Economists have long known that people are an important part of the wealth of a nation.(II) However, drastic measures are needed to prevent a rapid increase in the population.(III) Obviously the productive capacity of human beings is what really contributes to a nation's wealth. (IV) Therefore, it is imperative that every nation should invest in its people.(V) Clearly, the most effective form of investment in people is through good education in all its aspects.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

8. (I) Racism is the doctrine that one race is inherently superior or inferior others. (II) It has no connection whatever with the study of race as a contents. (III) Moreover, It is not concerned with the investigation of racial differences, which is a science practiced by the physical anthropologist. (IV) Racism is simply a vulgar superstition believed in by the ignorant or the mortally, unbalanced. (V) Today in the world anti-Semitism is not so widespread as it used to be in the past.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

9. (I) In general the term "abstract art" is used to describe new movements and techniques in plastic arts in the twentieth century.(II) The underlying principle of this art is that it is not the subject at all but form and colour which really possess aesthetic value. (III) Obviously, we cannot disregard the fact that the vitality of art throughout history is closely bound up with some form of religion.(IV) Most art historians suggest that the impressionist, especially Cezanne, can be considered to be the pioneers of this art. (V) Also there are some who strongly argue that the origins of abstract art are to be sought in the designs of primitive people as well as folk art.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

10. (I) Fears of one kind or another are almost universal in early childhood.(II) Yet, psychologists disagree about the methods used in child care.(III) Experimental studies have shown that their highest incidence is at around three years of age.(IV) Fear is, of course, a normal response to real danger.(V) However, the little child can be as intensively afraid of imaginary danger as of real danger.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

11. (I) Man now drives energy from many different sources.(II) Coal and water are, however, by far the most important of these sources.(III) Of course, he may utilize other sources too.(IV) For instance, the power represented by atomic cohesion is an other major source of energy.(V) Admittedly, the efficiency of the steam turbine is relatively poor.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

12. (I) The balance of payments has recently been a serious problem particularly in Eastern Europe.(II) The late 1950s and the early 1960s saw a decline in British competitiveness. (III) As a result, the British share in world exports of manufacturers fell steadily. (IV) On the other hand, there was a rapid increase in imports or manufactured goods. (V) Consequently, the balance of payments deteriorated, and the country was, heading towards a major economic crisis.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

13. (I) In October 1979 the Arab oil producing states took the decision to restrict oil supplies to the West and raise oil prices.(II) The restriction of supplies was initiated as a short-run weapon in the Arab-Israeli conflict. (III) In fact, it revealed a potential for obtaining higher prices, which had not previously been exploited by the oil countries. (IV) Most economists argue that the exploitation of North Sea oil has been a mixed blessing for Britain. (V) Being aware of this potential, the international oil cartel OPEC raised the price for a barrel of crude oil from 1.75 US dollars in September 1973 to 7.00 US Dollars in January 1974.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V



14. (I) It was Engels in 1844 who first referred to the industrial Revolution in Britain.(II) For him, the transformation of Britain from a merely agricultural country into a predominantly industrial one was of a revolutionary nature. (III) In the nineteenth century Britain colonized most of Africa and South East Asia.(IV) Actually, the industrial Revolution had begun in the late eighteenth century with the mechanization of the textile industry.(V) This was soon followed by major technological and other industrial developments which made Britain the most prosperous country in the world.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

15. (I) In 1965 when Mrs. Indria Gandhi became the prime minister of India, she faced serious political problems in the country.(II) For instance, she followed a pro-Soviet Foreign policy and, hence did not react against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.(III) In the first place, she had to consolidate her authority in the Congress Party against the opposition from the Party's old guard.(IV) Also she had to deal with the terrorist activities in various parts of the country.(V) However, she took courageous steps in her rule and won a landslide election victory in 1971.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

16. (I) To understand the British system of government it is essential to appreciate the importance of the party system.(II) Naturally, parties exist to form governments, and in Britain the path to this goal lies in the House of Commons for the party which obtains a majority of seats has the right to form the government. (III) Since the seventeenth century, two parties have usually been predominant in British politics. (IV) Until the 1920s these were the lories (the Conservatives) and the Whigs (the Liberals), and since the 1930s the Conservatives and the Labour. (V) So far many reforms have been introduced to improve the local election system.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

17. (I) On 15 June 1977 the first free parliamentary elections for 41 years were held in Spain.(II) This was a decisive step on the road from dictatorship to democracy, and in July the new two chamber parliament replaced the old "Cortes" of General Franco.(III) Indeed, the most crucial issue for the future of Spain-was the separatist Basque terrorism in the north of the country.(IV) The first task of the new government sad parliament was the drawing up of a new democratic constitution.(IV) Also, in the meantime, a wide range of political and economic reforms were introduced, and in the 1980s Spain emerged as a major economic power in Europe.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

18. (I) In the early 1900s, various film production companies appeared in the United States and entered into fierce competition with each other. II) It was in the late 1920s, however, that the golden era of Hollywood really began. (III) Many companies then created stars still popular and famous today.(IV) Financial difficulties became even more pressing during the depression years. (V) Among these, the best known and most famous of all was, of course, Charlie Chaplin.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

19. People used to think that germs appeared from nowhere when things went bad.(II) Today we know that germs are living things born of other germs.(III) Very few germs survive when exposed to sunshine.(IV) For instance, food goes bad because germs get into it and grow on it.(V) It does not go bad of its own accord.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

20. (I) Solomon is traditionally regarded as one of the wisest kings of ancient times. (II) By the end of his reign his subjects were extremely discontented with his policies. (III) His reputation for wisdom is not without foundation. (IV) Since he inherited a large and relatively peaceful empire from his father, David, he was able to concentrate on economic matters. (V) Soon he proved a genius at exploiting a number of major trade routes as well as developing the copper mines south of the Dead Sea.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

TEST 2

1. **(I) For almost 40 years, relations have been frozen between the United States and Cuba. (II) This is mainly due to the glaring differences between the regimes of the two countries. (III) Many, on both sides, have ceased to hope for an improvement in the relations. (IV) More surprisingly, the recent papal trip to the island has had an effect in Washington, too. (V) Mr. Castro will not ease his grip until he dies; nor will the policy makers in Washington be ready to lift the American embargo against trade with Cuba.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

2. **(I) High oil prices helped Venezuela to emerge, two years ago, from a long recession. (II) Soon the government launched a comprehensive economic reform programme, which was to be financed through the oil revenue. (III) In fact, the flow of money through trade could have enabled them to avoid taking unpopular decisions. (IV) However, with the recent precipitous drop in oil prices the economic situation has again begun to deteriorate. (V) In particular, the governments seems likely to cut down on the reform programme which it embarked on with high hopes.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

3. **(I) Some historians point out that cannibalism did not exist before 1492. (II) They would argue that it was invented by Columbus. (III) Of course, this is not to deny that cannibalism was unknown in the ancient world. (IV) It seems always to have existed, or to have been said to exist, usually in “other” places. (V) Therefore, it is true that the word “cannibal” is a corruption of the Amerindian word “Carib”, which means “bold” or “fierce”.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

4. **(I) Michael Levey’s recently-published book Florence; A portrait is a masterly survey of Renaissance and post-Renaissance Florence. (II) His portrayal of this magnificent city is that of an eminent art historian elegantly at home in painting, sculpture and architecture. (III) As one visits this princely city, a dilemma characteristic of postwar Europe is unavoidably insistent. (IV) He is at his best especially when he is analysing particular masters and sites. (V) Indeed, it is fascinating to read his learned account of the achievements of the great Florentines like Botticelli, Brunelleschi, Michelangelo and the others.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

5. **(I) They hadn’t expected to see rolling hills dotted by family farms with herds of cattle grazing around. (II) Richardson County is in the south-eastern corner of Nebrasca, abutting Kansas and Missouri and washed by the Missouri River. (III) It is the heart of the heartland, the America mythologized, in 1943, by Oscar Hammerstein in the lyrics of “Oklahoma!”. (IV) Yet, today, this part of prairie America continues to possess very little of its pastoral and traditional charm. (V) Unfortunately, industrialisation and reckless urbanisation have destroyed much of it and turned the place into a wasteland.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

6. **(I) As recently as the 1980s, poverty rates among the elderly in Britain were more than double those of the population at large. (II) Many experts and policy makers contend that the problems of the retirement system have often been exaggerated. (III) A great number of old people were largely dependent on the charity of their children and on local assistance programmes. (IV) However, by 1995 most of these people had improved their living conditions. (V) This was partly due to the fact that the country had become more prosperous in general.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V



7. **(I) Today the worst problem facing the government of South Africa is unemployment. (II) This now affects a third of the population and is rising rapidly. (III) Actually, the end of South Africa's isolation from the world meant that companies had to cut jobs to be competitive. (IV) Moreover, in order to meet the government's tight deficit targets, there are now cuts being made in the number of the public-service staff, which makes unemployment even worse. (V) In the economic sector, the situation is even more hopeful for there has been a wave of reforms and mergers among banks and insurance companies.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

8. **(I) For governments and institutions, disaster preparedness is of vital importance. (II) This is especially so in countries where the risk of disaster is real. (III) Since disaster preparedness is a multi-sectoral activity, the functions and respective responsibilities of each sector must be clearly defined. (IV) In fact, few types of natural disaster can be predicted accurately. (V) Moreover, a precise division of labour among institutions and agencies, and detailed predisaster planning will reduce enormously the adverse effects of a disaster.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

9. **(I) In Brazil, as in much of Latin America, oil in particular has long been a political symbol. (II) This has been represented by the country's federal oil company Petrobras. (III) Consequently, mismanagement and subsidized pricing paralyzed the system with debt. (IV) When founded in 1962, it was regarded as an icon of emancipation from foreign economic domination. (V) Yet, today the Brazilian government has taken serious steps to end, through privatization, Petrobras's oil monopoly.**

   A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

10. **(I) Fish farming, which is practiced in many countries, has developed into an industry in recent years. (II) This has made scientific research into fish biology of vital importance. (III) Hence, advances in disease control and in fish nutrition are likely to be impressive in the years ahead. (IV) Fish farming has succeeded only where it can compete with other forms of food production in terms of costs. (V) Moreover, for most fish species, genetic improvements through breeding have already been achieved to make the industry profitable.**

    A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

11. **(I) Heat stroke happens under unusually hot and moist conditions. (II) In either case one must send urgently for medical help. (III) This is because the evaporation of sweat cannot take place in an atmosphere already saturated with moisture. (IV) The patient becomes burning hot with a red dry skin and a fast, forceful pulse. (V) He may suddenly collapse and go into coma.**

    A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

12. **(I) Archeological evidence has shown that the earliest libraries were built by the Sumerians. (II) All libraries are classified to facilitate reference, and the favourite system is the Dewey Decimal System, which divides the whole field of knowledge into ten main classes. (III) These are General Works, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural Science, Useful Arts, Literature, and History. (IV) Each of these main classes is again subdivided into ten main divisions.(V) Then, each division is marked by decimals within itself.**

    A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

13. **(I) Roughly six centuries before Columbus crossed the Atlantic, Mayan society abruptly collapsed. (II) No one knows precisely why. (III) Scientists and historians have come up with various suggestions. (IV) Other empires arose in place of the Mayan empire. (V) None of these are in any way original; they include overpopulation, disease, climate change and war.**

    A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

14. (I) Poverty is not primarily hereditary. (II) While children born into poverty have a higher than average chance of ending up poor, there is still an enormous amount of economic mobility from one generation to the next. (III) In this way many parents work to ensure that their children will enjoy easier lives. (IV) Indeed there is nearly as much economic inequality among brothers as in the general population. (V) This means that inequality is recreated anew in each generation, even among those who start life in essentially identical circumstances.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

15. (I) Several months ago the Czech finance minister announced that his country's four biggest banks would shortly be privatised. (II) Even so a poll showed that nearly half of the Czech people opposed the new interests rates in the country. (III) Since then, however, there has been a change of government which naturally slowed down proceedings. (IV) Moreover, a row over the value of one of the banks has further delayed the matter. (V) So has a recent startling revelation concerning loan policies in one of the banks.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

16. (I) Fire-fighting is presently getting a boost from technology. (II) Nevertheless, fire-fighting doesn't rate so high in the list of dangerous occupations. (III) With the new system, data-base information gets into the hands of the people on the scene. (IV) As a result, a fire-fighter can immediately determine the location of fire hydrants, hazardous materials, elevator shafts and electrical panels. (V) Further, the planning of rescue routes has become quicker and more reliable.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

17. (I) The latest cause for concern in drinking water is aluminium. (II) It can occur naturally in peaty moorland waters. (III) More often it is added in the form of aluminium sulphate to water at treatment works. (IV) Apparently, some countries in the world are not yet fully aware of the danger. (V) Water authorities do this because it removes tiny particles suspended in the water that can make it brown.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

18. (I) Boston High School is America's oldest and one of its finest public schools. (II) Indeed Boston is a city with large black population. (III) Sarah Wessman, who is 14, wants to go there. (IV) She applied last autumn and was rejected. (V) That might have been the end of the story except that Sarah found she was one of ten white candidates rejected by Boston High School while ten black candidates with lower scores wore admitted.

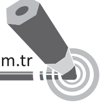
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

19. (I) All countries have a central bank, in many cases owned and operated by the government. (II) One of the oldest of the central banks is the Bank of England. (III) The duties of a central bank usually include the issuing of new bank notes. (IV) It originated in 1694 when a number of business men grouped together to form a bank to raise a loan for the government. (V) This bank-government relationship continued to develop and in 1946 the Bank of England was nationalised.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

20. (I) As supplies of natural resources, prices and so on, change throughout the world, different countries may find their areas of comparative advantage changing. (II) One example of this is in the production of steel. (III) South Korea, for instance, has become increasingly competitive in steel products. (IV) The consumer goods exported from Japan constitute a similar competitive threat. (V) The result is, steelmakers in Western Europe are losing some of their markets to South Korea.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V



6. DIALOGUE COMPLETION & TESTS

Bu bölümdeki sorular adayların karşılıklı konuşma içerisinde konuşma becerilerini ölçmeye yöneliktir. Sorularda boş bırakılan kısımdan önce ve sonra gelen ifadeler ve diyalogda yer alan kişilerin statüleri (hasta-doktor, müdür-sekreter vb.) doğru cevaba ulaşmak için önemlidir. Diğer taraftan diyaloğun formal veya informal olması; tarafların kullanacağı dili, grameri ve kelime seçimini etkileyecektir.

Diylog Tamamlama Sorularında Dikkat Edilecek Noktalar:

1. Diyaloğun formal mi yoksa informal bir yapıya mı sahip olduğu tespit edilmelidir. Çünkü, iki yapıda da kullanılan dilde farklılıklar vardır.

Örneğin

Formal yapıdaki bir diyalog içerisinde taraflar birbirlerinden birşeyler rica eder, istekte bulunurken veya izin isterken kullanacakları Kipler (Modals) formal yapıya uygun olmalıdır:

May I …….?	Will/Would you……?
Could I ……?	Could you …………?
I was wondering if I could….	I was wonderin if you could …..
Would you mind if I…..?	Would you mind Ving………

Diğer taraftan iki arkadaş veya aile bireyleri arasında geçen informal bir diyalogda kişiler birbirlerinden birşeyler isterlerken bulunurken Emir Cümleleri (Imperatives), Can you …….? gibi yapılar kullanılabilir.

2. Boşlukta bir soruya yanıt mı aranıyor yoksa bir soru sorulması mı isteniyor dikkat edilmelidir.

Boşlukta bir yanıt isteniyorsa boşluktan önce gelen soru türü (Yes/No Questions, Wh- Questions- where, when, why, what, who vb.) doğru cevaba ulaşmak için önemlidir.

Diğer taraftan, boşlukta bir soru sorulması isteniyorsa boşluktan sonra gelen cümlenin Yes veya No, Certainly, Of course, Sure, I would be glad/happy to gibi ifadelerle başlaması, boşlukta Yes-No sorusunun sorulması gerektiğini gösterir. Bu ifadeler dışında kullanılmış ifadeler ise wh- sorularından uygun olanın sorulması gerektiğni gösterir.

3. Diyalogda Zaman (Tense) bütünlüğüne dikkat edilmelidir.

4. Soru kökünde kullanılan Zamirlere (pronoun) dikkat edilmelidir. Zamirler daha önceden kullanılan bir ismin yerine kullanılabilirler. Örneğin boşluktan sonra gelecek cümlede They, Them, Their gibi zamirlerin kullanılması boşlukta çoğul bir ismin yer alması gerektiğini gösterir.

TEST - 1

1 **John: -** Good morning, Christine. By the way, have you seen this article on North Korea?

Christine: - I've just come to the office. You know mornings are always a rush. Tell me what the main argument is.

John: - ----

Christine: - Besides that, there may also be other hidden reasons such as the provision of nuclear weapons to international terrorist groups.

A) Let me tell you this: historically, at the end of World War II, the Soviet Union occupied the northern part of the Korean peninsula, while the Americans held the south.

B) You know that, after the loss in 1991 of Soviet patronage, the isolated North Korean government faced a very serious economic disaster, with verified reports of local starvation in some regions of the country.

C) It emphasizes that the North Korean government has pursued the development of a nuclear arsenal not for self-defence, but as a bargaining chip against Japan and the United States.

D) As you may recall, in June 1950, the communist North Korean troops attacked across the border that divided the Korean peninsula and crushed resistance in the south.

E) Agreed. Yet Japan and the Western states have always feared that North Korea may be secretly helping Iran and other rogue states to develop nuclear weapons.

2. **Terence:-** It is a fact that the overseas maritime explorations in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries improved our knowledge of geography tremendously.

Jim: - Well, we all know it. Why do you bring it up?

Terence: - ----

Jim: - Naturally, the same view was held by the Church and also the crusaders.

A) Ancient geographers divided the earth into five climatic zones that are still recognized today.

B) Actually, in antiquity, geography owed most of its development to the Hellenistic astronomer Eratosthenes.

C) The amazing thing is that, by means of sundials placed some hundreds of miles apart, the astronomer Eratosthenes calculated the circumference of the earth.

D) For the simple reason that the world was understood differently and wrongly in the Middle Ages. For instance, medieval geographers regarded Jerusalem as the centre of the earth.

E) In fact, it was the Hellenistic astronomer and geographer Eratosthenes that first suggested the possibility of reaching eastern Asia by sailing west.



3. **George:** - Recently I have been much interested in the social history of the marketplace in medieval England, on which I plan to write a book.

Juliet: - The social history of the marketplace? It is rather a dull subject, isn't it?

George: - ----

Juliet: - Really? Then I take back what I've just said. I'll be keenly interested in what you write about it.

A) Well, in a way, yes. In the past and today, the marketplace was just a site for the buying and selling of commodities.

B) On the contrary. In fact, the heart of the matter is that the marketplace served as a place to socialize and a forum for interaction among people from all walks of life.

C) At first glance, it would seem that there are many differences between the marketplaces of the past and the marketplaces of today.

D) Unfortunately, the stock and commodities exchanges and malls have none of the spirit of the traditional marketplace.

E) Exactly. It is hard to define the purpose and goal of the marketplace not only in England but also in the rest of Europe.

4. **Fred:** - I have been doing some research for a paper on the emergence of fascism in Italy. There is a vast amount of material that I have to consult. A tough job.

Colleague: - I agree. Not an easy one. You know, like many European nations, Italy emerged from World War I at a heavy cost, but surely there were various causes for the rise of fascism in the country.

Fred: - ----

Colleague: - I am sure, as I gather from what you are saying, your paper will provide us with a full account of how Italy turned to fascism.

A) Under Mussolini, the Italian economy was placed under the management of twenty-two corporations, each responsible for a majör industrial enterprise.

B) In fact, I will mainly focus on how Italy was divided into a prosperous industrialized North and a poor agrarian south.

C) To tell you the truth, World War I had cost Italy nearly seven hundred thousand lives and over $15 billion.

D) In my opinion, you are mistaken when you claim that the Italian fascist movement depended heavily on Mussolini's leadership.

E) Undoubtedly. Among them can be mentioned political corruption, weaknesses of parliamentary democracy, high inflation, rising unemployment, and nationwide strikes.

5. **Harry:** - Today, at the conference, two professors were involved in a fierce debate about the Marshall Plan. They really got on each other's nerves.

Janet: - Sorry, dear. I know nothing about the Marshall Plan. You must first tell me about it.

Harry: - ----

Janet: - I see. Since it was certainly to the benefit of Europe, I can't understand why the two professors should quarrel about it.

A) As far as I am concerned, among the most striking aspects of World War II's after math was the speed with which Germany was reintegrated into Europe.

B) Indeed, the United States countered the expansion of Soviet power and kept communist movements based in Europe.

C) It was an American programme that started in 1948 and provided $13 billion in aid for the industrial redevelopment and economic recovery of Europe.

D) The American government forced certain terms on the countries participating in the Marshall Plan such as decontrol of prices, restraints on wages, and balanced budgets.

E) On the other hand, the Soviets viewed the Marshall Plan as the United States' deliberate intervention in Europe's affairs and, therefore, strongly objected to it.

6. **Philip:** - I see that you are reading Homer's great epic *The Iliad*? By the way, have you ever heard about Heinrich Schliemann?

Edward: - Yes, I have. He was an amateur German archaeologist, who lived in the nineteenth century.

Philip: - ----

Edward: - How come? I wonder what details in *The Iliad* must have led him to such a discovery.

A) As an amateur archaeologist, many of Schliemann's perceptions of Bronze Age Greece were mistaken and superficial.

B) What else? Let me tell you the most intriguing thing about him. By using *The Iliad* as his guide, he found the site of Troy near the coast of northwest Anatolia.

C) Since the ancient Greeks treasured many legends about their heroic and distant past, Homer's epics appealed to them a great deal.

D) Actually, Schliemann was right in believing that the legendary king Agamemnon was buried with a gold mask.

E) In Homer's epics, it is the Mycenaean civilization of Bronze Age Greece that is represented, but this civilization came to an end around the end of the twelfth century B.C.



7. **Dorothy:** Last year, I signed up for the new Medicare plan.

Godfrey: Didn't you have trouble selecting a plan and getting help?

Do rothy: -----------

Godfrey: Now, you can start saving 3000 dollars a year.

A) Indeed, and the worst part is, I have no choice but to spend 3000 dollars a year.

B) Yes, so I've decided to spend extra money on a different health plan.

C) You must be kidding; I'm completely penniless on account of that.

D) Yes, but they've taken care of that, and I'm spending less.

E) I certainly did, and I'll have to sell my house and car to pay for surgery.

8. **David:** How's work going with your house?

Alec: Rather slowly, I'm afraid. ----.

David: But they're doing a good job for you.

Alec: Oh yes. They really are.

A) I don't think we'll be able to move in for another 3 months.

B) The workmen don't seem to know what they're doing

C) The kitchen has already been done

D) And Jane is very disappointed with what they've done to her kitchen.

E) And the quality of the work isn't very good.

9. **James:** - Have you been to the Dali exhibition?

Rodney: - ----

James: - Why is that?

Rodney: - I don't like being caught up in a crowd when I'm looking at paintings.

A) I certainly have. And I hope to go again soon.

B) Not yet. I don't go to such exhibitions till they've been going for some time.

C) I was there at the opening. What about you?

D) Yes. I was surprised at how few large paintings there were.

E) Of course. And it was quite an experience.

10. **Clare:** - What's the matter with you? You're not your usual self!

Kate: - I know I'm not. This report I'm doing is getting me down.

Clare: - ----

Kate: - No; thank goodness. But the deadline is near.

A) So that's the trouble. Is there still much left to be done?

B) The trouble with you is that you're a perfectionist.

C) When are you expected to hand it in?

D) Would you like me to go over it for you?

E) But it was nearly finished last week, wasn't it?

11. **-** Have you read this article on the economies of the Middle Eastern countries?

Mike: - No, not yet. Anything interesting in it?

Fred: - ----

Mike: - That's to be expected. After all, Iran is the second-largest producer of oil in OPEC.

A) Well, Iran's nuclear aims seem to have increased international tension.

B) To my surprise, 50% of Iran's revenue comes from its oil exports.

C) Clearly, the global economy is suffering heavily from the current US economic crisis.

D) Just one point: every day, the world spends around $5.5 billion at current price levels on crude oil purchases.

E) It seems that China, India, and Japan have become the primary markets for the Middle East's oil and gas.

12. **Steve: -** According to this latest report on Afghanistan, it's not safe for aid agencies to work there.

Ken: - How come? There is a strong NATO force there to provide security.

Steve: - ----

Ken: - So, it seems that the NATO-led attempts to bring peace to this country have already failed.

A) You know that the aims of the NATO intervention in this country have been clearly defined.

B) Indeed, northern Afghanistan remains reasonably peaceful and open to trade.

C) Sure, but a large part of the country, especially the troublesome southern parts, are controlled by rebel groups.

D) In fact, for this country to achieve peace and security, there is an urgent need for more foreign involvement.

E) Actually, several nations have helped to build roads, bridges, and other important facilities.

13. **Tim: -** A recent study has found that, in the oilproducing Arab countries in the Middle East, a quarter of the population lives below the poverty line, defined by the World Bank as earning less than $2 per day.

Tony: - Unbelievable. Despite record oil profits for those countries?

Tim: - ----

Tony: - In that case, one can say that Arab governments have been negligent of their social responsibility.

A) Yes, indeed. In fact, this clearly shows that the current oil boom has not benefited the average Arab citizen at all.

B) It is true that higher oil prices allow governments to avoid making difficult decisions.

C) Moreover, massive infrastructure and housing projects have been undertaken.

D) So far, open economies have done much better than the closed ones.

E) For instance, in the Gulf states, rising real estate prices have pushed up rents and housing costs.

14. **Liz: -** Do you think the Russian invasion of Georgia will do lasting damage to Russia's relations with the EU?

Brian: - In the short term, tensions will be high, but before long things will settle down smoothly again.

Liz: - How can you be so positive?

Brian: - ----

A) Russia's decision last year to reduce gas supplies to Europe was based on economic considerations rather than on any political aim.

B) Russia has always shown a keen interest in European politics and often tries to influence it to its own advantage.

C) The response of France has been to construct several new nuclear power stations.

D) If we're to live side by side, there must be a good measure of trust.

E) Very simple. Russia needs European goods and technology as much as Europe needs Russian gas.



15. **John: -** Have you seen the recent report released by the American Rivers Administration?

Allen: - No, not yet. What's your opinion?

John: - ----

Allen: - So it becomes increasingly urgent for the authorities to put into effect far more efficient measures to improve their condition. Don't you think?

A) I am sure you know that the American Rivers Administration analyzes and studies the condition of the major rivers in the country.

B) Most comprehensively prepared. It is very upsetting to know how endangered most of the nation's rivers are.

C) Indeed, as you have just suggested, dams and canals can be harmful to fish and wildlife populations.

D) As I recall from previous reports, coal mining operations fill streams with coal and dirt.

E) It has always been admitted that the use of rivers as a water supply for domestic and industrial needs causes much depletion.

16. **Doctor: -** Good to see you again. What's the problem this time?

Patient: - Upon awakening, I feel pain and tightness on the sides of my face.

Doctor: - ----

Patient: - I hope it's not serious and can be treated easily.

A) Sleeping pills may be used occasionally to help people who have trouble sleeping because of pain.

B) How interesting! I have always stated that people can take steps to break the habit of tooth grinding.

C) I see. Generally, a case like this results from muscle spasms brought on by repeated muscle or tooth clenching and tooth grinding.

D) Of course, treatment is needed when a person has jaw pain or trouble moving his jaw.

E) People with this condition need to suppress yawns, cut food into small pieces, and eat food that's easy to chew.

17. **Frank: -** To learn a little bit about how to cope with physical allergies, I've done some reading.

Celia: - Tell me in simple terms what you have learned.

Frank: - ----

Celia: - Sounds very sensible, doesn't it?

A) Surely you are aware that photosensitivity, which is an allergy, may also result from concurrent use of certain drugs or substances applied to the skin.

B) My suggestion is that people who are very sensitive to sunlight should use sunscreens and minimize sun exposure.

C) As far as I am concerned, itching, asthma, or nasal stuffiness are among the most common symptoms of physical allergy.

D) The common point everyone agrees on is that the best way to deal with any physical allergy is to prevent it by avoiding whatever tends to cause it.

E) As everybody knows, a physical allergy is a condition in which allergic symptoms develop in response to a physical stimulus.

18. **Jane: -** The point is made in this article that we need a reliable source of electricity to meet our needs in the 21st century.

Larry: - But we also need clean air.

Jane: - ----

Larry: - So you mean that nuclear power plants don't pollute the air. Right?

A) Well, with nuclear energy, we can have both.

B) Why not? Nuclear energy already generates more than 20 per cent of America's electricity.

C) Year by year there is a growing need for more energy nationwide.

D) In other words, the development of new energy sources is very important to America's energy future.

E) I am afraid the world is fast heading towards a huge environmental disaster.

19. **Charles: -** Aircraft manufacturers are doing their best to build ever more efficient, more reliable, less polluting, quieter planes.

Colleague: - Yes, but there is a long way before absolute reliability can be achieved!

Charles: - ----

Colleague: - There's no doubt about that. Yet every effort must be made for ultimate reliability.

A) Let me stress once again that, as the economy develops and per capita income rises, per capita travel rises even faster.

B) Considered in technical terms, there have been few dramatic changes in large-aircraft design since the 1960s.

C) It is a fact that, by the early 1940s, airplanes had made it possible to cross the Atlantic in one long day of travel.

D) On the other hand, in the 1960s, touring families and students could fly from the US to Europe on overnight charter flights.

E) Agreed. However, despite occasional horrific crashes, modern airliners are about the safest means of travel ever devised.

20. **Lucy: -** Is it true that China is slightly larger in area than the US?

Kate: - That's what I've read in a booklet on China.

Lucy: - ----

Kate: - A varied topography indeed! Besides, the Yangtze River is the third-longest river in the world.

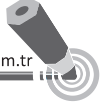
A) The principal mountain ranges are the Tien Shan, the Kunlun chain, and the Trans-Himalaya.

B) Moreover, from the map one can see that the greater part of the country is mountainous, and the Gobi Desert lies in the North.

C) I understand it has three great river systems: the Yellow River, the Yangtze River, and the Pearl River.

D) The earliest recorded human settlements have been discovered in the Huang Ho basin.

E) As you know, in the southwest is Tibet, which China annexed in 1950.



7. READING COMPEREHENSION & TESTS

Bu bölüm adayların çözmekte en çok zorlandıkları bölümlerden birisidir. Fakat soru köklerinin sizden ne istediğini bilerek ve uygun soru çözme teknik veya stratejilerini kullanarak doğru cevaplara ulaşabilirsiniz.

Okuma sorularında soru köklerinin sizden ne istediğini bilmek çok önemlidir. Bu bölümde size verilen okuma parçaları ile ilgili 3 tür soru sorulmaktadır.

1. **Metin içerisinde geçen bir bilgiyi direk olarak soran sorular:** Bu türde soru kökleri 2'ye ayrılır. Birincisi soru kökünde ipucu verilen sorular. Diğeri ise sadece soru kökü olan sorular. Soru kökünde verilen ipucu size sorunun metinde geçen yerini gösterir. Burada yapılması gereken soru kökündeki ipucunu metnin içinde bulup metindeki o cümleyi kelime ve dilbilgisi açısından çok iyi incelemektir. Burada sizden istenen metindeki cümlenin eş anlamlısını sorunun şıklarında bulmaktır.

Diğer taraftan, soru kökünde ipucu verilmeyen sorular her ne kadar zor gibi görünse de doğru cevaba ulaşmak için izlenecek yöntem her şıktaki cümlenin öznesine bakıp metinde o cümlenin yerini tespit etmektir. Bu noktada şıkkın geri kalan kısmına bakmak yerine öncelikle metindeki cümle yukarıda belirtildiği gibi kelime ve dil bilgisi açısından dikkatlice analiz edildikten sonra şıkla karşılaştırılmalıdır.

Soru Kökleri:

- According to the writer/ author/the passage...
- It is stated/argued/suggested/pointed out in the passage that...
- The writer (author) points out/explains/suggests that...
- The writer is of the opinion that...
- The passage explains that...
- The passage makes the point that...
- The point made in the passage is that...
- One essential point made in the passage is that...
- The writer makes the point that...
- It is obvious/clear from the passage that...
- As (it is) pointed out/mentioned/explained in the passage,...

2. İkinci soru tarzı **yorum ya da çıkarım sorularıdır.** Bu soru tarzı diğerlerine göre biraz daha zordur çünkü metinde doğrudan verilmeyen ama ima edilen bilgiyi bulmanız istenecektir. Burada dikkat edilmesi gereken en önemli husus parçayla ilgili kendi kişisel çıkarımlarınızdan kaçınıp tamamen parçaya sadık kalınmasıdır. Bu soru tarzında da yine soru kökünde sizlere ipucu verilebilir.

Soru Kökleri:

- One can understand/infer/conclude from the passage that...
- It can be understood/infered/concluded from the passage that...

- We learn/understand/infer/conclude from the passege that...
- As (it) can be understood from the passage...
- As we learn/understand from the passage...
- The passage implies that
- It is implied in the passage that
- It is understood/infered/concluded from the passage that..

3. Son soru tarzı metnin **ana fikrini veya düşüncesinin bulunmasına yönelik soru** tarzıdır. İngilizce bir parçada genellikle ana fikir metnin ilk cümlesinde verilmektedir. Çünkü ilk cümle metnin konu cümlesidir. Bize parçanın ne hakkında olduğunu belirtir. Kimi zamanda ana fikir metnin sonunda verilebilir. Bu yüzden parçaların ilk ve son cümleleri bu soruların doğru bir şekilde cevaplanması için önemlidir.

Soru Kökleri:

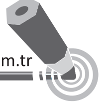
- The main idea of the passage is that…
- Tha main point/argument of the message is that…
- The main concern/subject of the passage is...
- The passage is mainly concerned with...
- The pasage largely deals with...
- The passage describes/emphasizes...
- The passage gives a general account of...
- The aim/purpose of the passage/writer (author) is…..

Okuma Bölümüyle İlgili Diğer Stratejiler:

- Okuma parçalarıyla ilgili 2 teknik çok önemlidir. Birinci yöntemde parçanın hangi konuda olduğunu anlamak için hızlıca okunur. Bu noktada detaylara takılınmamalıdır. Parça hakkında bu yöntemle genel bilgi edindikten sonra sadece soru köklerine bakılıp soruların sizden neler istediğini anlayabilirsiniz. Daha sonra parçanın dikkatli okunmasına ve incelenmesine geçilebilir.
- Diğer bir teknikte ise parçaya hızlıca göz atılıp parçanın hangi konu hakkında olduğunu öğrendikten sonra detaylı okumaya geçilir ve detaylı okumadan sonra sorulara geçilebilir. Ancak bu teknik diğer tekniğe göre daha fazla zaman alabilir. Bu iki teknikten hangisi seçilirse seçilsin metin detaylı okunurken dikkat edilmesi gereken önemli hususlar vardır.

Bu hususlar şu şekilde sıralanabilir:

- Detaylı okumaya başlandığında parçanın ilk cümlesinin çok önemli olduğu unutulmamalıdır. Paragraf Tamamlama ve Paragraf İçinde Anlamı Bozan Cümleyi Bulma bölümlerinde de belirtildiği gibi bir parçanın ilk cümlesi o parçanın konu cümlesidir. İlk cümle parçanın ne hakkında olduğunu gösterir. Genellikle ilk cümlenin öznesi konuyu (topic) verirken fiil ve sonrasında gelen kısım konunun kısıtlayıcı noktasını (controlling idea) size söyleyecektir.



Örneğin

More than two cups of coffee a day can cause unpleasant symptoms such as nervousness, irritability, stomach pain and insomnia cümlesinin paragrafın ilk cümlesi olduğunu farz edelim. Bu cümlenin öznesi yani *More than two cups of coffee a day-* günde iki fincandan fazla kahve- cümlemizin konusuyken, fiil ve sonrası yani *can cause unpleasant symptoms such as nervousness, irritability, stomach pain and insomnia* –gerginlik, sinirlilik, karın ağrısı ve uykusuzluk gibi rahatsız edici semptomplara neden olabilir- kısıtlayıcı noktayı (controlling idea) belirtmektedir. Bu cümleyle başlayan bir paragraf artık günde belli orandan fazlasının tüketilmesi ve bunun neden olduğu kötü sonuçlar üzerine ilerleyecek demektir.

- Detaylı okuma yapılırken dikkat edilmesi gereken bir diğer husus ise metin içerisinde geçen bağlaçlardan (therefore, however, in other words, in contrast gibi) çok yüksek olasılıklı olarak soru geleceğinin bilinmesidir. Bu yüzden bu bağlaçların bulunduğu cümle ile bağlaçlardan önce gelen cümle, kelime ve dil bilgisi açısından analiz edilmelidir.
- Metin içerisinde karşılaştırma yapılıyorsa (comperatives, superlatives, as…….as gibi) bu karşılaştırmalardan da soru gelebileceği bilinmelidir. Genellikle parça içerisinde X ile Y karşılaştırılıyorsa bu karşılaştırma ile ilgili gelecek bir sorunun cevabında karşılaştırılan unsurların yerleri değiştirilip Y ile X karşılaştırılır.
- Metin içerisinde geçen zamanlara (yıl, yüz yıl, çağ gibi) ve içerisinde zaman bağlaçları (before, after, untill, as soon as, by the time gibi) bulunan cümlelere dikkat edilmelidir. Bilhassa bu bağlaçların bulunduğu cümlelerle ilgili yorum veya sonuç çıkartma soruları sorulabilmektedir.

  After the World War I, the scientific world began to give great importance on the human health (I. Dünya Savaşından sonra bilim dünyası insan sağlığına büyük önem vermeye başladı) cümlesinden I. Dünya Savaşı'ndan önce bu konuyla ilgili gerekli hassasiyetin gösterilmediği sonucuna varılabilir ve bu sonuca bağlı olarak parça içerisinde direk geçmemesine rağmen *Before the World War I,* ile başlayan bir şık doğru cevap olarak karşımıza çıkabilmektedir.
- Metin içerisinde karşılaşacağınız, bilmediğiniz kelimeler konusunda çok kaygılanmayıp bu kelimelerin anlamını parçanın bütününden, içerisinde geçtiği cümlelerden ve varsa kullanılan bağlaçlar yardımıyla bulmaya çalışınız.
- Parçayı okurken kesinlikle sizin konuyla ilgili bilgilerinizi parçadakilerle karıştırmayınız. Bilhassa çıkarım veya yorum sorularında parçaya bağlı kalınız.
- Parçadaki geçen gramer noktaları ve parçanın zamanı (tense) ile şıklardaki gramer noktalarının ve zamanın eşleşmesine dikkat ediniz.
- Üzerinde soru sorulan cümlede geçen sıfat, fiil ve zarfların şıklarda eş anlamlısıyla, olumsuzluk ifadesi ile birlikte zıt anlamlısıyla eşleşmesinede dikkat ediniz. Ayrıca, unutulmamalıdır ki parçadaki cümlede geçen sıfatın veya fiilin isim hali, zarfın sıfat hali doğru şıkta verilebilir.

TEST - 1

Today, the Berlin Crisis of 1961, in which the Soviet Union demanded that Western powers cut their ties with Berlin, may be the most forgotten crisis in the annals of the Cold War. Even most Berliners who lived through the event remember little about it. Yet this crisis over Berlin brought America and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers of the post World War II period, close to war. In fact, since the very end of World War II, Berlin had been the centrepiece of a struggle between these two superpowers. It was here that World War II ended in 1945 when, following the occupation and defeat of Nazi Germany by the allied armies of the United States, Britain, and France from the west, and the Soviet Union from the east, the city had been captured and divided into the separate zones of East and West Berlin. Soon afterwards Germany had itself split into East and West, and the border between the two had become the dividing line (the so-called "iron curtain") between Sovietcontrolled Eastern Europe and free, capitalistWestern Europe. Thus, situated behind this iron curtain and stuck a hundred miles inside Eastern territory, West Berlin was claimed, protected and supplied by the Western powers. In 1948, Stalin imposed a blockade, cutting West Berlin off from its Western suppliers. The United States responded with an airlift, keeping the zone alive for more than 300 days before Allied Access was restored.

1. As one learns from the passage, West Berlin ----.

A) received so much American aid during the Cold War that its people enjoyed a comfortable life

B) was recognized by the Soviet Union during the Cold War as a separate American territory

C) was, during the Cold War, far more prosperous and secure than East Berlin

D) made an alliance during the Cold War with the United States against a possible Soviet invasion

E) was able to survive the Soviet blockade in 1948 through relief provided by the United States

2. It is clear from the passage that the fall of Berlin in 1945 to the Allies and the Soviet Union ----.

A) resulted from the establishment of the socalled "iron curtain" between East and West Germany

B) was one of a series of political crises, the most serious of which was the one in 1961

C) followed the division of Germany into East and West

D) clearly represented the final defeat and collapse of Nazi Germany

E) completely undermined Nazi Germany's political and military ambitions to conquer Europe

3. In the passage, the writer points out that, paradoxically, ----.

A) even if America did not want the Soviet Union to capture Berlin completely, it acted fast and moved into West Berlin

B) since the Allies and the Soviet Union fought in World War II against Nazi Germany, in fact they cooperated in many respects, including the capture of Berlin

C) although the 1961 Berlin crisis almost led to a military confrontation between America and the Soviet Union, for most residents of Berlin today it has lost its significance

D) despite their alliance during World War II, the United States, Britain and France each had conflicting policies towards Nazi Germany

E) while Berliners experienced many hardships under the Soviet occupation of their city, they did not show any resistance



4. **The point is made in the passage that, during the early decades of the Cold War, ----.**

A) the United States and its allies were totally indifferent to the political implications of the socalled "iron-curtain"

B) the United States and the Soviet Union were locked in political conflict over Berlin

C) the Soviet Union followed a policy of peace and friendship towards the United States and its Allies

D) Berliners regarded the Allied and Soviet occupation of their city as a relief from the Nazi regime

E) the United States and the Soviet Union reached an agreement on the question of how Germany was to be divided

5. **As it is clear from the passage, in the aftermath of World War II, ----.**

A) Europe was no longer an undivided continent, with Eastern Europe falling under Soviet rule

B) the American presence throughout Europe rapidly increased and was strengthened to keep the Soviets under control

C) the Eastern European countries willingly joined the Soviet Union and began to enjoy great economic prosperity

D) the security of Berlin became so urgent that the western powers took a number of measures to protect it against an invasion

E) while the Allied armies left Germany, the So viet army remained in the country, continuing its occupation

Narva is a quiet northeastern Estonian town bathed in sea breezes. Though small, with a population of just over 72,000, it occupies a large place in Russian history. It was here in 1700 that, by attacking the Swedes, who were then in control of much of the Baltic coast, Russia launched its final campaign in a centuries-long quest to become a European power. The battle ended in defeat for the Russians, but the war did not; by 1721 Russia had conquered the Baltic territories as far southwest as Riga, the capital of present-day Latvia, and had built a new capital, Saint Petersburg, on the Gulf of Finland. Later in that century, Russia, through a partition agreement with Austria and Prussia, gained control of the rest of the Baltics, and would retain them until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.

6. **According to the passage, the Russian conquest of the Baltics ----.**

A) forced both Austria and Prussia to give up their centuries-old claims on the Baltic territories and sign a treaty

B) was finalized in the eighteenth century partly through war and partly through a multi-lateral treaty

C) included only the region between Narva in northeastern Estonia and Saint Petersburg on the Gulf of Finland

D) was several times resisted by the Swedes, whom the Russians were unable to defeat and drive out of the region

E) involved a very long war with the Swedes on the one hand, and with Austria and Prussia on the other

7. **As can be understood from the passage, the writer ----.**

A) points out that Narva is an attractive and wellknown centre for tourism in Estonia

B) describes the hardships which the Baltic countries endured under the Russians in the eighteenth century

C) stresses how the Russian expansion in the Baltics in the 1720s was prevented by Austria and Prussia

D) draws a contrast between the present-day romantic appearance of Narva and its historic significance

E) compares Riga with Narva and concludes that the Latvian capital is historically more important

8. As one learns from the passage, it was before 1721 that ----.

A) the Russians re-captured Riga from the Swedes and made it the capital of Latvia

B) Russia reached an agreement with Austria and Prussia for the partition of the whole Baltic region

C) Russia became a major European power which completely dominated the Baltics

D) the Swedes and the Russians agreed on their respective control of the Baltic territories

E) the city of Saint Petersburg was founded by the Russians on the Gulf of Finland

9. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

A) Russian possession of the Baltic territories lasted until the late twentieth century

B) Prussian control of the Baltic territories lasted throughout the eighteenth century and after

C) no European power in the eighteenth century was concerned about the Russian invasion of the Baltics

D) the Swedes and the Russians were constantly at war with each other for the possession of the Baltics

E) the Russian conquest of the Baltic territories has always been a controversial issue in Russian history

10. It is clear from the passage that Russia's invasion of the Baltics in the early eighteenth century ----.

A) put at risk the centuries-long good relations which she had maintained with other European powers

B) was a thorough military campaign which lasted for many decades and failed to achieve its aims

C) signified the final stage of her efforts towards becoming a European power that had gone on for centuries

D) increased enormously the importance of both Narva and Riga as major military centres in the Region

E) so alarmed other European powers that they immediately made an alliance among themselves



Set in 1941 in Leningrad, Helen Dunmore's novel The Siege opens with deceptively gentle scenes of Chekhovian melancholy. After the death of her mother, 23-year-old Anna Levin, the protagonist, gives up her artistic studies to look after her 5 yearold brother and her politically suspect father Abraham, who, as a writer, has fallen out of favour with Stalin's cultural police. So she jumps at the chance to make a drawing of the retired actress Marina Petrovna, with whom Anna's father might once have had a romantic relationship. But Anna's worries about art and romance are soon swept away as the Germans besiege her native city. At this point, Dunmore's novel transforms abruptly as well, shifting from a romantic narrative into a study of survival under most extreme hardships. Anna's abundant artistic creativity is put to use providing food and fuel for her helpless family, and her drawing skills are called on to sketch a neighbour's starved baby so that the grieving mother might remember her lost child. Indeed, the novel presents a striking contrast between the gentle display of human emotions and the rude dictates of survival under the most inhuman circumstances.

11. According to the passage, Helen Dunmore's novel *The Siege* is mainly the story of ----.

A) how the children of Leningrad in particular suffered extreme hardship when the Germans besieged the city in 1941

B) the famous actress Marina Petrovna, who was living in retirement when the Germans besieged Leningrad in 1941

C) the strong armed resistance that the people of Leningrad put up against the Germans when the city was besieged

D) how a young artist, Anna Levin, struggled hard with her family to survive during the German siege of Leningrad in 1941

E) the romantic relationship between the actress Marina Petrovna and the writer Abraham Levin, who was a political activist

12. It is emphasized in the passage that the novel ----.

A) never loses its romantic tone, even though some of the scenes described can be very depressing and upsetting

B) shows how Helen Dunmore differs from the Russian writer Chekhov in her detailed portrayal of characters

C) is not only a narrative of romantic scenes, but also the depiction of a cruel reality in which human survival was almost impossible

D) primarily focuses on the complexity of human emotions and tries to demonstrate this through the depiction of a wide range of characters

E) is embedded with a number of inconsistencies as regards style and characterization, which make Dunmore's literary creativity rather superficial

13. It is clear from the passage that Anna's study of art ----.

A) was supported by her father, who, as a political writer, often wrote against the cultural policies of Stalin's regime

B) was interrupted as, following her mother's death, she had to take care of her family

C) was carried out under the most favourable circumstances, and her fame as a promising young artist soon spread throughout Leningrad

D) was a great achievement for her, despite the fact that her artistic creativity had not been recognized at first

E) took so long that, in the end, she gave it up to join the people of Leningrad in their defence of the city against the Germans

14. It is pointed out in the passage that, when the German siege of Leningrad began, ----.

A) Anna's concern about her own artistic future was totally wiped out

B) Anna's father Abraham's love affair with Marina Petrovna came to an end

C) Anna had already become famous because of her portrait of the actress Marina Petrovna

D) Stalin's cultural police arrested Abraham because of his subversive ideas

E) the inhabitants made various arrangements to overcome the serious shortage of food and fuel in the city

15. In the passage, the writer draws attention to the fact that, in Leningrad under siege, Anna ----.

A) offered care to the mothers who lost their children because of the terrible food shortage

B) was especially worried about the fate of children, most of whom starved to death

C) helped many people to put up with the most extreme hardships of life

D) seriously devoted herself to a study of Chekhov's literary Works

E) used her artistic capacity not only to support her family but also to represent human suffering

Following World War II, European countries largely gave up their colonial possessions and, by the 1950s and 1960s, had already begun to receive growing numbers of immigrants from their former colonies. In many instances, these included the descendants of the slaves in the colonies, who had been forced to work. In this respect, Britain is a case in point. Though in small numbers, Africans and Indians had come to Britain long before the tens of thousands who came as colonial immigrants in the 1960s and thereafter. The first Africans who came to Britain were probably soldiers during the Roman possession of that country in antiquity. In modern times, especially in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, African and Indian princes and scholars visited Britain. Others coming to Britain were in service positions; for instance, in the eighteenth century, black African and Indian young men were fashionable as servants in the homes of the wealthy. Africans and Indians also came to Britain as sailors and traders, and port towns, such as London, Glasgow, Bristol, Cardiff and Liverpool, developed small black populations in the early nineteenth century, some of which persisted into the twentieth century. Relations between these populations and the native white population were varied, historians citing instances both of hostility and solidarity.

16. It is pointed out in the passage that the black communities living in some British port towns in the early years of the nineteenth century ----.

A) were not always treated in a friendly way by the white population

B) consisted solely of sailors who came mainly from Britain's colonies in Africa

C) were completely constituted by merchants who were involved in overseas trade with India

D) were made up of travellers from Africa and India, who visited Britain for various reasons

E) were essentially formed by colonial immigrants from Africa as well as India

17. As one finds out from the passage, it would be wrong to maintain that ----.

A) many of the immigrants to Britain came from India and the other colonies

B) Africans arrived in Britain for the first time in the twentieth century

C) European colonial rule in Africa ended in the post-World War II period

D) Britain was occupied and ruled by the Romans

E) the domestic staff of the wealthy in Britain often included Africans and Indians

18. It is stressed in the passage that Britain ----

A) was the only colonial power in Europe that objected to the practice of slavery

B) was faced soon after World War II with an enormous influx of immigrants

C) had already possessed a large community of Africans under Roman rule

D) began to receive huge numbers of colonial immigrants from the 1960s onwards

E) always welcomed large numbers of immigrants from its colonies in Africa and elsewhere

19. As stated in the passage, many of the immigrants that arrived in Europe after World War II ----.

A) were actually fleeing from the slave labour invariably practised in the colonies

B) constituted small minorities that became the target of white native hatred

C) were the relatives of the former colonial slaves

D) were interested in service positions and, hence, were mostly employed as servants

E) were in fact the descendants of the slaves especially in India

20. It is pointed out in the passage that, in the past, ----.

A) Africans and Indians preferred Britain to other European countries for settlement and Employment

B) Britain possessed the largest and most densely populated colonies throughout the world

C) the European countries rivalled Britain both in trade and in the colonization of Africa

D) the European colonial powers, including Britain, refused to accept immigrants from their colonies

E) among the early colonial visitors to Britain were students and members of the native nobility from Africa and India

A couple of months ago NASA asked the scientific community what kinds of research it should conduct when it returns humans to the moon. In doing so, NASA wanted prioritized research objectives for the robotic orbiters and landers that will be used primarily for reconnaissance purposes prior to later explorations by astronauts of the lunar surface. Recommendations made by scientists varied greatly, but they can be summarized. The top priority that scientists have recommended is the development of programmes for lunar data analysis. Next is the exploration of the moon's south pole, which is called "the Aitken basin," an impact scar mostly on the moon's back side. Then comes an instrument network for probing the interior of the moon, and this is followed by rock sample returns, scientifically selected landing sites, and analysis of any icy polar deposits.

21. From the research recommendations summarized in the passage, it becomes clear that ----.

A) there is still a lot that has to be learned about the moon

B) scientists are extensively familiar with the structure of the moon

C) the exploration of the lunar surface is not so urgent as understanding the inner structure of the moon

D) the scientific community does not regard NASA's objectives about the moon as feasible

E) NASA is determined to make the moon a new base for space exploration

22. One understands from the passage that NASA ----.

A) and scientists have conflicting research objectives about the moon

B) has already developed a multi-purpose research programme for the moon

C) always consults the scientific community, but seldom takes its advice into consideration

D) is planning to send robots to the moon before it sends astronauts

E) has been indifferent to various recommendations made by scientists

23. As is clear from the passage, NASA's purpose in consulting scientists is to ----.

A) make sure that its programmes for lunar data analysis are supported by them

B) learn whether the moon has water deposited as ice under its poles

C) find out about the kind of research which is primarily important for lunar exploration

D) encourage them to focus their attention on a full study of the Aitken basin

E) give them the opportunity to discuss their research results about the moon

24. According to the passage, one of the recommendations made by the scientific community concerns ----.

A) the scientific specification of the locations where robots or astronauts can land

B) the problems related to the working of the robots orbiting the moon or landing on the surface

C) the analysis of the rock samples that will be taken from the Aitken basin

D) the tasks that will be performed by the astronauts when they explore the moon's South pole

E) the question of how NASA can benefit from the results obtained from lunar explorations

25. It is clearly stated in the passage that astronauts ----.

A) will use a variety of instruments only to learn about the interior of the moon

B) will be sent to the moon to investigate the lunar surface

C) will, in the first place, select a suitable spot for landing their craft

D) are expected to discover icy deposits under the south pole

E) have been trained to perform lunar data analysis



In Finland now, everything is all right. Fifteen years after one of the worst recessions any European country has seen, triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Finns feel very content. Their small country of a population of 5 million is the first in the World Economic Forum's list of the world's most competitive countries, and the second in its business-competitiveness index. It is also the first in the OECD's world ranking of educational performance and has the second-highest share of research-and-development spending in the European Union. Moreover, the country is reversing its demographic decline and, hence, its fertility rate is one of the highest in Europe. Perhaps best of all the Finns are facing globalization without paranoia. Theirs is one of the few European countries to have succeeded in businesses in which international prices are falling because of global competition and technological change. In most of Europe public opinion and even business élites seem gloomily resigned to being overwhelmed by India and China. Finland suggests that this fate is not inevitable.

26. We learn from the passage that, in addition to Finland's recent economic success, ----.

A) it is also a popular tourist destination
B) it is resigned to being overwhelmed by India
C) it also ranks very high in education
D) it remains in a deep recession
E) its businesses are not globally competitive

27. It is clear from the passage that Finland's previously weak economy ----.

A) was caused by the collapse of the Soviet Union
B) had no effect on the country's standing in the World Economic Forum
C) caused the country to spend more on research and development
D) improved dramatically fifteen years ago
E) became stronger after it began to reverse its demographic decline

28. We understand from the passage that Finland's population ----.

A) resents outside interference in its economy
B) is becoming one of the highest in Europe
C) is an extremely competitive one when it comes to internal trade
D) is now increasing due to a higher birth rate
E) is not well-educated by European standards

29. We see from the passage that Finland's economy ----.

A) is by far the strongest in the world
B) remains unaffected by technological change
C) is still undergoing the effects of the fall of the Soviet Union
D) has had a direct effect on its fertility rate
E) hasn't always been stable

30. According to the passage, one indicator of Finland's economic success is its ----.

A) experience with recession
B) high ranking within the World Economic Forum
C) paranoia regarding globalization
D) small population
E) public opinion regarding China

Until the giant American energy company Enron collapsed, and its director Kenneth Lay was imprisoned, his life had been a model of the American dream of rising from rags to riches on the strength of merit and hard work. His beginnings were socially and financially very modest. He was born in Tyrone, Missouri, in 1942, as the son of a preacher who was also a part-time salesman. He helped his father make ends meet by cutting grass and delivering papers. His start in the energy industry seemed similarly modest. After obtaining a doctoral degree in economics from the University of Houston, he got his start in the booming Texan oil industry. In 1985 he merged Houston Natural Gas with InterNorth of Nebraska in order to form Enron. As Enron became stronger, Mr Lay turned increasingly to politics and was one of the biggest donors to the Bush-Cheney campaign. After Mr Bush entered the White House, Mr Lay had hopes of a seat in the cabinet, perhaps as energy secretary or even at the Treasury. However, for reasons that remain unclear, Mr Bush overlooked him, so his professional life ended in frustration.

31. According to the passage, after Mr Bush was elected president of the US, Kenneth Lay –

A) turned increasingly to politics
B) became involved in the Texan oil industry
C) was not offered a cabinet seat
D) obtained a doctoral degree from the University of Houston
E) dissolved Enron, the company he had created

32. It is clear from the passage that the giant American energy company Enron was founded through ----.

A) Kenneth Lay's increasing interest in politics
B) Kenneth Lay's dream of rising from rags to riches
C) the fact that Kenneth Lay had been imprisoned
D) Kenneth Lay's modest beginnings as the son of a preacher and part-time salesman
E) the merging of two companies: Houston Natural Gas and InterNorth

33. We understand from the passage that, when Kenneth Lay was a child, he ----.

A) worked as a part-time salesman together with his father
B) wanted to become a preacher like his father
C) moved with his family from Tyrone, Missouri, to Houston, Texas
D) contributed to his family's income by working at part-time jobs
E) dreamed of becoming an oil tycoon

34. We can infer from the passage that Kenneth Lay expected Mr Bush to offer him a high position in his administration because Mr Lay ----.

A) had contributed a very large amount of money to Mr Bush's presidential campaign
B) was an important player in the Texan oil industry
C) was frustrated with his political life
D) had obtained a high level of education, and was therefore quite knowledgeable
E) had become very rich through his hard work

35. We see from the passage that Kenneth Lay's imprisonment was ----.

A) the result of his involvement in the Bush-Cheney campaign
B) a miscarriage of justice
C) due to a crime he had committed while studying at the University of Houston
D) carried out despite the fact that he was a good friend of President Bush
E) implemented at around the same time that Enron, the company he had founded, Collapsed

8. RESTATEMENTS & TESTS

Bu soru tipinde sizden verilen cümleye yakın olan cümlenin bulunması istenir. Bir cümlenin benzeyen başka bir anlamını bulmaya da restatement denilmektedir. Bu soru tipi için de diğerlerinde yapılan açıklamalar geçerli sayılmaktadır. *Bu değişiklikler genel olarak aşağıdaki şekillerde yapılmaktadır:*

1. *Gramer yapısını değiştirerek:*

Örnek:

- He has retired, and he is now consultant for several businesses and this brings him in more money than he ever used to earn in his full time job. *(Emekli oldu ve* şimdi *bir kaç işe danışmanlık yapıyor ve bu ona eskiden tam zamanlı* çalıştığı *işten kazandığı paradan daha fazlasını veriyor.)*

* He earned less when he was in full-time employment than he does now that he is retired and acting as a consultant for two or three firms. (Soru cümlesinde *kazanıyor derken, ikinci cümlede daha az kazanıyor ifadesi, job yerine, employment ve several yerine two or three ifadesi bu cümlenin ipuçları arasındadır.)*

NOTE

He has retired, and he is now consultant for several businesses and this brings him in more money than he ever used to earn in his full time job.

=

He earned less when he was in full-time employment than he does now that he is retired and acting as a consultant for two or three firms.

2. Kısaltmalar kullanarak:

Örnek:

- **I f** it hadn't been for the wind, the fire would never have spread so fast. *(Eğer rüzgar olmasaydı, yangın asla bu kadar hızlı yayılmazdı.)*

* Had there been a wind, the fire would have spread even faster. *(bu cümlede soru kalıbında verilen if yapısı atılarak bir kısaltma yapılmış, ayrıca olumsuz gibi verilen cümle olumlu şekilde ifade edilmiş gibi görünsede aynı anlamı verebilmektedir.)*

NOTE

I f it hadn't been for the wind, the fire would never have spread so fast.

=

Had there been a wind, the fire would have spread even faster.

3. ***Eş veya zıt anlamlı kelimeler kullanarak:*** *Örneğin Because of yerine due to kullanılması gibi*

Örnek:

- I am not sure, but I have a nasty feeling he didn't do at all well at the interview. (Emin değilim fakat görüşmesinin iyi geçmediği ile ilgili kötü bir fikre kapıldım.)

* It is not very nice of me, and I may be mistaken, but I don't think he was any good at the interview. (Genel olarak tüm soru cümlesini ikinci cümle karşılasa da bir kaç ipucu da verilebilir. Örneğin; *It is not very nice of me* ifadesi, soru cümlesinde ki *I have a nasty feeling ifadesini, I may be mistaken, I am not sure* ifadesini karşılar.)

NOTE

I am not sure, but I have a nasty feeling he didn't do at all well at the interview.

=

It is not very nice of me, and I may be mistaken, but I don't think he was any good at the interview.

Dikkat edilmesi gereken noktalar:

1. Bu soru tarzında anlamdan kesinlikle uzaklaşılamaz.
2. Özneler değiştirilemez.
3. Zaman değiştirilemez.
4. Sorulan sorunun aynısının istenmediğini de unutmamak gerekir.
5. Gramer bilgisi önemlidir ve cevabı bulmamızı ve elememizi sağlar.
6. Bir cümlede genelde tek bir değişiklik olmaz ne kadar kalıp veya ifade varsa hepsi için benzer bir ifade veya kalıpla değişiklik anlamı bozmadan oluşturulur.



RESTATEMENT TEST - 1

1. The expansion of New England was in part stimulated by the desire for better land.

A) Stimulated in part by her greed for good arable soil, New England began to expand rapidly.

B) It was simply the poor quality or the land that made New England desirous of expanding her boundaries.

C) Her original lands proving inadequate, New England soon felt obliged to start expanding.

D) Desirous of acquiring part of this richer soil, New England soon began to extend her boundaries.

E) The desire for better land was one reason why New England extended her boundaries.

2. "The Rocket" incorporated the principal features that dominated locomotive design from that time onwards.

A) Later locomotive design did not differ noticeably from that of "the Rocket".

B) Many of the main features of "the Rocket" were to reappear in later locomotive design.

C) The main features affecting all future locomotive design were present in "the Rocket".

D) Later locomotive design was in certain essentials not dissimilar from that of "the Rocket".

E) As regards the principal features of its design, "the Rocket" was not dissimilar from later locomotives.

3. In relation to the size of the population, the commerce of the mainland colonies of America at this time was unusually large.

A) At this period, the commercial activities of the mainland colonies of America were considerable even though the population was increasing only slowly.

B) Since the population of the mainland colonies of America at this time was small their trading activities were comparatively large.

C) Considering how small the population of the mainland colonies of America was at this time, the variety of their trading activities was quite surprising.

D) If the size of the population is taken into consideration, the trading activities of the mainland colonies of America in this period were remarkably extensive.

E) The commerce of the mainland colonies of America at this time increased as quickly as the population increased.

4. If I had heard about this conference on Satellite Services even a little earlier, I would most certainly have prepared a paper for it.

A) Unfortunately, I haven't had sufficient time to write a paper for that conference on Satellite Services, though I would very much have liked to have done so.

B) I knew nothing about this conference on Satellite Services until it was too late to write a paper for it, but I certainly would have if time had allowed.

C) There's still time to write a paper for that conference they are talking about on Satellite Services, and I would certainly like to do so.

D) If only they had informed me about the conference on Satellite Services. I would definitely have got this paper ready a lot earlier.

E) If they had given out some information about the conference on Satellite Services at an earlier date, it might have been possible to have given a paper there.

5. It was not until the time of Shakespeare that companies of players emerged who made the stage their profession.

A) Before the age of Shakespeare companies of professional actors were already beginning to appear.

B) By Shakespeare's time there were already groups of actors whose theatrical activities were conducted on professional lines.

C) The actors of Shakespeare's time were professionals and organised themselves into companies.

D) By the age of Shakespeare, acting had become a profession and the players were grouped into various companies.

E) Companies of players who made a profession of acting came into being for the first time in the age of Shakespeare.

6. Many people prefer food that is free from artificial substances as these can be a threat to health.

A) It seems that the artificial substances in our food are responsible for a great deal of our ill health.

B) Since artificial substances may be detrimental to health a lot of people are avoiding foods that contain them.

C) Food that is free of artificial substances that are detrimental to a person's health should be preferred.

D) Many people show a preference for foods that are free of artificial substances though they are not of the harmful type.

E) Foods that contain artificial substances should be avoided as they are the cause of many health problems.

7. Basically, the witnesses all gave a uniform account of the incident but, as might be expected, there were some small discrepancies in the details.

A) All the witnesses gave a very detailed account of the incident and apparently a very accurate one.

B) It wouldn't have surprised one if there had been differences in the details supplied by the witnesses, but actually they were in full agreement over the incident.

C) The accounts of the incident given by the various witnesses were surprisingly similar even as regards the details.

D) Not surprisingly, the witnesses gave slightly varied accounts of the incident but there was complete agreement on the main facts.

E) Apart from one or two very crucial details the witnesses gave quite similar descriptions of the incident.

8. She is so anxious not to hurt anyone's feelings that she never calls them to account for their actions.

A) Being so afraid of upsetting people prevents her from ever questioning what they are doing.

B) If she were less sensitive about other people's feelings, she would be more critical of what they are doing.

C) She is too anxious to please people and this means she can't control them.

D) No one ever listens to her because they know they can do what they like and she won't complain.

E) That's how she treats people and nobody gets upset about it anymore.

9. He finds the new job far more demanding than the old one, but I expect he'll soon get used to it.

A) He has to put a lot more effort into this job than into the previous one, but he'll soon get used to it.

B) His former job was easier than his present one, but that was because he was used to it.

C) Once he was settled into his new job, he'll probably find it just as stimulating as his old one.

D) Until he's familiar with the work in the new job, he's obviously going to find it less pleasant than the old one.

E) Until he gets accustomed to the new job, he'll wish he had stayed in the old one.



10. He has retired, and he is now consultant for several businesses and this brings him in more money than he ever used to earn in his full-time job.

A) If he had wanted to retire, he could have acted as a consultant for several agencies and this would have given him a better income.

B) Once he had retired, he became a consultant for several organizations because he needed an additional income.

C) So that his income would not drop when he retired from full-time employment, he started to work in an advisory capacity for several organizations.

D) Though he has been retired for some time, he now earns twice as much as when he was in a full-time job, because he is working as a consultant for quite a lot of firms.

E) He earned less when he was in full-time employment than he does now that he is retired and acting as a consultant for two or three firms.

11. For once I feel inclined to agree with Richard though usually I don't approve of his ideas.

A) I reckon this is the first time Richard and I agree, for I generally find his views somewhat amoral.

B) Once in a while I like to agree with Richard as I usually come out in opposition to him.

C) As often as not Richard and I hold completely different views, so he'll be surprised to find me agreeing with him.

D) On certain issues Richard and I are in agreement, but on the whole I find his point of view rather disgusting.

E) More often than not I find Richard's ideas rather repulsive, but on this occasion he just might be right.

12. Hardly a day goes without someone coming in to complain about the unreliability of the ferry service because it runs so erratically.

A) There is always someone here criticising the ferry service because it runs so erratically.

B) The unreliability of the ferry service is one reason why so many people come in every day to complain.

C) Most of the complaints we hear, day after day, about the ferry service relate to its unreliability.

D) Someone comes in just about everyday to express their dissatisfaction with the ferry service because it is so undependable.

E) Again and again, these people have been criticising the ferry service because it's badly run.

13. I suppose most youngsters look forward eagerly to the time when they will be financially independent of their parents.

A) The dream of most youngsters is surely to have lots of money of their own to spend as they want.

B) Presumably, most youngsters long to have their own money instead of relying on their parents for it.

C) Obviously, youngsters can't be independent of their parents while they have to ask for money from them.

D) Naturally, most young people can't wait to start earning their own money and so be independent of their parents.

E) I assume that most young people are financially dependent on their parents but wish not to be.

14. The normal school obviously doesn't have the resources necessary to cope with badly handicapped children.

A) When children are seriously handicapped, the ordinary school has to find ways of answering their needs.

B) The needs of such handicapped children are beyond the range of any ordinary school programme.

C) Seriously handicapped children cannot fit into the routine of ordinary school life.

D) In an ordinary school, the needs of seriously handicapped children tend to get forgotten.

E) When it's a case of seriously handicapped children, the average school simply cannot meet their needs.

15. The report did not get a favourable reception largely because it called for massive increases in defense spending.

A) The unfavourable report on defense spending showed convincingly that vast sums of money had been wasted.

B) The report failed to please for the obvious reason that it recommended an increase in expenditure for defense purposes.

C) The extra expenditure for defense purposes is what made the report so unpopular in many quarters.

D) The main reason why the report met with so little approval was on account of the vast increases in expenditure it demanded for defense purposes.

E) The report was quite unacceptable on account of the fact that the recommended increases in defense spending were quite unrealistic.

16. More market research on the likelihood of the success of such an item is definitely called for, before we invest more time, money or effort in it.

A) Once market research findings suggest it is likely that this article will sell well, we will definitely start to invest more time, money and effort in it.

B) A great deal of time, money and effort has already been invested in this particular item, but market research findings are not very positive as to the likelihood of its success.

C) We really must not invest more time, money or effort in this particular item until market research provides us with more grounds for believing that it will sell.

D) Unless market research comes up with some really good proof that such an article will market well, we must stop investing so much time, money and energy in it.

E) We cannot go on investing time, money and energy in a product of this nature while market research findings regarding its selling potentiality are so dubious.

17. Her lectures are both amusing and full of interest, and consequently, it's hardly surprising that she is so popular.

A) Her popularity is the result of her style of lecturing which really is fascinating.

B) She lectures in such an amusing manner that everyone enjoys her lectures.

C) She is a most entertaining speaker, and so naturally she is in great demand.

D) The fact that her lectures are so full of humour is clearly the reason for her popularity.

E) Her sense of humour and her insight are what have made her so much in demand as a lecturer.

18. I'm not sure, but I have a nasty feeling he didn't do at all well at the interview.

A) Actually, in my opinion, he may have done a lot better at the interview than he fears.

B) I hope I'm wrong but from what I can gather he made a real mess of the interview.

C) It's not definite yet, but I suspect he didn't perform as well as he claims at the interview.

D) I could be wrong but I'm afraid his performance at the interview was rather poor.

E) It's not very nice of me, and I may be mistaken, but I don't think he was any good at the interview.

19. What worries me is that they have so far failed to improve the quality of the work.

A) As they haven't yet managed to produce any high-quality work, I'm wondering if they ever will.

B) If only they could upgrade the quality of the work I'd stop worrying.

C) Once the quality of the work improves we'll be free of worries.

D) It's the fact that they still haven't managed to upgrade the quality of the work that troubles me.

E) They are still far from producing the high quality work I'm anxious to get.



20. Roof insulation will pay for itself within two years in lower heating costs, or so they claim.

A) They claimed that roof insulation would reduce heating costs, so that in two years you could recover the amount invested.

B) It pays to insulate your roof since you certainly get back in around two years, whatever you invest in lowered fuel costs.

C) Roof insulation reduces heating costs so much that in just two years they guarantee that you get back the money you invest in it.

D) They guarantee that money invested in roof insulation is recoverable in two years through reduced fuel costs.

E) They claim that in under two years you get back what you invest in roof insulation through reduced fuel costs.

21. Those opposed to gambling continue to argue the case against it on social and moral grounds.

A) Those who are against gambling continue to state the moral and social reasons for the stand they take.

B) Those who are against gambling usually take a moral or a social stand against it.

C) There are two basic grounds for opposing gambling, the moral and the social.

D) The case against gambling is usually based on both moral and social grounds.

E) They continue to oppose gambling and cite various moral and social reasons for the stand they take.

22. My experiences in China were quite unlike anything else that had ever happened to me.

A) Life in China is quite different from anything I've come across elsewhere.

B) The events I encountered in China were unique; I'd known nothing like them before.

C) I hope that my experiences in China will never be repeated anywhere.

D) Going to China was an interesting experience, quite unlike what I was prepared for.

E) I found myself in a unique situation in China and presumably I will never know the like of it again.

23. I was tempted to resign there and then, but I'm glad now that I didn't.

A) I rather wish I'd had the courage to hand in my resignation straight away.

B) I wanted to give in my resignation immediately, and I rather regret that I didn't.

C) I felt like handing in my resignation on the spot, but I know now I would have regretted it.

D) If I were to resign now, I'd probably regret it.

E) Even now I find the idea of resigning rather tempting, and may do so.

24. I just couldn't make him understand that good planning is essential to success.

A) I've failed to convince him that the secret to success lies in a sound plan.

B) Apparently he can't grasp the fact that without a sound plan, success is hard to come by.

C) He refuses to believe that the plan will turn out to be successful.

D) He's convinced that the scheme is bound to succeed.

E) I'll convince him in the end that no amount of planning can guarantee success.

25. Consultants of his calibre, whose advice is consistently reliable and objective, are few and far between.

A) It is not often that one comes across a consultant of his calibre, whose advice is unfailingly dependable and unbiased.

B) Rarely does one find a consultant like him whose advice is completely honest and disinterested.

C) He is one of those rare consultants who one can rely on to give absolutely fair and honest advice.

D) Consultants of any calibre can always be counted on to advise in a balanced and professional manner.

E) Fair and unbiased advice is what one expects from a consultant of his calibre, but one only rarely gets it.

RESTATEMENT TEST - 2

1. He is recovering only slowly from the operation; apparently progress is being hindered by family problems.

A) Since family problems are upsetting him, the recovery process after surgery will naturally be rather slow.

B) He isn't recovering from the operation as fast as we had hoped since he is worrying about the family.

C) It seems that the process of recovery after surgery is being slowed down by family problems.

D) Obviously the recuperation period after surgery will be a long one as he is worried about his family.

E) Family worries are, of course, partly responsible for his inability to recover quickly from the operation.

2. It has been argued that people from the Far East are better educated than Westerners and also more experienced in economic development

A) Since education in the West is not up to the standard of that in the Far East, an equal appreciation of economic matters is not to be expected.

B) Apparently, people in the Far East pay more attention to education than do those in the Westland have a better understanding of economic matters.

C) Now that people in the Far East are better educated than most Westerners, their ideas regarding economic matters are more sophisticated.

D) The argument is that the better education received in the Far East gives people there a better grasp of economic development than is possible in the West.

E) The point has been made that people in the West don't get as good an education as do those in the Far East, and further, are less accomplished in matters concerning economic development.

3. This documentary focuses on the joys and pressures that inevitably accompany the bringing up of a disabled child.

A) As is pointed out in the film, pain and pleasure are both to be experienced in caring for a crippled child.

B) In this feature film we are shown the trials and pleasures that people with an abnormal child experience.

C) The film highlights the pain and the pleasure inherent in the task of bringing up a deformed child.

D) The delights and strains that one is bound to encounter when caring for a handicapped child are at the heart of this documentary.

E) The documentary shows how trials and rewards are equally forthcoming when one is caring for an irrational child.

4. It's hardly surprising that inflation has been a paramount issue in so many recent election campaigns.

A) It is interesting that it has been the issue of inflation that has dominated all the election campaigns recently.

B) Inflation was naturally going to be a dominant issue in a large number of election campaigns over recent years.

C) It was to be expected that the crucial issue in all the election campaigns should have been inflation.

D) Understandably, the majority of election campaigns in recent times have centered round one major issue, inflation.

E) During recent years, most election campaigns have undoubtedly made inflation the predominant issue.



5. If there is any likelihood of an attack on our position, precautionary measures should be taken immediately.

A) Our position is well-protected against attack but we must maintain our defenses.

B) In the event of an attack our position will be fiercely contested.

C) In the unlikely event of an attack, our position will naturally be defended.

D) Should the position be attacked it will be defended at all costs.

E) Should an attack seem probable, our position must be safeguarded at once.

6. The meeting lasted tor longer than we had expected as, for some reason or another, there were continual interruptions.

A) The interruptions that made the meeting last for so much longer than we anticipated were all of them quite unnecessary.

B) it was on account of there being so many interruptions that the meeting went on for so much longer than we had expected.

C) We were interrupted time and again, on various accounts, so the meeting went on longer than we had anticipated.

D) in spite of a succession of quite unnecessary interruptions, the meeting didn't actually last much longer than the time scheduled for it.

E) The scheduled time was not adequate for the meeting but this was largely due to a succession of very annoying interruptions.

7. He should have known better than to have left his son in charge of the factory if only for a week.

A) Though it was only for a week, it was foolish of him to make his son responsible for the running of the factory.

B) it was quite wrong of him to leave his son to run the factory for as long as a week.

C) it was foolish of the boy to imagine he could take his father's place in the factory for a week.

D) He must have known that he couldn't leave his son in charge of the factory for a whole week.

E) He was mistaken in thinking that his son was up to the responsibility of running the factory for a week.

8. To be honest, l wasn't expecting Andy to stand up for me so openly at the meeting.

A) l have to admit that l wasn't too pleased when Andy took my part like that at the meeting.

B) Frankly, it came as quite a surprise to me when Andy was so outspokenly on my side at the meeting.

C) it came as quite a surprise to me, too, that Andy should declare himself to be on my side.

D) Actually l really wish Andy hadn't been so ostentatiously on my side throughout the meeting.

E) Naturally, when Andy look my part so strongly at the meeting. I could hardly hide my surprise.

9. It seems l'm expected to introduce the main speaker at the conference, so l'd better find out something about his recent activities.

A) I need to familiarize myself with what our main speaker has been doing of late, as apparently it's my job to introduce him at the conference.

B) I've been chosen to introduce our main speaker at the conference which means l need to find out something about him.

C) I haven't managed to find out much about our main speaker at the conference but must do so as it's my job to introduce him.

D) As l've been asked to introduce the main speaker at this conference, l shall obviously have to get hold of some information about his academic career.

E) If I am to introduce this speaker at our conference, it's obviously essential that l have some idea of what he has been doing in recent years.

10. In my opinion, too many of the things that happen in this company depend upon the chairman's discretion.

A) Just because he happens to be chairman of the company he thinks he's the chief decision-maker.

B) I reckon that the company chairman has far too big a say in what happens here.

C) The fact that he's the company chairman doesn't give him the right to give all the orders.

D) It seems to me that the chairman interferes in most of the affairs of the company

E) As I see it, the company chairman doesn't know how to delegate the work of the company efficiently.

11. The reason behind the minister's refusal to make a statement to the press is uncertain, but I imagine he's playing for time.

A) The minister continues to find excuses for not making a statement to the press but before long he will presumably have to do so.

B) I can't think why the minister still refuses to hold a press conference; perhaps he doesn't have the time.

C) The minister, for some reason or another, still avoids a confrontation with the press but he can't do this much longer.

D) No one knows why the minister is avoiding meeting the press, but I expect he will have to do so before long.

E) It's not clear why the minister has declined to make a statement to the press, but presumably it's a question of delay tactics.

12. China's determination to put people in space dates back to the 1960's.

A) It was only in the 1960s that China could contemplate a travel in space

B) China has been resolutely sending people into space ever since the early 1960s.

C) As far back as the 1960s, China also recognized the need to send people into space.

D) From the 1960s onwards, China has been captivated by space travel.

E) China has been set on getting people into space ever since the 1960s.

13. They held a dinner party to mark the occasion of their fortieth wedding anniversary.

A) The dinner party they gave was to commemorate forty years of marriage.

B) They have been married for forty years and the dinner party is by way of celebration.

C) When they have been married for forty years, they will give a dinner party to celebrate the fact.

D) At the dinner party, everyone congratulated them on forty years of marriage.

E) They have been married for forty years and a dinner party was held in their honour.

14. He got to the top at last because there was literally nobody standing in his path.

A) It was a long, hard grind to the top, but he finally made it.

B) If there had been any serious competition, it's not likely that he'd have made it to the top.

C) As there was absolutely no one to prevent him from doing so, he finally made it to the top.

D) As there was no opposition, he quickly rose to the top.

E) Since he faced no serious competition, it was inevitable that he should get to the top.

15. Information systems technology is one of several tools available to managers for coping with change.

A) The best means by which managers can cope with change is information systems technology.

B) Information systems technology is the one medium which managers turn to when change becomes inevitable.

C) With the introduction of information systems technology managers now have a tool to ensure that they can cope with change.

D) Information systems technology is one of a number of mediums which managers can turn to when faced with change.

E) With the assistance of, for instance, information systems technology, managers find they can keep control over change.

16. He's one of those people who is always ready to promise help but rarely keeps his promise.

A) He's often promised to help one, but never once done so.

B) He's like lots of other people; he promises to help but rarely does.

C) It's easy for him to promise to help, but he never actually does help.

D) Like so many others, he often promises to help but then forgets to do so.

E) He's the sort of person who is good at promising help, but almost always fails to do so.

17. Get Jim to give the speech of welcome; he's quite the best person for the job.

A) Try to persuade Jim to give the speech of welcome: he's good at such things.

B) Jim will give a far better speech of welcome than anyone else would; get him to do it.

C) As he's good at things like that, why don't you get Jim to give the speech of welcome?

D) One person who is good at speech making is Jim; ask him to do it.

E) Jim will make as good a speech of welcome as anyone I know; see if he'll agree to do it.

18. I don't believe she is particularly clever, but she has a great deal of charm and people tend to do what she wants.

A) Though she really is not very intelligent, she has charm and people are always pleased to accept her leadership.

B) She may not be very bright, I personally don't think she is; but she certainly has a winning way with people, so they generally act in the way she wants.

C) Her intelligence is no more than average, but she makes up for this with charm, so she can manipulate people easily.

D) It is as much her charm as her intelligence that enables her to make people act in the way she wants them to.

E) She doesn't need to be intelligent as she has the gift of knowing how to charm people so that they act in the way she wants.

19. I can't understand why we haven't heard from him yet; he must have received the parcel several days ago.

A) Surely he would have contacted us immediately on receiving the parcel; but it's hardly likely that it hasn't reached him.

B) I'm worried because he still hasn't contacted us. Could it be that the parcel still hasn't reached him?

C) It's odd that he still hasn't got in touch with us; surely the parcel reached him at least a day or two ago.

D) I was sure he'd get in touch with us about the parcel; could it be that he hasn't received it yet?

E) He really ought to have got in touch with us before this, unless, of course, he still hasn't received the parcel.

20. The last time I talked to him, he told me that the business was doing well; but apparently that's not the case now!

A) When we last met, the business was doing well or so he said; but I fear that is hardly the case any longer.

B) The account he gave of the business the last time we spoke, was a favourable one, but now I'm not too sure.

C) The last time we met he assured me that all was going well with the business, but I don't know what's happening now.

D) When we last spoke he seemed confident that the business was picking up, but obviously it's not doing so now!

E) When we last spoke together, he said the business was doing fine; but now, it seems things are rather different.

21. Some scientists think that a meteor impact, that occurred around 65 million years ago, may have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.

A) In the opinion of some scientists, the extinction of the dinosaurs could have been the result of the impact of a meteor which occurred roughly 65 million years ago.

B) According to some scientists, the extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by a meteor that struck Earth 657 million or so years ago.

C) Some scientists reckon that the impact of a meteor that struck Earth some 65 million years ago need not have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.

D) These scientists agree that the impact of a meteor over 65 million years ago must have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.

E) The extinction of the dinosaurs could only have been caused by a meteor impact that occurred some 65 million years ago.

22. The sooner we get the new system into action, the better.

A) Once the new system is working, the situation will improve.
B) We should get the new system working as soon as possible.
C) Sooner or later we'll have to install a new system.
D) At some future date a new system is going to be necessary.
E) We are going to get a new system installed without delay.

23. When he asked which one I wanted, I said I didn't mind.

A) He said I could choose between them, but I said it didn't matter to me.
B) He said I had to choose, but I didn't want to.
C) It was up to me to choose between them, but I really didn't want to.
D) He wanted me to choose for him and I agreed to do so.
E) I would have done the choosing if he had asked me to.

24. Houses in this area are expected to go up in value once the new road is finished.

A) As the new road nears completion there is an increase in the demand for property in the region.
B) If ever they finish the road, the price of houses in the neighborhood will be affected.
C) The new road, when it's finished, could bring house prices in the neighborhood down.
D) The new road is nearing completion and this is already being reflected in the price of property in the area.
E) When they open the new road, house prices in the area will almost certainly rise.

25. Coffee beans are second only to petroleum as the most traded commodity in the world.

A) Petroleum is the world's most traded commodity, and after that come coffee beans.
B) Petroleum and coffee beans share the honour of being the world's most traded commodities.
C) Coffee beans vie with petroleum as the world's most sought-after commodity.
D) Coffee beans are not the world's most sought after commodity.
E) Petroleum has superseded coffee beans as the world's most traded commodity.

9. ANSWER KEYS

1. CLOZE

TEST 1				
1. C	2. A	3. D	4. E	5. B

TEST 2				
1. B	2. C	3. A	4. C	5. E

TEST 3				
1. A	2. E	3. D	4. B	5. C

TEST 4				
1. D	2. B	3. E	4. A	5. A

TEST 5				
1. D	2. A	3. B	4. E	5. D

TEST 6				
1. E	2. A	3. C	4. E	5. C

TEST 7				
1. B	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. E

TEST 8				
1. E	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. A

TEST 9				
1. E	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. D

TEST 10				
1. E	2. D	3. E	4. A	5. B

2. SENTENCE COMPLETION

TEST 1 ANSWER KEY				
1. B	2. A	3. E	4. D	5. E
6. A	7. C	8. D	9. B	10. C
11. A	12. E	13. B	14. D	15. C
16. B	17. A	18. D	19. C	20. B
21. E	22. A	23. D	24. B	25. C

TEST 2 ANSWER KEY				
1. C	2. B	3. D	4. E	5. C
6. A	7. E	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. D	12. A	13. B	14. C	15. C
16. B	17. E	18. B	19. A	20. C
21. E	22. B	23. D	24. C	25. A

3. TRANSLATION

TEST 1 (İNGİLİZCE-TÜRKÇE)				
1. C	2. D	3. A	4. D	5. A
6. C	7. E	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. D	12. E	13. B	14. D	15. C
16. A	17. B	18. E	19. D	20. A
21. B	22. D	23. C	24. C	25. A
26. E	27. C	28. B	29. D	30. B

TEST 2 (İNGİLİZCE-TÜRKÇE)				
1. C	2. D	3. A	4. D	5. A
6. C	7. E	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. E	12. B	13. D	14. A	15. E
16. A	17. D	18. D	19. B	20. C
21. E	22. A	23. B	24. E	25. B
26. C	27. A	28. D	29. A	30. B

4. PARAGRAPH COMPLETION

TEST 1				
1.A	2.B	3.C	4.E	5.A
6.A	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.A
11.A	12.B	13.C	14.E	15.A
16.C	17.B	18.D	19.E	20.E

TEST 2				
1.B	2.E	3.C	4.B	5.A
6.B	7.B	8.C	9.D	10.E
11.A	12.A	13.E	14.B	15.C
16.E	17.A	18.D	19.C	20.C

5. IRRELEVANT SENTENCE

TEST 1				
1. B	2. C	3. A	4. A	5. D
6. A	7. B	8. E	9. C	10. B
11. E	12. A	13. D	14. C	15. B
16. E	17. C	18. D	19. C	20. B

TEST 2				
1 D	2 C	3 B	4 C	5 A
6 B	7 E	8 D	9 C	10 D
11 B	12 A	13 D	14 C	15 B
16 B	17 D	18 B	19 C	20 D

6. DIALOGUE COMPLETION

TEST 1				
1 C	2 D	3 B	4 E	5 C
6 B	7 A	8 B	9 B	10 A
11 B	12 C	13 A	14 E	15 B
16 C	17 D	18 A	19 E	20 B

7. READING COMPEREHENSION

TEST 1				
1. E	2. D	3. C	4. B	5. A
6. B	7. D	8. E	9. A	10. C
11. D	12. C	13. B	14. A	15. .E
16. A	17. B	18. D	19. C	20. E
21. A	22. D	23. C	24. A	25. B
26. C	27. A	28. D	29. E	30. B
31. C	32. E	33. D	34. A	35. E

8. RESTATEMENTS

TEST 1				
1.C	2.E	3.B	4.C	5.E
6.A	7.D	8.A	9.A	10.E
11.E	12.D	13.B	14.E	15.D
16.C	17.C	18.D	19.D	20.E
21.A	22.B	23.C	24.A	25.E

TEST 2				
1.C	2.E	3.D	4.D	5.E
6.C	7.A	8.B	9.A	10.B
11.E	12.E	13.B	14.C	15.D
16.E	17.B	18.B	19.C	20.E
21.A	22.B	23.A	24.C	25.A

MODULE 3 VOCABULARY



1. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

-ON-

ON AVERAGE	ortalama
ON BOARD	yerleşik
ON FIRE	sinirli
ON FOOT	yürüyerek
ON GUARD	koruma altında
ON SALE	indirimde
ON STRIKE	grevde
ON OCCASION	ara sıra, bazen
ON THE INCREASE	artışta
ON THE DECREASE	düşüşte
ON A DIET	diyette
ON THE WHOLE	tamamıyla
ON THE OUTSKIRTS	civarda
ON LOAN	ödünç olarak
ON PURPOSE	amacıyla
ON A CRUISE	gemi yolculuğunda
ON AN EXPEDITON	keşifte
ON THE STRENGTH OF	-e dayanarak
ON THE TIP OF	ipucu olarak
ON GOOD TERMS WITH	şartlar altında
ON GUARD	koruma altında
ON BEHALF OF	-in adına
ON ACCOUNT OF	sayesinde
ON HOLD	beklemede
ON DUTY	nöbette
ON YOUR OWN	kendi kendine
ON THE CONTRARY	Öte yandan, aksine
ON CONTRAST	zıt olarak
ON TIME	vaktinde
ON THE OTHER HAND	diğer yönden
ON THE GO	iş başında, harekette
ON THE WAY	yolda

-IN-

IN ERROR	hata durumunda
IN INK	mürekkeple
IN PAIN / AGONY	acı içinde
IN TEARS	gözyaşları içinde
IN VAIN	boşuna
IN TROUBLE	belada
IN PUBLIC	açıkça, herkesin önünde
IN SHORT	özetle
IN COMMON WITH	-de olduğu gibi
IN THE COURSE OF	esnasında
IN FAVOUR OF	lehine
IN CHARGE OF	-in yetkisiyle
IN DANGER OF	tehlikesiyle
IN TOUCH WITH	bağlantıda olmak
IN THE HABIT OF	alışkanlığında
IN PROGRESS	gelişmede
IN COMMON	genel olarak
IN GENERAL	genel olarak
IN DEMAND	istenir ,talepte
IN CONCLUSION	sonuç olarak
IN ADVANCE	önceden
IN SIGHT	görünürde
IN A HURRY / HASTE	aceleyle
IN PIECE	parça halinde
IN THE SUBURBS	civarda
IN DEBT	borç içinde
IN DANGER	tehlikede
IN ORDER	sırayla
IN CASH	nakit olarak
IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES	bu koşullar altında
IN PERSON	şahsen
IN PRACTICE	uygulamada
IN A MOMENT	kısaca
IN TIME	vaktinde
IN PARTICULAR	özellikle
IN TURN	sırayla
IN TUNE	akortlu
IN FASHION	popüler
IN CAPTIVITY	tutsaklık
IN SILENCE	sessizlik
IN THE EVENT OF	olduğu takdirde
IN ADDITION TO	ek olarak
IN PARTICULAR	özellikle
IN LOVE WITH	sevgisiyle



IN TERMS OF	açısından, dayanarak
IN RETURN	karşılık olarak
IN NEED OF	ihtiyacı olmak
IN A BAD TEMPER	sinirli
IN A MESS	pislik içinde
IN A ROW	peşpeşe
IN A WAY	öyle veya böyle
IN ACCORDANCE WITH	-e göre
IN AID OF	yararına
IN AN ANSWER TO	cevap olarak
IN AN EFFORT TO	--mek amacıyla
IN BRIEF	özetle
IN CASE OF	durumunda
IN COMPLIANCE / AGREEMENT	uygun olarak
IN CONNECTION WITH	--ile bağlantılı
IN CONSIDERATION OF	göz önünde bulundurarak
IN DETAIL	tüm ayrıntılarıyla
IN DEFIANCE OF	karşı çıkarak
IN DETENTION	tutuklu
IN DISARRAY	düzensiz
IN DISGUST	tiksinerek
IN DUE COURSE	zamanla
IN EXASPERATION	öfkeyle
IN EXCESS	aşırı miktarda
IN EXCHANGE / RETURN FOR	karşılık olarak
IN EXISTENCE	mevcut
IN FACT/DEED	aslında, gerçekte
IN INK	mürekkeple
IN GOOD CONDITION	iyi durumda
IN HIGH SPIRITS	morali iyi durumda
IN INSTALMENT	taksitle ödeme
IN LENGTH	uzunluk bakımından
IN LIGHT / VIEW OF	-yı göz önünde bulundurarak
IN LOW SPIRITS/ IN BAD MOOD	kötü gününde
IN MODERATION	abartısız olarak
IN NO MOOD FOR	gününde olmamak
IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS	kesin bir dille

-AT-

AT FIRST	ilk başta
AT GUARANTEE	garanti altında
AT LEAST	sonunda
AT (THE) MOST	en çok
AT (THE) AGE (OF)	yaşında
AT ANY RATE	her neyse
AT SHORT	kısaca
AT RANDOM	rasgele
AT A GUESS	tahminen
AT PRESENT	şu an
AT NOW	şu an
AT ALL COSTS	ne pahasına olursa
AT A GLANCE	bir bakışta
AT A DISADVANTAGE	dezavantajlı durumda
AT (THE CRACK) DOWN	sabahın köründe
AT A DISCOUNT	indirimli fiyata
AT A HIGH/LOW PRICE	yüksek/düşük bir fiyata
AT A LOSS	zararına
AT A TIME	bir defada
AT ANY TIME	her an
AT BEST	en iyi ihtimalle
AT BİRTH	doğumunda
AT DEATH	ölümünde
AT EASE	kolaylıkla
AT FİRST SIGHT	ilk bakışta
AT FULL SPEED	tüm hızla
AT INTERVALS	zaman zaman
AT LARGE	tüm detaylarıyla
AT LENGTH	uzun uzudıya
AT LAST	sonunda
AT ODDS WITH	--ile arası bozuk olmak
AT ONE TIME	vaktin birinde
AT ONE'S DISPOSAL (SERVICE)	birinin emrine hazır olmak
AT ONE'S LEISURE	boş zamanlarında
AT RISK	risk altında
AT THE EXPENSE (COST) OF	--nın pahasına
AT THE LATEST	en geç
AT THE MERCY OF	--nın insafına kalmış
AT THE PEAK OF	--nın zirvesinde

AT THE (THAT) TIME	o anda
AT TIMES	zaman zaman
AT VARIANCE WITH	sonunda
AT WAR (WITH)	--ile savaş halinde olmak
AT WILL	kendi isteğiyle
AT WORST	en kötü ihtimalle
AT YOUR OWN RİSK	sizin sorumluluğunuzda

-OUT-

OUT OF PLACE	yersiz, uygunsuz
OUT OF THE QUESTION	imkansız
OUT OF DOORS	dışarıda
OUT OF LUCK	şanssız
OUT OF ORDER	bozuk
OUT OF PRACTICE	uygulama dışı
OUT OF DANGER	tehlikeyi atlatmış
OUT OF DEBT	borçsuz
OUT OF REACH	uzak
OUT OF TUNE	akortsuz
OUT OF WORK	bozuk
OUT OF SIGHT	görülmeyen
OUT OF FASHION	modası geçmiş
OUT OF PRINT	mevcudu bitmiş
OUT OF SEASON	doğru zaman değil
OUT OF BREATH	soluk soluğa
OUT OF CONTROL	kontrolsüz
OUT OF DATE	modası geçmiş

-UNDER-

UNDER CONTROL	kontrol altında
UNDER THE CICUMSTAN-CES	bu şartlar altında
UNDER THE INFLUENCE	etki altında
UNDER PRESSURE	baskı altında
UNDER REPAIR	tamirde
UNDER THE IMPRESSION	etki altında
UNDER SUSPICION	şüphe içinde

-WITH-

WITH EASE	kolaylıkla

-WITHOUT-

WITHOUT DOUBTS	şüphesiz
WITHOUT WARNING	uyarmadan

-ABOVE-

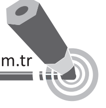
ABOVE ALL	özellikle

-BY-

BY FAR	kat kat daha
BY MISTAKE	yanlışlıkla
BY CHANCE	şans eseri
BY NO MEANS	hiçbir şekilde
BY ACCIDENT	kazara
BY ALL MEANS	kesinlikle
BY HEART	ezbere
BY A HAIR'S BREADTH	kıl payı
BY AND BY	yakında
BY AND LARGE	genel olarak
BY COINCIDENCE	şans eseri
BY EAR	kulaktan dolma
BY DEGREES	derece derece
BY FORCE	zorla
BY HAND	eli ile
BY LAW	kanunlara göre
BY MEANS OF	sayesinde
BY SIGHT	görüntü olarak
BY THE WAY	bu arada
BY VIRTUE OF	nedeniyle
BY WAY OF	yoluyla

-FOR-

FOR INSTANCE	örneğin
FOR EXAMPLE	örneğin
FOR A CHANGE	değişiklik olsun diye
FOR THE SAKE OF	yararına
FOR A FORTHNIGHT	iki haftalığına
FOR AGES	uzun bir süre
FOR CERTAIN / SURE	kesin olarak
FOR GOOD	sonsuza kadar
FOR NO (GOOD) REASON	sebepsiz yere
FOR ONCE	bir kereliğine



FOR SOME REASON	*bir takım sebeplerden dolayı*
FOR SALE	*satılık*
FOR THE BENEFIT OF	*--nın yararına*
FOR THE PURPOSE OF	*--mek için / amacıyla*
FOR THE TIME BEING	*şu anda*

-FROM-

FROM TIME TO TIME	*zaman zaman*
FROM NOW ON	*şimdiden sonra*
FROM TOP TO HEAD	*tepeden tırnağa*
FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH	*ilk ağızdan*
FROM MEMORY	*ezbere*
FROM EXPERIENCE	*tecrübelere dayanarak*

-AS-

AS A WHOLE	*bütün olarak*
APART FROM	*bir yan,-den başka*
AS A RULE	*kural olarak*
AS REGARDS	*ilgili olarak*
AS FOR	*söz konusu … olunca*
AS YET	*şimdilik*
AS OPPOSED TO	*-ya karşılık olarak*

-OFF-

OFF DUTY	*izinli*

-UP-

UP TO DATE	*güncel*

-BEYOND-

BEYOND DOUBT	*şüphesiz*
BEYOND COMPREHENSION	*anlaşılmayacak kadar karışık*
BEYOND RECOGNITION	*tanınmaz hale gelmiş*

-AGAINST-

AGAINST WILL	*istemeyerek*

2. PREPOSITIONAL IDIOMS

-A-

ACCORDING TO ONE TRADITION / ACCOUNT	*bir rivayete göre*
AHEAD OF	*-- nın önünde gitmek*
ALL OF A SUDDEN	*aniden*
ALL TOO SOON	*pek erken*
APART FROM	*yanı sıra*
ARM IN ARM	*kol kola*
ATTACH / GIVE IMPORTANCE	*önem vermek*

-B-

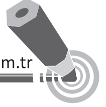
BACK AND FORTH	*ileri geri*
BACK TO FRONT	*elbisenin önünü arkasına giymek*
BE OVER THE MOON	*sevinçten havalara uçmak*
BEAR GRUDGE AGAINST	*birine karşı kin gütmek*
BEAR RESEMBLANCE TO	*birine benzerlik göstermek*
BEAT AROUND THE BUSH	*bin dereden su getirmek*
BEHAVE YOURSELF	*kendine gel*
BESIDE THE POINT	*konunun dışında olmak*
BID FAREWELL TO	*vedalaşmak*
BLAME SOMEBODY / SOMETHING FOR	*birini bir şeyden dolayı suçlamak*
BREAK EVEN	*ne kar ne de zarar etmek*
BREAK THE ICE	*buzları eritmek (kişiler arası)*
BRING TO LIGHT	*açığa kavuşturmak*
BURST INTO FLAMES	*alev almak*
BURST INTO LAUGHTER / TEARS	*kahkahaya / gözyaşına boğulmak*

-C-

CALL ATTENTION TO	*vurgulamak*
CAN'T BEAR /STAND	*katlanamamak*
CAN'T HELP	*kendini alamamak*
CAN'T MAKE IT	*plana uyamamk*
CATCH A GLIMPSE OF	*gözüne ilişmek*
CATCH SOMEBODY IN ACTION / THE ACT / RED-HANDED	*suç üstü yakalamak*
CATCH SOMEBODY UNAWARES	*birini hazırlıksız yakalamak*
CATCH / TAKE SOMEBODY BY SURPRISE	*şaşırtmak*
CATCH UP WITH SOMEBODY / SOMETHING	*hızına yetişmek*
COME INTO BEING	*oluşmak*
COME TO AN AGREEMENT	*uzlaşmaya varmak*
COME TO LIGHT	*açığa çıkmak*
COMMIT SUICIDE	*intihar etmek*
CRAM ONE'S BRAINS	*çok çalışmaktan beyni patlamak*
COME TO AN END	*bitmek*
CATCH SIGHT OF	*birdenbire farketmek*

-D-

DERIVE PLEASURE FROM	*-- den zevk almak*
DEVELOP A CRASH ON	*birine tutulmak*
DEVELOP A LIKING FOR	*sevmeye başlamak*
DEVELOP FEVER	*ateşi çıkmak*
DIE FOR DOING	*dayanamamak*
DO AWAY WITH SB/ STH	*yok etmek*
DO HARM TO	*zarar vermek*
DO ONE'S BEST	*elinden gelenin en iyisini yapmak*
DO SOMEBODY A FAVOUR	*birine iyilik yapmak*
DON'T MAKE ME LAUGH	*beni güldürme*
DRAW A CONCLUSION FROM	*--den sonuç çıkarmak*
DRIVE SOMEBODY CRAZY / MAD	*delirtmek, çıldırtmak*



-E-

EARN A LIVING	geçimini sağlamak
EAT LIKE A HORSE	deli gibi yemek
END IN A DRAW	berabere bitmek
END UP IN	taburcu olmak, son bulmak
END UP WITH	-- sonuçlanmak
ENJOY IT	afiyet olsun
EVERY NOW AND THEN	zaman zaman
EVERY OTHER DAY	gün aşırı
EXCEPT FOR	--nın haricinde
EXCEPTIONS DON'T BREAK THE RULES	istisnalar kaideyi bozmaz

-F-

FACE TO FACE	yüz yüze
FALL ASLEEP	uyuya kalmak
FALL INTO DISFAVOUR WITH	-- ile muhalefete düşmek
FALL INTO DISREPUTE	gözden düşmek
FALL ON THE SAME DATE	-- ile aynı tarihe denk düşmek
FALL OUT OF LOVE WITH	sevgisi bitmek
FALL OUT WITH SOMEBODY	birisi ile kavga etmek
FALL SHORT OF	beklentiye cevap verme-mek
FAR FROM BEING	-- dan çok uzak
FEEL LIKE	gibi hissetmek, istemek
FEW AND FAR BETWEEN	ayda yılda bir
FIND IT HARD / DIFFICULT	yapmakta zorlanmak

-G-

GET ALONG / ON WITH SOMEBODY	iyi geçinmek
GET ON SOMEBODY'S NERVES	sinirlendirmek
GET STRANDED	mahsur kalmak
GET THROUGH DOING SOMETHING	bir işi yapmakta hemfikir olmak
GET WELL SOON	geçmiş olsun
GIVE BIRTH TO	doğum yapmak
GIVE PRIORITY / PRECEDENCE TO	öncelik vermek
GIVE RISE/WAY TO	sebep olmak
GIVE SOMEBODY A BLOW	birine darbe indirmek
GIVE SOMEBODY A COLD /WARM RECEPTION	soğuk /sıcak karşılamak
GIVE SOMEBODY A LIFT	birini arabayla bir yere bırakmak
GIVE SOMEBODY A RING	telefonla aramak
GIVE SOMEBODY A SHOT	aşı yapmak
GIVE SOMEBODY A WARNING	uyarmak
GIVE SOMEBODY A HAND	yardım etmek
GO ASTRAY	sürüden ayrılmak
GO BANKRUPT	iflas etmek
GO BY / PAST	--nın önünden geçmek
GO COLD WITH SOMEBODY / SOMETHING	soğumak
GO CRAZY	çıldırtmak
GO FOR A STROLL	yürüyüşe çıkmak
GO INTO ACTION	harekete geçmek
GO OUT OF BUSINESS	iflas etmek
GO OUT OF HAND	kontrolden çıkmak
GO SENILE	bunamak
GAIN ACCESS TO	erişmek
GAIN FAVOUR WITH	gözüne girmek
GET AWAY WITH SOMETHING	kurtulmak
GROW OUT OF	büyüdüğü için giyeme-mek

-H-

HAND IN HAND	el ele
HANDLE WITH CARE	dikkatle taşımak
HAVE A LOOK (AT)	bakmak, göz atmak

HAVE BUTTERFLIES IN ONE'S STOMACH	*çok heyecanlanmak*
HAVE CONFIDENCE IN	*güvenmek*
HAVE DIFFICULTY / TROUBLE IN	*zorlanmak*
HAVE A MEMORY / MIND LIKE A SIEVE	*berbat bir hafızası olmak*
HAVE A ROW WITH SOMEBODY OVER SOMETHING	*tartışmak*
HAVE A WORD WITH SOMEBODY	*ciddi şekilde konuşmak*
HAVE AN AFFAIR WITH	*ilişki yaşamak*
HAVE AN EFFECT / IMPACT ON /UPON	*etkilemek*
HAVE NO OTHER CHOICE BUT TO DO	*yapmaktan başka çare yok*
HAVE TO DO WITH	*ilgisi olmak*
HELP YOURSELF	*buyurun, keyfinize bakın*
I HAVEN'T THE FAINTEST / SLIGHTEST IDEA	*hiçbir fikrim yok*

-I-

IRRESPECTIVE OF	*-e aldırmayan*

-L-

LOSE COUNT OF	*hesabını şaşırmak*

-K-

KEEP PACE WITH	*-e ayak uydurmak*
KEEP AN EYE ON	*gözetlemek*

-M

NAKE CONTACT WITH	*temas kurmak*
MAKE A RECOVERY FROM	*kurtarmak*
MAKE ROOM FOR	*-e yer açmak*
MAKE SENSE OF	*anlamak*

-P

PUT PRESSURE ON	*baskı yapmak*
PAY A COMPLIMENT TO	*iltifat etmek*
PLAY A TRICK ON	*aldatmak*
PAY ATTENTION TO	*önem vermek*

-R-

REGARDLESS OF	*aldırmaksızın*

-S

SET FIRE TO	*ateşe vermek*
SET EYES ON	*gözüne ilişmek*

-T-

TAKE PART IN	*yer almak*
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF	*üstünlük sağlamak*
TAKE CHARGE OF	*idareyi ele geçirmek*
TAKE NO NOTICE OF	*önem vermemek*
TAKE PRIDE IN	*-den gurur duymak*
TAKE ONE'S MIND OFF	*önem vermek*
TAKE CARE OF	*özen göstermek*
TAKE PLEASURE IN	*keyif almak*

3. PHRASAL VERBS

ASK

ask somebody out: dışarı davet etmek

ADD

add up to: eşitlemek, eklemek

BACK

back someone up: desteklemek
back away: geri çekmek, vazgeçmek
back down: caymak, pes etmek, sözünden dönmek
back out: caymak, döneklik etmek
back up: desteklemek, geri gitmek

BE

be carried away: akıntıya kapılmak

BLOW

blow out: patlama, üfleyip söndürmek
blow up: havaya uçurmak, patlak vermek, patlamak

BREAK

break away: sevgiliden ayrılmak, ayrılmak
break down: arızalanmak
break in: alıştırmak, kırmak, çökertmek, terbiye etmek, eğitmek
break into: zorla girmek
break off: kırılıp ayrılmak, kırılmak, ilişiğini kesmek
break out: patlak vermek, birden bire başlamak
break through: yarıp geçmek, doğmak, görünmek
break up: parçalara ayrılmak, ilişkiyi bitirmek, bitirmek

BRING

bring about: beraberinde getirmek, neden olmak, sebep olmak
bring forward: öne sürmek, ileri sürmek, nakletmek
bring out: yol açmak, neden olmak, üretmek
bring up: çocuk büyütmek, yetiştirmek, söz etmek
bring someone down: birini mutsuz etmek, hayal kırıklığına uğratmak

CALL

call around: telefonla her yeri aramak
call someone back: birini telefonla geri aramak
call off: iptal etmek
call someone up: telefon açmak
call at: hastayi yoklamak, uğramak, ziyaret etmek
call back: yeniden telefonla aramak, arayan kimseyi geri aramak, caymak
call for: -i istemek, gerekli olmak
call in: davet etmek, iadesini istemek
call on: istemek, uğramak, ziyaret etmek
call upon: davet etmek, talep etmek
call out: izinsiz yüksek sesle konuşmak, bağırarak söylemek, rica etmek

CALM

calm down: sakinleşmek

CHECK

check in: otele, hava alanına giriş yapmak
check out: otelden ayrılmak, araştırmak

CHIP

chip in: yardım etmek

CLEAN

clean something up: temizlemek, düzenlemek

CARRY

carry on: isi sürdürmek, taşımak, devam etmek
carry out: yerine getirmek, uygulamak, başarmak

CATCH
catch on: anlamak, tutulmak
catch up: senden önde giden birisini yakalamak, ayni seviyeye gelmek

CHEER
cheer up: neşelendirmek, moralini düzeltmek

CLEAR
clear up: aydınlanmak, çözümlemek

COME
come about: doğmak
come across: karsılaşmak, rast gelmek, denk gelmek
come along: birlikte gelmek, eslik etmek, gelmek, bulunmak, ilerlemek, gelişmek
come around: uğramak, dirilmek, canlanmak, ayılmak
come round: tutumunu değiştirmek, razı olmak
come at: saldırmak, ulaşmak, uğraşmak
come away: ayrılıp gelmek, sökülmek
come before: huzura çıkmak, önce gelmek
come by: edinmek, kazanmak, elde etmek
come down with: nedeniyle hastalanmak, yatağa düşmek, yakalanmak
come into: mirasa konmak, elde et
come off: çıkmak, basari kazanmak, düşmek
come out: ortaya çıkmak, gözükmek, hapisten çıkmak
come to: (hesap) tutmak, iyileşmek, ayılmak
come up with: ileri sürmek, öne sürmek
come upon: karsılaşmak
come apart: ayrılmak
come forward: ortaya çıkmak

COUNT
count on: güvenmek, bel bağlamak

CROSS
cross out: çizmek, karalamak, silmek

CROP
crop up: aniden oluşmak, gerçekleşmek

CUT
cut something down: kesip devirmek, azaltmak
cut in: bölmek, rahatsız etmek
cut something off: ayırmak
cut out: kesmek

DO
do over: sona ermek, tekrar yapmak
do away with: kurtulmak
do up: bağlamak

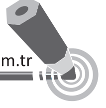
DRESS
dress up: giyinmek

DROP
drop back: geri gitmek
drop in / by / over: randevusuz gelmek, damlamak (mecazi)
drop off: birini yada bir şeyi bir yerden başka bir yere bırakmak
drop out: okuldan ayrılmak

DRAW
draw back: geri almak, geri kalmak
draw up: ayarlamak, düzenlemek

EAT
eat out: dışarıda yemek yemek
end up: sonlandırmak

FALL
fall apart: parçalara ayırmak
fall down: yere düşürmek, düşmek
fall out: küsmek
fall back upon: başvurmak,
fall back on: -e başvurmak



fall behind: (with) geride kalmak, yetişememek
fall for: çok beğenmek
fall off: azalmak
fall through: basarisiz olmak
fall to: baslamak, girişmek
fall upon: -e saldırmak, rastlamak
fall on: hucum etmek, saldırmak

FIGURE
figure out: anlamak, cevap bulmak

FILL
fill in / out : from doldurmak

FIND
find out: keşfetmek

GET
get across/ over: iletişim kurmak
get along / on: iyi geçinmek
get at: demek istemek, kastetmek
get behind: geride kalmak, arkasına geçmek
get by: geçinmek, idare etmek
get down: aşağı inmek, birisini üzmek
get down to: başlamak, girişmek
get in: girmek, kabul edilmek
get off: inmek, yola çıkmak
get on: binmek, konuya girmek, bir araca binmek
get out: çıkmak, çıkartmak
get over: basa çıkmak, atlatmak
get rid of: başından savmak
get through: başarmak, bitirmek, içinden geçmek
get to: başlamak
get up: ayağa kalkmak, ayağa kaldırmak

GIVE
give away: bağışlamak, hediye olarak vermek
give in: teslim etmek, teslim olmak
give off: çıkarmak, kaçırmak
give out: dağıtmak, bildirmek, ilan etmek
give up: vazgeçmek, bırakmak, pes etmek

GO
go after: kovalamak, peşinde olmak
go against: aykırı olmak, karşı gelmek
go ahead: ilerlemek, devam etmek
go by: geçmek, geçip gitmek
go down with: hastalanmak
go for: gayret etmek
go off: gitmek, çalmaya başlamak
go on: devam etmek, sürdürmek
go on with: devam etmek
go over: tekrar gözden geçirmek
go through: göz atmak
go up: yükselmek

HAND
hand down: kuşaktan kuşağa devretmek, karar vermek
hand in: el ele, teslim etmek
hand out: dağıtmak, çıkmasına yardim etmek
hand over: teslim etmek, aktarma

HANG
hang up: asmak, ertelemek, telefonu kapatmak

HEAR
hear about: haberdar olmak
hear from: haber almak
hear of: öğrenmek

HOLD
hold off: defetmek, kaçınmak
hold on: dayanmak, telefonda bekletmek
hold up: yukarı kaldırmak, tutmak, desteklemek

IRON
iron out: aynı fikirde buluşmak

JACK
jack in: terk etmek
jack up: kriko ile kaldırmak, yükseltmek

KEEP
keep away: uzak durmak, uzak tutmak
keep in touch with: ilişkiyi koparmamak
keep off: uzak durmak
keep on: devam etmek, sürdürmek
keep out: dışında kalmak, dışarıda bırakmak
keep up: devam ettirmek, ayak uydurmak
keep up with: ayak uydurmak

LAY
lay off: isten çıkarılmak

LET
let down: hayal kırıklığına uğramak
let in: girmeye izin vermek
let off: cezadan veya bir vazifeden muaf tutulmak

LIVE
live on: yasamaya devam etmek, ..yiyerek yasamak

LEAVE
leave out: savsaklamak

LOOK
look after: cocuğa bakmak, bakmak
look back on: hatırlamak
look down on: hor görmek
look for: aramak, araştırmak
look forward to: sabırsızlıkla beklemek, can atmak
look in: kisa bir ziyarette bulunmak
look into: incelemek
look on: bakıp durmak, seyretmek
look out: dikkat etmek, dışarı bakmak
look for: bulmaya çalışmak, aramak
look over: gözden geçirmek, incelemek
look round: her türlü yolu aramak, dolaşmak
look around: bakınmak, etrafına bakınmak
look through: incelemek
look to: başvurmak
look up: gözleri yukarı dikmek, sözlükte aramak
look up to: bir kişiye hayranlık veya saygı duymak

MAKE
make for: bir yere yönelmek, sonuçlanmak
make out: ayırt etmek, resmi bir belgeye gerekli her şeyi yazmak
make up: meydana getirmek, barışmak, makyaj yapmak
make up for: telafi etmek

MARK
mark down: fiyatları düşürmek
mark up: fiyatları yükseltmek

MISTAKE
mistake for: yanlış düşünmek

MIX
mix up: karıştırmak
NOD
nod off: uyuya kalmak
OWN
own up: suçlamak
PACK
pack in: bitirmek
PAN
pan out: başarmak
PASS
pass away: ölmek
pass down: nesilden nesle geçmek
pass for: olarak geçmek, diye kabul edilmek
pass out: bayılmak, kendinden geçmek
PAY
pay off: borcunun tamamını ödemek

PICK
pick up: hızlanmak, rasgele bulmak
pick out: seçmek

PIN
pin down: tespit etmek

POINT
point out: belirtmek, açıklamak, dikkat çekmek

PULL
pull down: birisini üzmek, bir binayı yıkmak
pull out: çekip çıkartmak, uzaklaşmak
pull through: ciddi bir hastalıktan kurtulmak, iyileşmek

PUT
put away: saklamak
put across: bir şeyi acık ve net şekilde açıklamak
put aside: bir tarafa koymak, biriktirmek
put down: koymak, öldürmek (hayvan)
put forward: bir fikir ortaya koymak
put off: ertelemek
put on: giyinmek, bir aleti çalıştırmak, eklemek
put out: söndürmek, ilan etmek, duyurmak
put through: arama yapmak, telefona bağlanmak, başarıyla tamamlamak
put up with: tahammül etmek

READ
read over: dikkatli okumak

RIP
rip off: taklidini yapmak

RUN
run across: rastlamak
run after: kovalamak
run away: kaçmak, kaçınmak
run down: çarpmak, gücünü kaybetmek
run into: rastlamak, güçlü bir şekilde vurmak
run out: tükenmek, dışarı koşmak
run over: taşmak, kazara çarpmak

SEE
see off: yolcu etmek, kapıya kadar geçirmek
see out: bir şeyi sonuna kadar görmek
see to: halletmek, ilgilenmek

SEND
send for: birisini mesaj yoluyla görüşmeye çağırmak, posta ile sipariş talep etmek
send out: bir şeyin başka insanlara ulaşmasını sağlamak, üretmek
Send back: geri göndermek

SET
set off: yola çıkmak
set out: işe koyulmak, -e kalkışmak, yola çıkmak
set up: bir şeyi kurmak veya başlatmak, düzenlemek

SHOP
shop around: fiyatları karıştırmak
SHOW
show off: hava atmak
show up: varmak, ortaya çıkmak

STAND
stand by: desteklemek
stand for: temsil etmek
stand out: kolayca görülebilmek
TAKE
take after: benzemek
take apart: parçalara ayrılmak
take away: yerinden çıkartmak, çıkartmak
take back: geri almak, geri götürmek, eskiyi hatırlamak
take down: not etmek

take for: bir şeyle karıştırmak
take in: aldatmak, kandırmak, anlamak, elbise daraltmak
take off: kıyafetini çıkarmak, uçağın yerden havalanması, taklit etmek
take on: bir isi veya sorumluluğu kabul etmek, ise almak
take out: bir şeyi bir yerden çıkartmak, bir yere biriyle gitmek
take over: bir şeyin kontrolünü veya sorumluluğunu almak
take up: caba harcamak

TALK
talk over: tartışmak
talk back to: kaba bir şekilde cevap vermek

TELL
tell apart: kisi ya da nesneler arasındaki farkları söylemek
tell off: azarlamak

THINK
think back on: yad etmek, anmak

THROW
throw up: kusmak, terk etmek, reddetmek, üretmek
Throw away: atmak

TRY
try on: elbise denemek
try out: denemek
TURN
turn away: kabul etmemek, birinin içeri girmesine izin vermek
turn back: geri dönmek
turn down: reddetmek, bir aletin sesini kısmak
turn into: dönüşmek
turn off: bir aleti durdurmak, kısmak, mide bulandırmak
turn on: bir aletin düğmesine basarak çalıştırmak
turn out: bir durumun dönüşmesi, bir aleti kapatmak
turn over: kontrolü birisine vermek, polise teslim etmek
turn to: yardim için birisine başvurmak
turn up: bir şeyin hızını, sesini, gücünü arttırmak, varmak

USE
Use up: boşaltmak

WAIT
wait on: servis yapmak

WALK
walk out on: terk etmek

WARM
warm up: vücudu spora hazırlamak

WASH
wash away: suyun hareketi ile bir şeyi yok etmek

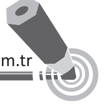
WATCH
watch for: beklemek, gözlemek, kollamak
watch out: dikkat etmek
WEAR
wear off: yavaş yavaş azalmak
wear out: bir şeyi tükenene kadar kullanmak, birisini çok yormak
WIND
wind up: bitirmek, rahatsız etmek, sarmak
WIPE
wipe out: tamamen ortadan kaldırmak
WORK
work out: egzersiz yapmak, başarılı olmak
ZONK
zonk out: uyuya kalmak

4. THE WORD LIST FOR EXAMS

-A-

Abandon: terk etmek
Abate: azalmak, hafifletmek
Abide: hürmet etmek
Abolish: yürürlükten kaldırmak
Abdicate: tahtan çekilmek
Abduct: zorla kaçırmak
Abet: azmettirmek
Abhor: nefret etmek
Abort: kürtaj yaptırmak
Abruptly: aniden; ani
Absolute: mutlak; tamamen
Absurd: saçma
Abscond: firar etmek
Abound: bereketlenmek
Abundance: bolluk, bereket
Abundant: bol, bereketli
Abbreviate: kısaltmak, özetlemek
Absorb: içine çekmek, emmek
Abstain (from): sakınmak, uzak durmak
Abusive: bozuk
Accidental: kazara
Accelerate: hızlan(dır)mak
Accept: kabul etmek
Access: erişmek, ulaşmak
Accessible: ulaşılabilir, erişilebilir
Acclaim: takdir etmek
Accommodate: ağırlamak
Accompany: arkadaşlık etmek
Accumulate: biriktirmek, yığmak
Accuracy: doğruluk, kesinlik
Accurate: kesin, doğru.
Accurately: doğru, eksiksiz bir şekilde
Accuse (of): birini bir şeyle suçlamak
Accused: sanık
Accomplish: başarmak, tamamlamak
Accord: uzlaşmaa
Accountant: muhasebeci
Accrue: çoğalmak
Acknowledge: kabul etmek
Acknowledgement: onay, tasdik
Acquainted with: haberdar olmak
Acquire: kazanmak, edinmek
Acquisition: edinim
Activity: aktivite
Activist: bir fikrin aktif destekçisi
Accelerate: hızlandırmak
Act: hareket etmek
Act as: -lik yapmak, etme
Activate: harekete geçirmek
Achieve: başarmak
Acute: keskin, şiddetli
Adapt: uyum sağlamak
Adequate: yeterli
Adjust: ayarlamak, uydurmak.
Adjustment: düzeltme, uyma
Adjustable: ayarlanabilir, uyarlanabilir
Administer: yönetmek
Admonish: uyarmak
Adopt: evlat edinmek
Advance: ilerlemek
Advertise: ilan etmek
Advise: ögüt vermek
Advocate: desteklemek
Add: eklemek
Address: hitap etmek
Administrate: yönetmek
Admirable: takdire değer
Advanced: ilerlemiş. İleri
Addict: bağımlı
Addiction to: bağımlılık
Addition: ilave, ek
Additionally: ayrıca, bunun yanı sıra

Adequately: yeterli bir şekilde
Admire: hayran olmak
Admit: kabullenmek, itiraf etmek
Adore: çok sevmek, tapmak
Adverse: zıt, kötü
Affect: etkilemek
Affair: olay, sorun
Affectionate: sevecen
Affluent: varlıklı
Aggravate: fenalaşmak
Aggressive: saldırgan
Agreeable: anlaşılabilir
Aid: yardım
Alien: yabancı
Alongside: yanında, bitişiğinde
Alliance: ittifak
Ally: müttefik, dost
Alter: değiştirmek
Alteration: değişiklik
Align: düz bir yere koymak
Allocate: pay etmek, bölüştürmek
Allow: izin vermek
Amazing: şaşırtıcı
Amend: düzeltmek
Amendment: değişiklik
Amusing: eğlenceli, zevkli
Ambiguous: birden fazla anlama gelebilen
Ample: çok, bol
Announce: anons etmek, ilan etmek
Announcement: ilan, anons
Annual: yıllık
Anniversary: yıl dönümü
Anticipate: tahmin etmek, sezinlemek
Analyze: analiz etmek, çözümlemek
Appropriate: uygun
Appropriately: uygun olarak
Apologize: özür dilemek
Appalling: korkunç
Appointment: atama, tayin, randevu
Apply: başvurmak
Appoint: tayin etmek
Appraise: değer biçmek, değerlendirmek
Appetite: iştah
Appreciate: takdir etmek
Apprehension: korku.
Approach: yaklaşım, yaklaşmak
Approve (of): uygun bulmak
Approval: onay
Artifact: insan eliyle yapılmış
Arbitrate: hakem sıfatıyla karar vermek
Arrange: düzenlemek
Articulate: açıkça ifade etmek
Argue: tartışmak
Argument: tartışma, iddia
Article: makale
Artisan: zanaatçı, esnaf
Ashamed: utanmak
Astonished: şaşırmak
Astonishment: şaşırtmak, şaşırmak
Assign: görevlendirmek
Associate: çağrıştırmak
Assassinate: suikast yapmak
Asset: beceri
Ascertain: tahkik etmek, soruşturmak
Assemble: monte etmek, kurmak
Assert: ileri sürmek, iddia etmek
Assess: değerbilmek
Assimilate: benzetmek, özümlemek
Assist: yardim etmek
Assume: sanmak
Assure: temin etmek, söz vermek
Attach: iliştirmek, eklemek
Attain: elde etmek
Attainment: ulaşma
Attribute: bir sebebe dayandırmak
Attack: saldırmak
Attainment: başarı
Attempt: denemek



Attract: cezp etmek
Attend: katılmak
Audit: dinlemek, denetlemek
Augment: artırmak, artmak
Author: yazmak, yazarlık yapmak
Automate: otomatikleştirmek
Auditorium: izleme salonu
Avert: önlemek
Avoid: kaçınmak, çekinmek
Avoidable: kaçınılabilir, engellenebilir
Available: elde edilebilir, müsait
Avidity: heves, hırs
Award: ödül

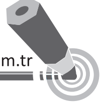
-B-

Backtrack: aynı yere geri dönmek
Backward: geri kalmış, geriye doğru
Balance: dengede tutmak
Ban: yasaklamak
Banish: sürgüne yollamak
Bankrupt: iflas etmek
Baptize: vaftiz etmek
Base: temel, esas
Basic: temel
Barely: hemen hemen hiç
Bargain: pazarlık, pazarlık etmek
Barren: kurak, verimsiz
Become: olmak, yakışmak
Beneficial: faydalı
Benefit: fayda
Behave: davranmak
Behaviour: davranış
Believe: inanmak
Belief: inanış
Belongings: birinin kişisel eşyaları
Bitingly: aşırı
Bizarre: tuhaf, acayip
Blame: suçlamak
Blaze: ateş, alev, yangın, parlamak
Blink: göz kırpmak
Bloom: çiçek açmak
Blossom: çiçek açmak, canlanmak
Blunder: gaf, gaf yapmak
Bolt: fırlayıp kaçmak
Border: sınır
Break off: kırılıp ayrılmak, ilişiğini kesmek
Breakthrough: cepheyi yarıp geçmek; büyük buluş
Breakground: temel kazmak
Briskly: enerjik
Bruise: berelemek, bere
Brush up: tazelemek
Brutality: vahşilik
Brighten: şenlendirmek, aydınlatmak
Bring: getirmek, neden olmak
Bring out: ortaya çıkarmak, göstermek
Breed: yavrulamak, hayvan yetiştirmek
Bribery: rüşvet
Brief: kısa, öz
Briefly: kısaca
Broadcast: yayın
Broadly: genel
Budget: bütçe
Bump: vurma.
Burglar: hırsız
Bury: gömmek, defnetmek, gizlemek
Burial: gömü, gömme
Build: insa etmek, kurmak
Buy: satin almak
Bully: kabadayı, kabadayılık yapmak
Burn: yakmak, yanmak

-C-

Call at: uğramak
Call off: iptal etmek
Call on: ziyaret etmek; talep etmek
Call up: telefon atmak
Calm: sakin
Cancel: iptal etmek

Captivate: büyülemek, esir etmek
Captivating: büyüleyici
Captive: tutsak, esir
Captivity: tutsaklık, esaret
Capture: yakalamak, tutsak etmek
Care: özen göstermek
Careful: dikkatli
Careless: dikkatsiz
Carry out: icra etmek
Carve: oymak
Casual: günlük, sıradan
Caution: uyarı, dikkat
Candidate: aday
Capable: yetenekli
Calibrate: ince ayar yapmak
Canvass: oy veya sipariş toplamak
Catalogue: -in katalogunu yapmak
Cease: sona erdirmek
Ceaseless: aralıksız, durmadan
Celebrate: kutlamak
Celebration: kutlama
Celebrity: ünlü
Census: nüfus sayımı
Ceremony: tören
Chair: başkanlık etmek
Chance: şans, tesadüf
Charge: ücret, şarj
Charge with: -ile yargılanmak
Change: değiş(tir)mek, para bozdurmak
Charity: hayırseverlik
Cheer: neşe
Chemist: kimyager, eczacı
Choose: seçmek
Choice: seçenek
Challenge: meydan okumak, zorlayıcı
Chart: tablo
Check: kontrol etmek
Circulate: dolaşmak, dolaştırmak
Circulation: dolaşım
Citizen: vatandaş
Citizenship: vatandaşlık
Classify: sınıflandırmak
Clammy: yapış yapış; soğuk nemli
Claw: pençe
Clarify: açıklamak
Clear: temizlemek, aklamak
Clearance: tasfiye
Clerk: memur
Cliff: uçurum, kayalık
Close: yakın
Closure: kapanış
Clog: tıka(n)mak
Collaborate: işbirliği yapmak
Collect: toplamak, biriktirmek
Collapse: çökmek
Collapsible: katlanabilir
Collide with: çarpışmak
Conciliate: gönlünü almak, yatıştırmak
Condense: koyulaşmak
Conduct: rehberlik etmek
Confront: yüzleştirmek
Commence: başlamak
Commencement: açılış
Comment on: yorum yapmak
Command: emretmek, yönetmek
Commend: emanet etmek
Communicate: haberleşmek, iletişim kurmak
Communication: iletişim
Compare: karsılaştırmak
Comparison: karşılaştırma
Compete: yarışmak
Competent: yetenekli
Competition: yarışma
Complain: şikâyet etmek
Complaint: şikâyet
Compile: derlemek
Complete: tamamlamak
Compute: hesap yapmak

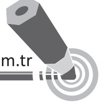


Coast: kıyı
Coincidence: tesadüf
Collar: yaka, tasma
Collide: çarpışmak
Commit: yeltenmek, suç işlemek
Commit suicide: intihar etmek
Common: genel
Combine: birleş(tir)mek
Commerce: ticaret
Commercial: ticari
Company: arkadaşlık
Companion: arkadaş
Compel: zorlamak
Compensation for: tazminat ödemek
Compete: yarışmak
Competition: yarışma
Compile: derlemek
Compensation: bedel. Tazminat
Compose: bestelemek
Composed: bestelenmiş
Compromise: uzlaşmak
Conclude: sonuç çıkarmak
Conclusion: sonuç
Conceive: tasarlamak
Conceptualize: kavramsallaştırmak
Conceal: gizlemek
Concurrence: uyuşma
Condense: yoğunlaşma
Condition: durum, koşul
Conditionally: şartlı olarak
Conduct: idare etmek, yürütmek
Confess: itiraf etmek
Confident: emin
Confine to: sınırlamak
Confirm: onaylamak
Conflict: çatışma, ikilem
Conform to: uyuşmak
Confront: karşılaşmak
Confuse: karıştırmak
Conquer: fethetmek
Consent (to): razı olmak
Consequence: sonuç
Conserve: korumak
Considerable: büyük ölçüde
Considerably: oldukça
Considerately: nazik bir şekilde
Consist of: içermek
Conspire against: komplo kurmak
Confidence: güven
Confident: güvenli
Confidential: gizli
Confirm: onaylamak
Confiscated: istimlâk etmek
Conflict: çelişmek
Congratulate: tebrik etmek
Consolidate: sağlamlaştırmak
Conscientious: vicdanlı
Consequence: netice
Conserve: koruma muhafaza etme
Conservation: muhafazakâr
Consider: hesaba katmak, düşünmek
Consist of: içermek
Consistently: devamlı
Constitute: tayin etmek, meydana getirmek
Constitution: anayasa
Constantly: sürekli, aralıksız
Contribute: katkıda bulunmak
Contaminate: kirletmek, zehirlemek
Contemporary: çağdaş
Contented: memnun, mutlu
Continent: kıta
Contradict: çelişmek
Contradictory: çelişkili, tutarsız
Controversial: tartışmalı
Controversy: anlaşmazlık
Convince: inandırmak, ikna
Convict: mahkûm, tutuklu
Cooperation: işbirliği

Corroborate: doğrulamak
Correspond: uygun olmak
Courteous: nazik
Coward: korkak
Cramped: sağlığa uygun olmayan
Crash: kaza
Crawl: emeklemek
Creat: yaratmak
Creative: yaratıcı
Crime: suç
Criminal: suç, suçlu
Criminal: suçla ilgili, suçlu
Crippled: felçli, kötürüm
Crooked: eğri, çarpık
Crop: mahsul
Crowd: kalabalık
Cruelty: zulüm
Crumble: ufalanmak, parçalanmak
Cultivate: tarım yapmak
Currency: döviz
Curve: eğim, eğmek
Custom: gelenek, görenek
Customs: gümrük
Customary: geleneksel

-D-

Deadline: son teslim tarihi
Debate: tartışma
Debt: borç
Deceit: kandırmak
Deceitful: hilekâr, hileci
Deceive: kandırmak
Decipher: şifresini çözmek
declare: ilan etmek
Decline: azalmak
Decade: on yıl
Deception: aldatma, hile
Deceptive: aldatıcı, yanıltıcı
Decide: karar vermek
Decision: karar
Decrease: azaltmak
Dedicate: adamak, vakfetmek
Devote: adamak
Deduce: sonuç çıkarmak
Deduction: sonuç
Defeat: yenmek
Defect: bozukluk, kusur
Defend: savunmak
Defer: sonraya bırakmak
Define: tanımlamak
Definition: tanım
Dedicate: adamak
Defeat: yenmek, bozguna uğratmak
Deficient: eksiz, yetersiz
Degeneration: yozlaşma
Delegate: yetki ile göndermek
Delegation: yetkilendirme
Deliver: teslim etmek
Demand: talep etmek, talep
Demolish: yıkmak
Demonstrate: göstermek
Demonstration: gösteri
Deploy: yaymak
Delay: ertelemek
Delightful: zevkli
Delicate: nazik, hassas
Delight: sevinç, zevk
Deny: inkâr etmek, yalanlamak
Denial: inkâr
Depict: göstermek
Deplore: üzülmek
Dept: borç
Desperate: ümitsiz
Despondent: ümitsiz
Determine: belirlemek, sınırlamak
Determined: azimli
Detest: nefret etmek
Detect: ortaya çıkarmak



Device: alet, aygıt
Devote: adamak
Devastate: harap etmek
Develop: geliştirmek
Diagnose: teşhis etmek
Diluted: sulandırılmış
Diminish: azaltmak, eksiltmek
Direct: doğrulamak
Discover: keşfetmek
Discuss: tartışmak
Disestablish: yerinden etmek
Dispense: dağıtmak
Display: göstermek
Disprove: çürütmek
Discipline: disiplin, cezalandırma
Discourteous: kaba
Discreet: saygılı, nazik
Discretion: tedbir
Discuss: tartışmak
Disgraced: yüz karası
Disgust: iğrenmek
Dishonest: sahtekâr
Disintegrate: parçalamak, bölünmek
Disposition: eğilim
Dispute: tartışmak
Dissolve: çözmek
Distinguish: ayırmak, ayırt etmek
Distrust: güvenmemek
Distribute: dağıtmak
Ditch: hendek, kanal
Divert: çevirmek, saptırmak
Divide: bölmek, ayırmak
Divulge: açığa çıkarmak
Document: belgelemek
Doubt: şüphe
Draft: taslağını çizmek
Drift: sürüklenmek
Drows: uykulu
Duplicate: kopyasını yapmak

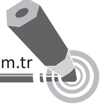
-E-

Earn: kazanmak
Eartquake: deprem
Eagerness: şevk, arzu
Edge: kenar, avantaj
Effect: etkilemek
Efficient: verimli
Elect: seçim yapmak
Election: seçim
Elevation: kaldırma, terfi
Eliminate: elemek
Elimination: eleme
Embark (on): gemiye binmek, başlamak
Embarrass: utandırmak
Embarressed: utangaç
Embarrassment: utanma
Emerge: meydana çıkmak
Emit: yaymak
Emphasize: vurgulamak
Empty: boş, boşaltmak
Employ: iş vermek
Employee: işçi
Employer: işveren
Emulate: taklit etmek
Enhance: çoğaltmak
Enlarge: genişletmek
Enlist: askere almak
Ensure: garantiye almak
Entertain: eğlendirmek
Enable: imkân tanımak
Enact: yasa çıkarmak
Enclose: çevresini sarmak
Encounter: karşılaşmak
Encourage: cesaretlendirmek
Encouraging: cesaretlendirici
Endearing: sevdiren
Endure: dayanmak
Enhance: büyülemek

Enhancement: yükseltme, artırma,
Enquire: soruşturmak
Enforce: zorla kabul ettirmek
Enhance: genişletmek
Enlarge: büyütmek, genişlemek
Enlighten: aydınlatmak
Enslave: esir etmek
Ensure: garanti vermek
Entertain: eğlendirmek
Entertainment: eğlendirmek
Entire: bütün, tüm
Enthusiastically: şevkle
Envy: kıskanmak
Envious: kıskanç
Epic: destan, destansı
Equal: eşit
Equality: eşitlik
Equate: eşitlemek
Equivocal: iki anlamlı
Espionage: casusluk
Essential: gerekli
Establish: kurmak, tesis etmek
Estimate: tahmin etmek
Eternal: kalıcı, ebedi
Evaluate: değerlendirmek
Evaluation: değerlendirme
Evident: kanıt
Evolve: değişmek, evrim geçirmek
Exaggerate: abartmak
Exaggerated: abartılı
Excavate: kazı yapmak
Examine: sorgulamak
Exceed: asmak
Excessive: aşırı
Exchange: karşılıklı değiştirmek
Excuse: mazeret, özür
Exempt: hariç tutmak
Execute: idam etmek
Exhausted: aşırı yorgun
Exhibit: göstermek
Exhibition: sergi
Existence: varlık
Expect: ummak, beklemek
Expectation: umut
Expense: masraf
Experience: tecrübe
Expand: genişle(t)mek
Expedition: yolculuk, sefer
Experiment: deney
Explicit: açık
Explain: açıklamak
Explore: keşif, inceleme gezisi
Explorer: kâşif seyyah
Expose: teşhir etmek
Exposure: ortaya çıkarmak
Express: ifade etmek
Extract: seçip çıkarmak
Extensive: derin, kapsamlı
Extremely: oldukça fazla

-F-

Fabric: kumaş, doku
Fact: gerçek, olgu
Faint: baygın
Far: uzak
Fatigue: yorgun, bitkin, yormak
Fearsome: dehşetli, korkunç
Feasible: yapılabilir, mümkün
Feeble: zayıf, kuvvetsiz
Fever: ateş, hararet
Firing.: ateşlenme, işten atma
Fiscal: mali
Flawless: kusursuz
Flip: küstah
Floor: zemin
Fluctuate: inip çıkmak
Flushed: utanmak
Foggy: sisli



Forecast: tahmin etmek

Forestall: erken davranıp önlemek

Fortunate: şanslı

Frank: samimi

Frightened: korkmuş

Fume: duman

Futile: boşuna

fabricate: imal etmek

Facilitate: kolaylaştırmak

Familiarize: alıştırmak

Fashion: moda

Figure: biçim vermek

File: sıralamak

Fill: doldurmak

Filter: süzmek

Finance: finanse etmek

Focus: bir noktaya toplamak

Follow: izlemek

Foster: beslemek

Found: desteklemek, kurmak

-G-

Gain: kazanmak, elde etmek

Gather: sonuç çıkarmak

Gash: derin yara

Generate: üretmek

Generation: nesil

Germinate: çimlenmek, çimlendirmek

Gift: hediye, yetenek

Giggle: kıkırdamak

Gist: ana fikir

Gleeful: neşe dolu

Globe: küre

Goods: mal, eşya

Govern: yönetmek, idare etmek

Government: devlet

Graduate: mezun olmak

Graduation: mezuniyet

Grievance: şikâyet, dert, kindarlık

Grumbles: şikâyet etmek, söylenmek

Guide: kılavuzluk etmek

-H-

Halt: mola

Handle: kontrol altında tutmak

Harsh: sert, kaba

Hasten: acele etmek, ettirmek

Have faith in: inancı olmak

Hazardous: tehlikeli, zararlı

Head: yönetmek

Heat: ısı, ısıtmak

Hectic: heyecanlı, telaşlı

Hence: bu nedenle, bundan dolayı

Herd: sürü, ayak takımı

Hesitate: tereddüt etmek, çekimsemek

Hide: saklamak

Hire: kiralamak

Highway: anayol

Hike: uzun yürümek, fiyatını artırmak

Hoax: şaka, oyun

Homeless: evsiz

Honest: samimi, dürüst

Hug: kucaklamak, sarılmak

Huge: kocaman, büyük

Humorous: komik, güldürücü

Hurl: fırlatmak, savurmak

-I-

Identify: tanımak

Ignore: aldırmamak

Illustrate: örneklerle açıklamak

Imagine: hayal etmek

Improve: geliştirmek

Improvement: gelişim

Impartial: yansız

Imprecise: kesin olmayan, özensiz

Impression: izlenim, etki

Impromptu: doğaçlama

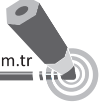
Improve: geliştirme
Improvise: hemen söylemek
Increase: çoğaltmak
Indoctrinate: öğretmek
Inadvertent: kasıtsız, elde olmayan
Incline: eğilme, aşağı eğilme
Inconsiderate: düşüncesiz
Incredible: inanılmaz
Incurable: tedavi edilemez, çaresiz
Indecisive: kararsız, kesin olmayan
Indicate: anlatmak
Indication: belirti, gösterge
Indifferent: umarsız
Indispensable: zorunlu
Indistinct: belirsiz
Induce: kandırmak, ikna etmek
Industrious: çalışkan, gayretli
Inert: hareketsiz, uyuşuk
Inflammable: kolay tutuşan, parlayıcı
Influence: etkilemek
Initiate: başlatmak
Initial: ilk, başlangıç
Innovate: buluş yapmak
Insignificant: değersiz, önemsiz
Insist: ısrar etmek
Insolent: küstah, terbiyesiz
Inspect: denetlemek
Inspire: telkin etmek, ilham vermek
Install: yerleştirmek
Instigate: kışkırtmak
Instil: fikir aşılamak
Instructive: öğretici
Insure: garantilemek
Insult: hakaret etmek, hor görmek
Intensity: yoğunluk
Intention: niyet
Integrate: bütünleşmek
Interface: sinirli olmak
Interfere: müdahale etmek
Interpret: yorum yapmak
Intervene: arada olmak
Interview: röportaj yapmak
Intermittent: kesik kesik, aralıklı
Intrepid: cesur
Intricate: karışık
Introduce: tanıştırmak
Invent: icat etmek
Invention: icat
Inventory: sayım çizelgesi yapmak
Investigate: soruşturmak
Investigator: dedektif
Invest: yatırım yapmak
Investment: yatırım
Involve: içermek
Irrelevant: konu dışı, uygun olmayan
Irresponsible: sorumsuz
Issue: konu, yayım-baskı
Item: adet, tane, madde, konu-fıkra

-J-

Jam: sıkıştırmak, izdiham
Janitor: hademe, kapıcı
Jammed: sıkışmış
Jeopardize: tehlikeye atmak
Join: katılmak, iştirak etmek
Joint: eklem
Judge: değerlendirmek
Juggle: hile yapmak
Justify: hakli çıkarmak
Justified: açıklayıcı

-K-

keep: korumak
keen: düşkün olmak
keel: omurga
Kindle: tutuşturmak
Kennel: köpek kulübesi



Keyhole: anahtar deliği
Kidnap: adam / çocuk kaçırmak
Kidnapper: adam / çocuk kaçıran
Knock: devirmek, kapı çalmak
Knowledge: bilgi

-L-

Label: etiketlemek
Lamb: kuzu, kuzu eti
Landscape: manzara
Lane: dar yol, şerit
Latter: sonraki
Launch: piyasaya sürmek
Law: hukuk, kanun
Leading: kılavuzluk eden
Lead: yönetmek
Leak: sızıntı, çatlak
Learn: öğrenmek
Lecture: ders. Konferans
Legend: efsane
Legitimate: yasal olmak
Legislate: yasamak
Leisure: boş vakit
Lessen: azaltmak
Leverage: etkilemek, kontrol etmek
Levy: zorla toplama
Liability: sorumluluk, yükümlülük
Liaison: bağlantı
Lift: yükseltmek
Limp: topallamak, aksamak
Lingered: oyalanmak
Listless: yorgun, bitkin
Literacy: okuryazarlık
Litter: çöp
Loathe: nefret etmek
Locate: bulunma, bir yerde yerleşmiş olma
Location: mevki, yer
Lofty: yüce
Lonely: yalnız
Loose: gevşek, sıkıca bağlanmamış
Luck: şans, talih
Lucky: şanslı
Luggage: bagaj

-M-

Majority: çoğunluk
Mainstream: pek çok kişi tarafından kabul gören inanış veya düşünce
Maintain: sürdürmek
Manage: başarmak
Management: idare, yönetim
Mnipulate: elle islemek, beceriyle kullanmak
Manner: davranış, tutum
Manufacture: imal etmek
March: ilerleme, ilerleyiş
Massacre: soykırım, katliam
Masterpiece: şaheser, başyapıt
Mature: olgun
Meadow: çayır
Means: yol, yöntem
Measure: ölçmek
Meddle: karışmak
Mediate: arabuluculuk etmek
Meditative: düşünceli
Melt: eritmek
Memorial: anıt
Memory: hafıza
Memorize: ezberlemek
Mend: tamir etmek
Merge: birleşmek, içine katmak
Messy: dağınık, düzensiz
Mild: ılımlı, hafif
Migrate: göçmek
Minimize: azaltmak
Minor: az, önemsiz, küçük
Minority: azınlık
Miraculous: mucize
Miraculously: mucize eseri

Misbehave: terbiyesizlik yapmak, kötü davranışlar sergilemek
Mischief: yaramazlık, haşarılık
Misunderstand: yanlış anlamak
Misty: sisli, bulanık
Misuse: yanlış kullanmak
Moderate: ılımlı
Moist: nemli, ıslak
Mourning: yas, keder
Move: hareket etmek, taşımak
Movement: hareket
Multinational: çok uluslu
Municipality: belediye
Murder: öldürmek, cinayet işlemek
Mystery: gizem, sır

-N-

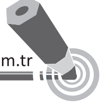
Narrowly: kıl payı
Navigate: yönlendirmek, gemi yolculuğu yapmak
Neglect: ihmal etmek
Negligible: ihmal edilebilir
Negotiate: uzlaştırmak
Neonatal: yeni doğana ait
Neutrality: tarafsızlık
Nervous: gergin
Nervous attack: sinir krizi
Nod: onaylamak, başını sallamak
Nominate: tayin etmek
Normative: normal, kuralcı
Notice: ilan, fark etmek
Notify: bildirmek, haber vermek
Notorious: adı çıkmış, kötü şöhretli
Novelist: romancı
Nutrition: beslenme
Nutriuous: besleyici

-O-

Object: itiraz etmek
Objection: itiraz
Obligation: mecburiyet
Obscured: saklı
Observe: gözlemlemek
Observation: gözlem
Obsess: aklına takılmak
Obstinate: inatçı
Obtain: içermek
Occasion: fırsat
Odorless: kokusuz
Offer: teklif temek
Open-minded: açık görüşlü
Opinion: fikir
Optimize: iyimser olmak
Order: düzenlemek
Organize: örgütlemek
Originate: başlatmak
Outline: taslak
Output: ürün, verim
Outrageous: öfkelendirici
Overcome: üstesinden gelmek
Overdue: vadesi geçmiş
Overemphatic: fazla vurgulu
Overseas: deniz aşırı
Oversee: göz kulak olmak
Oversimplify: aşırı basitleştirme
Overturn: devirmek

-P-

Pace: adım, hız
Pain: sızı, ağrı
Pale: solgun
Participate: katılmak
Partner: ortak
Passageway: pasaj, geçit
Pay attention to: dikkatini vermek
Peculiarity: tuhaflık
Perceive: algılamak
Percent: yüzde
Perfect: mükemmelleştirmek



Perform: rol oynamak, yapmak
Permit: izin vermek
Personality: şahsiyet
Persuade: inandırmak
Pessimistic: kötümser
Phony: sahte
Pick up: toplamak
Pioneer: öncülük etmek
Plentiful: bol, bereketli
Plunge: dalma, fırlama
Poetic: şiirsel
Point of view: bakış açısı
Policy: politika
Polish: cilalamak, boyamak
Poll: oylama, anket
Pollute: kirletmek
Postpone: ertelemek
Praised: övmek
Precaution: tedbir, önlem
Precisely: tam olarak, kesinlikle
Predict: önceden bildirmek
Prediction: tahmin
Premium: sigorta primi, ödül, prim
Prepare: hazırlamak
Prescribe: tavsiye etmek
Present: tanıtmak
Prevent: engellemek
Procure: kazanmak
Promote: terfi ettirmek
Promotion: terfi
Proofread: yanlışları düzeltmek
Prophecy: kehanet
Propose: önermek
Prospect: araştırmak
Protect: korumak
Presume: varsaymak
Pretense: rolüne girmek
Pretext: bahane
Prevent: engellemek
Previous: önceki
Pride: gurur, iftihar
Prior to: öncelikli, daha önemli
Private: özel, şahsa ait
Prodigious: kocaman
Produce: üretmek
Profit: kar etmek, kar
Profilic: çok eser veren
Profound: derin, bilgili, etkileyici
Promote: terfi ettirmek
Promotion: terfi
Propose: önermek, teklif
Prove: kanıtlamak
Proof: kanıt
Provide: sağlamak
Publish: yayınlamak
Punctual: dakik
Punctuality: zamanında olma
purchase: satın almak
Purify: temizlemek
Pursue: peşine düşmek
Put off: elbisesini çıkartmak, söndürmek

-Q-

Quarter: çeyrek, bölge, askeri kışla
Quartet: dörtlü
Quadruple: dört kati olmak
Question: sorgulamak
Quote: fiyat vermek
Queue: sıra, kuyruk

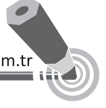
-R-

Raise: yukarı kaldırmak, artırmak, çocuk yetiştirmek
Rate: oran
Readily: kolayca
Readily: isteyerek, gönüllü
Recast: değiştirmek
Recent: yakında olmuş
Recently: son zamanlarda

Recession: gerileme, durgunluk
Reckless: kayıtsız
Reckon: hesaplamak, tahmin etmek
Recover: iyileşmek
Recruit: üye yapmak, işe almak
Refrain from: kendini tutmak, sakınmak
Refugee: mülteci
Refute: yalanlamak, çürütmek
Regarded: gibi görülmek
Region: bölge
Reject: red etmek
Rejection: ret
Relent: yumuşamak,
Relentless: amansız, merhametsiz
Reliance: itimat
Relief: Ferahlamak
Relieve: hafiflemek, rahatlamak
Reluctant: isteksiz
Reluctantly: gönülsüzce
Remark: söz söylemek, fark etmek
Remarkable: sözü edilmeye değer
Remove: çıkarmak
Renovation: yenilemek
Represent: temsil etmek
Reprimand: azarlamak
Reprove: azarlamak
Reputation: kötü ün
Require: gerektirmek
Reservation: yer ayırtmak
Resign: istifa etmek
Resignation: istifa
Resonance: tınlama
Respect: saygı göstermek, saygı
Restored: onarılmış
Restraint: zapt etmek, sınırlamak
Restriction: sınırlama
Reveal: açığa çıkarmak
Revere: saygı göstermek
Revise: gözden geçirmek
Revive: yeniden canlandırmak
Reward: ödül
Ridiculous: saçma
Rim: kenar
Rival: rakip
Rot: çürümek, çürük
Rub: ovmak, ovalamak
Rugged: zor, kaba, pürüzlü
Runaway: kaçak
Rush: aceleyle koşmak, hücum etmek

-S-

Satisfy: memnun olmak
Satisfaction: memnuniyet
Save: kurtarmak
Scattered: dağınık
Scheme: plan, tasarı
Scholarly: bilgili, bilimsel
Scholarship: burs
Scold: azarlama, paylama
Scorch: yakmak, kavurmak, acı sözlerle incitmek
Scratch: tırmalamak, kazımak, kaşınmak
Sealed: mühürlü
Seam: bağlantı yeri
Select: seçmek
Selection: seçim
Seed: tohum
Seek: araştırmak
Selfish: bencil
Sensitive: duyarlı
Separate: ayırmak
Serene: sakin, yüce
Severe: acı, sert, şiddetli
Shade: gölge
Share: paylaşmak
Sharpen: kesinleştirmek, keskin
Shape: şekil
Shareholder: hissedar
Shattered: mahvolmuş, bitmiş, yorgun



Shield: korumak
Shift: vardiya, rüzgârın yönünü değiştirmesi
Shout: bağırmak
Shrewd: kurnaz, açık göz
Simplify: kolaylaştırmak
Sinful: günahkâr
Sink: dibe batmak
Skillful: becerikli
Skip: atlamak
Slope: eğim
Sly: sinsi
Smooth: yumuşak
Sneer: dudağını bükmek, küçümsemek
Soothe: sakinleştirmek, rahatlatmak
Sophisticated: karmaşık
Spectacle: görülecek şey.
Specify: açikça belirtmek
Sphere: küre
Spokesperson: sözcü
Squeeze: sıkmak, ezmek
Staff: personel
Statue: heykel
Stature: kişilik
Stayed late: oyalanmak
Steady: düzenli, sabit
Stem from: ileri gelmek, doğmak
Step: adım, basamak
Stiff: katı, sert, kıran kırana
Stingy: cimri, eli sıkı
Stockholder: hissedar
Straighten: doğrultmak
Strain: kendini zorlamak, gayret göstermek
Stray: başıboş, evsiz
Stretch: germek, esnetmek
Struggle: çabalamak, mücadele etmek
Stubborn: inatçı
Subsidize: desteklemek
Subtle: ince, narin
Sufficient: yeterli
Summary: özet
Superficial: yüzeysel, üstünkörü
Superior: daha üstün
Supplementary: takviye, ek
Support: desteklemek
Survey: incelemek, teftiş etmek
Surgeon: cerrah, operatör
Surmount: üstesinden gelmek, alt etmek
Surpass: aşmak, üstün olmak
Survive: hayatta kalmak, hayatını idame ettirmek
Susceptible to: kolay etkilenen, dayanıksız, hassas
Suspicion: şüphe
Suspicious: şüpheli
Sustain: devam ettirmek, korumak
Swell: şişmek, kabarmak
Symptom: belirti
Synopsis: özet

-T-

Tackle: çaresine bakmak, üstesinden gelmek
Talent: yetenek
Tax: vergi
Tax-exempt: vergiden muaf
Tear: yırtmak, gözyaşı
Tend: eğilim göstermek
Tempt: ayartmak
Testimony: tanıklık, ifade
Thorough: dikkatli
Thoughtful: düşünceli
Thrifty: tutumlu
Throng: kalabalık
Tighten: sıkılaştırmak
Tilted: yatırmak, eğmek
Tiny: küçük, ufacık
Top: üst, zirve
Torn: yırtık
Tower: kule
Trace: iz, eser
Trail: sürüklemek, gezdirmek

Tramped: kuvvetli adımla yürümek
Tranquil: sakin, huzurlu
Transaction: iş görme
Transmit: göndermek
Treachery: ihanet
Treatment: davranış, tedavi
Trial: deneme, duruşma
Triumph: zafer, başarı
Trivial: bayağı
Trust: güvenmek
Tend: eğilim göstermek

-U-

Uncover: meydana çıkarmak
Underestimate: tahmin etmek
Underground: metro, yer altı
Undermine: baltalamak, çökertmek
Underrate: küçümsemek
Undertake: üstlenmek
Unhesitatingly -: tereddüt etmeden
Unify: birleştirmek
Union: birlik, sendika
Unique: biricik, tek, eşsiz
Unpardonable: affedilemez
Unpleasant: tatsız
Unrehearsed: provasız
Unrestrained: denetimsiz, serbest
Utilize: kullanmak
Unwillingly: istemeyerek
Unwillingness: isteksizlik

-V-

Vacant: boş, açık, dalgın
Vague: belirsiz, şüpheli
Validate: onaylamak
Vanity: kibirli
Varied: değişik, çeşitli
Vast: çok geniş
Verbalize: açıklamak
Verify: doğruluğunu kanıtlamak
Versatile: çok yönlü
Vexed: bir şeye canı sıkılmak
Victim: kurban
Victory: zafer
Violent: sert, şiddetli, zorlu
Vital: hayati önemde
Vitalize: yeniden hayata döndürmek
Voluntarily: gönüllü olarak
Volunteer: gönüllü olmak
Vote: oy vermek
Vulnerable: saldırı veya tenkide açık / maruz olan

-W-

Wasteful: savurgan, müsrif
Weakness: zayıflık, zaaf
Wealthy: zengin, varlıklı
Wealthy: zengin, varlıklı
Wheel: tekerlek
Whip: kamçı, kamçılamak
Withstand: karsı koymak
Wise: akıllı, akıllıca, mantıklı
Withdraw: çekmek, çekilmek
Wither: solmak, soldurmak
Witness: şahit
Wrinkle: buruşmak, kırışmak

-Y-

Yield: kazanç, gelir
Yawn: esnemek
Yell: bağırmak

-Z-

Zinnia: zenya çiçeği
Zip: fermuar
Zone: bölge

VOCABULARY TESTS

TEST - 1

1. Acetic acid is used as a food---- and flavouring material, and also in the manufacture of white lead.
A) preservative B) decay C) absorption D) solution E) process

2. Atoms are ---- of electrons and a nucleus containing protons and neutrons.
A) joined B) linked C) composed D) kept E) completed

3. Visibility depends---- upon the concentration of water or dust particles in the air.
A) rapidly B) obstinately C) instantly D) suitably E) chiefly

5. Science requires the testing of its ideas or theories to see if its predictions are---- by experiment.
A) made up B) borne out C) closed in D) put off E) sorted out

6. The subject of the statistics is---- the calculation of the forces acting on and within structures that are in equilibrium.
A) taken care of B) turned up C) kept off D) given rise to E) concerned with

7. Radioactivity was discovered in 1896 by Becquerel, who noticed that salts containing uranium ---- radiations.
A) got off B) held up C) sent off D) came up with E) turned away

TEST - 2

1. The suggestions put forward by the research team were immediately ---- by management and will shortly go into effect.
A) made out B) taken up C) ruled out D) put off E) turned back

2. Various treaties and conferences have ---- the prohibition of chemical warfare.
A) looked down B) put up with C) turned off D) filled in E) dealt with

3. Over two million corn farmers in Mexico have been ---- business following the import of heavily subsidised corn from the US.
A) put out of B) brought up to C) made up for D) played down to E) shown up to

4. Quartz is one of the most abundant rock-forming minerals and the most ---- to weathering.
A) resistant B) reliable C) convenient D) reluctant E) indifferent

5. When she referred in her paper to “bio- complexity”, many in the audience scratched their heads and ---- what that word meant.
A) expected B) suspected C) wondered D) improved E) rejected

6. Pollution could one day endanger the world’s ---- of oxygen.
A) expectation B) supply C) extinction D) recovery E) decline

7. No model is ever perfect, and scientists are ---- trying to refine their models.
A) uniformly B) formerly C) mentally D) constantly E) equally

TEST - 3

1. **The first great theorist of dramatic art was Aristotle, whose ---- of tragedy in The Poetics has dominated critical thought ever since.**
A) solution B) reference C) discussion D) recognition E) allusion

2. **Few would ---- that corporations, especially the multinational ones, are enormously powerful.**
A) involve B) resume C) promise D) disdain E) deny

3. **No ---- authority has the right to dictate whether a state shall adopt a socialist or a capitalist economic policy.**
A) comprehensive B) outside C) reputable D) irresponsible E) compulsive

4. **Russia has a fleet of 250 nuclear submarines, 170 of which are ---- out of service.**
A) currently B) vehemently C) conventionally D) adequately E) consequently

5. **Their state assets were ---- to foreign capital at bargain prices.**
A) paid off B) brought up C) auctioned off D) put through E) closed down

6. **He admits that he has not yet fully ---- the true Implications or the logical conclusions of his startling discovery.**
A) given back B) thought out C) played down D) taken over E) backed out

7. **Almost all the villages in New Guinea are surrounded by shrubby zones where people have ---- the original rain forest and planted gardens.**
A) kept out B) wrapped up C) made up D) cleared away E) sealed off

TEST - 4

1. **Fat can be ---- for energy only by aerobic metabolism.**
A) brought up B) cut out C) put down D) broken down E) turned on

2. **We will ---- this treatment for a further week by which time recovery should be complete.**
A) take down B) bring in C) run out D) put through E) keep to

3. **The main focus of the research to be ---- by a multidisciplinary team will be the study of the genes and proteins of organisms in the context of their informational pathways or networks.**
A) looked after B) carried out C) made out D) settled down E) brought about

4. **During the worldwide malaria epidemic of 1992, it was observed that the disease had developed a ---- to certain drugs that had once been effective.**
A) resistance B) reserve C) denial D) separation E) condition

5. **The body ---- most of the carbohydrates we eat either into glucose or into glycogen.**
A) removes B) deduct C) converts D) destroys E) unites

6. **Moderate amounts of sugar are usually not harmful but, taken in excess, sugar can be ---- to health.**
A) significant B) nutritious C) dependent D) preventive E) detrimental

7. **The doctors are ---- pleased with the progress he is making, and he can leave hospital tomorrow.**
A) comfortably B) apparently C) successfully D) carefully E) nearly



TEST - 5

1. **Medical science is advancing at such a pace that it is virtually impossible to –--- all the latest developments even within one's own specialist field.**
   A) take up B) keep up with C) carry out D) pull out of E) look down on

2. **Osteoclasts are cells that ---- bone in the normal course of bone replenishment.**
   A) show off B) pull through C) break down D) put out E) cut off

3. **Patients seeking to ---- scars have several options, depending on the depth of the scar.**
   A) get rid of B) sort out C) take back D) get along with E) fold over

4. **The relationship between smoking and lung cancer has been heatedly discussed for many years, but until recently the evidence about it has been both ---- and conflicting.**
   A) exemplary B) susceptible C) compatible D) fragmentary E) confident

5. **The whole of society may suffer if its government is attacked; ----, the entire body is harmed if the brain is damaged.**
   A) otherwise B) similarly C) on the other hand D) nevertheless E) however

6. **Scientists are ---- biotechnology to develop highly effective drugs in the fight against currently incurable diseases.**
   A) invading B) justifying C) exerting D) retaining E) utilizing

7. **The findings indicate that there is a lower ---- of cancer among vegetarians.**
   A) incident B) disturbance C) decline D) reversal E) replacement

TEST - 6

1. **In the future, surgeons may perform operations that we can only dream of today, such as inserting genes into single cells or correcting ---- before a child is born.**
   A) incisions B) remedies C) defects D) devices E) forces

2. **The rhythmic inflation and deflation of the lungs is not an ---- property of the respiratory muscles.**
   A) intensive B) endemic C) impulsive D) intrinsic E) optional

3. **Doctors can monitor a patient's temperature, pulse and blood pressure using two-way transmission equipment without needing to be ---- present.**
   A) remotely B) physically C) quite D) increasingly E) proportionally

4. **All patients with chronic bronchitis should be ---- to give up smoking so as to have a better prognosis.**
   A) urged B) limited C) discouraged D) distressed E) established

5. **With the increasingly ageing population in the UK "home telecare" now ---- on the list of priorities.**
   A) lights up B) looks up C) makes do D) points out E) ranks high

6. **The findings could also help researchers to ---- ways to improve the brain's recovery after other kinds of damage.**
   A) work out B) put out C) turn in D) bring through E) take over

7. **French law ---- that all food products sold in France should have the contents listed in French.**
   A) stipulates B) dominates C) suspends D) confides E) treats

TEST - 7

1. **Only after a great deal of pressure had been ---- the registrar did he agree to give up the recovery ward in favor of a second operating theatre.**
A) weighed up B) taken to C) put on D) brought down E) turned over

2. **He claims he has ---- a cure for the common cold, but I don't suppose he has.**
A) waited for B) made sure of C) put through D) taken care of E) come up with

3. **Our pediatrician said we should always ---- her if the little boy's temperature continued for more than 24 hours.**
A) come across B) get in touch with C) look forward to D) make up to E) look into

4. **Malnutrition and under nutrition are not ---- to the Third World; they also occur in affluent societies.**
A) exposed B) permitted C) restricted D) disposed E) convinced

5. **In the past 25 years, new knowledge about cancer has led to changes in dietary ---- for the public.**
A) disorders B) admissions C) obligations D) obsessions E) recommendations

6. **Biotechnology offers opportunities to improve the quality and ---- value of foods.**
A) nutritional B) conditional C) collective D) deceptive E) complacent

7. **Studies of the survivors of the atomic bomb blasts and radiation accidents have ---- demonstrated the leukemogenic effect of radiation.**
A) reluctantly B) properly C) sensitively D) unmistakably E) understandably

TEST - 8

1. **The ---- of capital punishment is another issue which has aroused widespread disagreement.**
A) consultation B) contest C) abolition D) distinction E) confiscation

2. **When people think of democracy they generally couple it with a ---- amount of liberty for individuals and groups.**
A) desolate B) considerable C) delicate D) sincere E) drastic

3. **Galileo, Descartes and many other European thinkers helped to lay the foundations of today's ---- global education system.**
A) increasingly B) constantly C) repeatedly D) reluctantly E) selectively

4. **The respectability that Britain ---- on America's actions is worth more to America than the provision of any amount of military aid.**
A) transmits B) proclaims C) distributes D) commissions E) confers

5. **Out of the work of the great thinkers of the seventeenth century was developed a new outlook on the world, and it was this outlook which ---- the decay of the belief in witchcraft and other superstitions.**
A) got rid of B) drove off C) made up D) brought about E) kept out

6. **In Italy, even judges and priests who have been brave enough to ---- the Mafia, have been brutally and indiscriminately murdered.**
A) stand up against B) put out of C) strike up against D) run over E) follow up

7. **Most people would be ---- by the idea of a computer that contains living brain cells.**
A) made over B) turned down C) found out D) played down E) put off



TEST - 9

1. Every community in the world recognizes certain activities as crimes, and has developed its own way of ---- them.
A) depending on B) breaking into C) looking after D) making for E) dealing with

2. The visitors were taken to the airport, and there they were ---- by the assistant manager.
A) made off B) seen off C) put through D) turned out E) looked over

3. I'm sure the boy is not really backward, but it is certainly difficult for him to ---- the other students in his class.
A) pull up B) make up for C) keep up with D) turn down E) take over

4. Even in developed countries it is not unusual to see wage and job ---- against women.
A) separation B) difference C) discrimination D) insurance E) diversity

5. The origins of stress vary from person to person, and people ---- differently to stressful events.
A) refer B) rely C) adopt D) react E) appeal

6. This hotel certainly offers a high standard of service at ---- rates.
A) contemporary B) competitive C) relative D) conceivable E) reliable

7. Syndicalism embodies the idea that workers, through direct action, ---- a general strike, should seize control over the means of production and hence gain political power.
A) especially B) previously C) tremendously D) respectfully E) consistently

TEST - 10

1. In the 1990s the Belgian government was involved in numerous scandals that contaminated it with a reputation for incompetence and ----.
A) participation B) despair C) corruption D) dislike E) certainty

2. Queen Mary's attempts to restore Catholicism to England during her reign (1553-1558) resulted in ---- turmoil and much bloodshed.
A) interna l B) reasonable C) stable D) arrogant E) versatile

3. In spite of the widespread effects of Christianity on the Anglo-Saxons, they clung ---- to many of the superstitions and customs from their pagan past.
A) hardly B) firmly C) rapidly D) fairly E) urgently

4. In 1968, Bermuda, which used to be a British colony, was ---- a new constitution and autonomy except for foreign relations, defence and internal security.
A) leased B) exploited C) appropriated D) granted E) abolished

5. The trouble with golf as a hobby is that it ---- too much of one's time.
A) turns over B) looks for C) gives up D) puts out E) takes up

6. The Council of Europe, the continent's oldest political organization, was ---- in 1949 to defend, among other things, human rights and the rule of law.
A) set up B) pulled through C) set aside D) put up E) made out

7. Their aim must be to ---- the barriers that hinder the free flow of information between employees, systems and devices.
A) run up B) close up C) pull through D) break down E) turn down

ANSWER KEYS

TEST - 1					
1.A	2.C	3.E	5.B	6.E	7.C

TEST - 2						
1.B	2.E	3.A	4.A	5.C	6.B	7.D

TEST - 3						
1.C	2.E	3.B	4.A	5.C	6.B	7.D

TEST - 4						
1.D	2.E	3.B	4.A	5.C	6.E	7.B

TEST - 5						
1.B	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.B	6.E	7.A

TEST - 6						
1.C	2.E	3.B	4.A	5.E	6.A	7.A

TEST - 7						
1.C	2.E	3.B	4.C	5.E	6.A	7.D

TEST - 8						
1.C	2.B	3.A	4.E	5.D	6.D	7.E

TEST - 9						
1.E	2.B	3.C	4.C	5.D	6.B	7.A

TEST - 10						
1.C	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.E	6.A	7.D

MODULE



DENEME SINAVLARI



1. 2013 İlkbahar Dönemi Yabancı Dil Bilgisi Seviye Tespit Sınavı (YDS)

2. 2013 İlkbahar Dönemi Yabancı Dil Bilgisi Seviye Tespit Sınavı (YDS) Açıklamalı Cevap Anahtarı

2013 İLKBAHAR DÖNEMİ YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (YDS) & AÇIKLAMALI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.-6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **UNICEF is deeply committed to creating a world in which all children, regardless of their gender or socioeconomic background, have ---- to free, compulsory and quality education.**

A) access
B) dedication
C) insight
D) addiction
E) tendency

2. **In some countries, such as Brazil and Russia, codes have been put in place to promote ---- logging of forest ecosystems.**

A) applicable
B) penetrable
C) notable
D) sustainable
E) provable

3. **Before they are allowed to be used, all medicines, including vaccines, are ---- tested to assess how safe and effective they are.**

A) incidentally
B) hazardously
C) thoroughly
D) fatally
E) offensively

4. **Many scientists believe that our sanitized surroundings are ---- allergic disorders in children, which have doubled in the last decade.**

A) extracting
B) fulfilling
C) unifying
D) ensuring
E) fostering

5. **In non-literate societies, valuable information about the past is often enshrined in oral tradition – poems, hymns or sayings ---- from generation to generation by word of mouth.**

A) taken off
B) handed down
C) thrown up
D) kept off
E) rooted out

6. **By mapping equatorial rainfall since 800 AD, scientists have ---- how tropical weather may change over the next century.**

A) taken out
B) put aside
C) brought down
D) figured out
E) counted upon

7.-16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. **The physics of elementary particles in the 20th century ---- by the observation of particles whose existence ---- by theorists decades earlier.**

A) has been distinguished / was predicted
B) distinguished / is being predicted
C) was distinguished / had been predicted
D) is distinguished / has been predicted
E) had been distinguished / was being predicted

8. **At the end of the First World War, the leaders of victorious countries gathered at Versailles, and there, they -- to decide what penalties Germany, Austria and other allies --.**

A) tried / would have to pay
B) had tried / must have paid
C) were trying / were paying
D) used to try / might have paid
E) could try / should have paid

9. **---- the types of individuals it seeks to attract, an organization ---- to consider what methods to use to reach them.**

A) To have established / could need
B) Having established / needs
C) Establishing / had needed
D) Established / needed
E) Being established / will need

10. China's rapid growth ---- trade is seen as a plus for the Southeast Asian nations because it helps to spur development ---- the region.

A) of / without
C) upon / over
B) by / about
D) at / under
E) in / across

11. As Antarctic glaciers collapse ---- the sea, scientists struggle to find out what that means ---- the rise of sea levels.

A) against / in
B) over / to
C) around / along
D) on / for
E) from / behind

12. ---- lead was widely known to be dangerous, by the early years of the 20th century, it could be found in all manners of consumer products.

A) Since
B) Once
C) Only when
D) Even though
E) Given that

13. Animals trapped in a stone called 'amber' are sometimes so well preserved that they look ---- they have just died.

A) so that
B) in case
C) as though
D) even if
E) now that

14. The European Commission has put forward that policies to cut greenhouse gases will not work ---individuals share the vision of a low-carbon society.

A) provided that
B) after
C) but
D) while
E) unless

15. When modern coastal fish-farming began 30 years ago, no one was doing things right, ---- for the environment -- the industry's long-term sustainability.

A) whether / or
B) such / as
C) so / that
D) either / or
E) as / as

16. ---- deriving two-thirds of its power supply from fossil fuels, power producers in India cannot get enough pipeline space to distribute natural gas.

A) Despite
B) Besides
C) As a result of
D) By means of
E) Rather than



17.-21. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Cities, large and small, are at the heart of a fast changing global economy – they are a cause of, and a response to world economic growth. Many urban areas are growing (17)---- their rural hinterlands are depressed, which forces impoverished rural people to move to the cities in search of work. These newcomers often end up not (18)---- the opportunities they are looking for, so they become part of the urban poor. (19)---- arrival to the city, they often encounter lack of housing and infrastructure services. To (20)---- the lack of available homes, newcomers often set up shelters on the city outskirts, usually on public-owned land. They often live without electricity, running water, a sewerage system, roads and other urban services. (21)---- dealing with poor sanitation and pollution from dirty cooking fuels and primitive stoves, they are exposed to modern environmental hazards, such as urban air pollution, exhaust fumes and industrial pollution.

17.

A) unless
B) in case
C) so that
D) whenever
E) because

18.

A) to find
B) finding
C) to have found
D) being found
E) to be found

19.

A) About
B) To
D) Upon
C) For
E) By

20.

A) cut down on
B) go in for
C) turn back on
D) fall behind with
E) make up for

21.

A) Despite
B) Owing to
C) For the sake of
D) In addition to
E) Unlike

22.-26. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

No single country owns Antarctica. (22)----, countries wishing to have a say in how the Antarctic (both the continent itself and the surrounding Southern Ocean) is governed (23)----, and agree to abide by, the Antarctic Treaty. However, prior to the signing of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, several countries had made claims to parts of Antarctica, some of which overlapped. The Treaty does not (24)---- these claims; Article IV of the Treaty states in part, "No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica." (25)---- avoiding the claims issue in this way, it was possible to produce a treaty that many parties could sign. Unfortunately, this means that (26)---- many countries follow the spirit of cooperation of the Treaty, there are still disputes over territory that remain unresolved and come up from time to time.

22.

A) Instead
B) For example
C) At least
D) In short
E) Similarly

23.

A) were to sign
B) had to sign
C) must sign
D) may sign
E) used to sign

24.

A) jeopardize
B) withdraw
C) underestimate
D) recognize
E) deteriorate

25.

A) By
B) From
C) About
D) Along
E) Without

26.

A) as
B) while
C) if
D) until
E) befor

27.-36. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. In order to make the first vessels to cross stretches of water, ----.

A) ancient civilizations depended heavily on these for their survival and expansion

B) the Greeks brought the art of rowing to a level of perfection that has never been surpassed

C) early attempts were often unique to the societies that originated them

D) people had already developed them for such purposes as fishing and transporting goods

E) early humans employed materials ranging from animal skins to small pieces of timber

28. While several other minerals are needed for muscle function, ----.

A) knowledge of your body and its functions can be a great ally in health matters

B) most of the calories in the food we eat are used by our muscles

C) the contours of the body alter as the muscles strengthen

D) exercise is a vital ingredient for keeping the human body in good health

E) continuous intake of calcium helps to maintain a healthy skeleton

29. Despite the political upheavals in the Arab world, ----.

A) the Middle East is gaining ground to become one of the world's popular tourist destinations

B) business boom, in places like Dubai and Abu Dhabi, has had little impact on the economies

C) the airlines are rapidly expanding their routes in Europe and Asia

D) emphasis on new policies is required to overcome recession in these countries

E) stability, strong economic growth and value for money are the key factors of economic mobility

30. Whereas there are undoubted social benefits to increasing home ownership, ----.

A) the mortgage companies that finance home buyers can go bankrupt

B) there are some economic problems associated with it

C) more and more people prefer to buy homes than rent

D) the existing laws make it financially more attractive to purchase

E) incentives to rent houses still remain at historically low levels

31. No matter how good the food we eat is, if it is not well digested, absorbed into the blood and assimilated into the cells, ----.

A) we can, in time, develop symptoms and nutritional deficiency

B) food must be well chewed and mixed with saliva

C) an alkaline environment is needed for the next stage of digestion

D) it reaches the stomach where it is mixed with pepsin

E) the breakdown of the protein in food begins here

32. ---, Indian culture was primarily oral, with a high value placed on recounting tales and dreams.

A) No matter how extraordinarily diverse Indian customs and culture have been

B) As native American Indians evolved into complex hierarchical societies that practiced human sacrifice

C) Even though the first Indians began constructing earthen burial sites and fortifications around 600 BC

D) If all European emigrants had left their homelands to escape political oppression

E) Although some North American tribes developed a type of hieroglyphics to preserve certain texts



33. --, you can work on extinguishing any undesirable behaviours.

A) Unless you proceed to the interviewer's office for your interview
B) Although previous work experience is sought by almost all employers nowadays
C) Once you are able to see yourself interacting with others
D) Whereas there is much to be learned about human nature in general
E) Just as any communicative event requires at least one person to be around

34. It might not be practical to use a different password for every single website that you log into --.

A) so online shopping involves more than just a seller and a buyer
B) although it is more suggestible for someone to rely on a computer engineer
C) since nicknames on the Internet are not enough to protect you from harm
D) while the term 'surfing' has become more widespread as more people use computers
E) but it is definitely worth having more than one for security reasons

35. The nests birds leave behind provide clues about their lives and environment ----.

A) as the architectural complexity of these nests hardly untangles their genealogy
B) just as archaeological sites supply glimpses of human history
C) but nest-collecting was a popular boyhood hobby in the 19th century
D) despite the fact that they remain a largely untapped scientific resource
E) before they lay eggs in order to sustain the continuation of their species

36. ---, not only cell operators but also law enforcement have come under fire for exploiting personal data without the user's knowledge.

A) After the companies have agreed widely on privacy policies
B) Although law enforcement units permit users to reach all sites
C) Since market demand is driving some of the biggest collectors of data into piracy
D) As smart phones' tracking abilities have become more sophisticated
E) Now that banking transactions via mobile devices are almost completely secure

37.-42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz

37. Most of the fears that we had when we were children are actually quite profound, but as we grow older and become more self-sufficient, the reality of fears diminishes.

A) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derindir ancak büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yeter hâle geldikçe korkuların gerçekliği azalır.

B) Çocukken aslında çok derin birçok korku yaşarız fakat büyüyüp daha çok kendimize yettikçe bu korkular gerçekliğini yitirir.

C) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derin boyuttadır ancak büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yeten bireyler hâline geldiğimizde bu korkular zamanla ortadan kalkar.

D) Çocukken yaşanılan korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derindir fakat kendimize yetecek kadar büyüdüğümüzde bu korkular gerçekliğini kaybeder.

E) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derin olsa da büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yettikçe bu korkular gerçek olmaktan uzaklaşır.

38. For the last 20 years, there has been an ongoing argument as to whether jazz is no longer an exclusively American let alone an Afro-American music.

A) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmaktan çıktığı varsayılan cazın sadece Amerikan müziği olup olmadığını sorgulayan bir tartışma bulunmaktadır.

B) Son yirmi yılın süregelen tartışması, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasından ziyade, cazın artık tamamıyla Amerikan müziği olup olmadığıdır.

C) Son yirmi yıldır, cazın Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını göz ardı eden ve tamamen Amerikan müziği olduğunu savunan bir tartışma süregelmektedir.

D) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bırakın, cazın daha ne kadar Amerikan müziği olarak anılabileceği tartışılmaktadır.

E) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bir kenara bırakın, cazın artık yalnızca Amerikan müziği olup olmadığı konusunda süregelen bir tartışma mevcuttur.

39. Patriarchy originally meant superiority of the father and used to be employed by sociologists to describe family structures where the father rather than the mother was dominant.

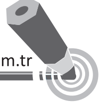
A) Ataerkillik, esasen babanın ayrıcalığını ifade etmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlarken kullanılırdı.

B) Ataerkillik, özünde babanın hâkimiyeti anlamını taşımaktaydı ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını ele alırken kullanılırdı.

C) Ataerkillik, ilk olarak babanın üstünlüğü anlamına sahipti ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın ön planda olduğu aile yapılarını tasvir etmek için kullanılırdı.

D) Ataerkillik, başlangıçta babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlamak için kullanılırdı.

E) Ataerkillik, aslen babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın sözünün geçtiği aile yapılarını vurgulamak için kullanılırdı.



40. Oyunlara ve özellikle çocuk oyunlarına ilişkin inançlarımız, teknoloji ve küreselleşme ile köklü değişimler geçirmiştir.

A) We seem to have radically changed our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, because of advances in technology and globalization.

B) We believe that plays, and children's plays in particular, have encountered radical changes due to technology and globalization.

C) Our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, have undergone radical changes with technology and globalization.

D) Owing to the radical changes in plays, and children's plays in particular, we have shifted our attitude towards technology and globalization.

E) As to technology and globalization, our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, have changed radically.

41. Anadolu'daki arkeolojik kalıntılar, zeytin ağacının çok eskilere dayandığını ve aynı zamanda zeytinyağının faydalarını insanların bildiğini gösteren deliller sunmaktadır.

A) Archaeological remains in Anatolia have revealed the fact that the olive tree grew in the very distant past and humans knew the benefits of olive oil as well.

B) In Anatolia, archaeological remains show that the olive tree was in existence in the very distant past and humans were also aware of the benefits of olive oil.

C) Archaeological remains in Anatolia provide proof that the olive tree dates back to the very distant past, as does human knowledge of olive oil's benefits.

D) The olive tree and human knowledge of olive oil's benefits date back to the very distant past as archaeological remains in Anatolia show us.

E) Remains in archaeological sites in Anatolia proves that olive tree depends on the very distant past and humans benefited from olive oil in many ways.

42. Kendine ait önemli rezervleri bulunmayan dünyanın en büyük enerji tüketicisi Avrupa Birliği, ihtiyaç duyduğu enerjinin % 50'sini ithal etmektedir ve ithal enerjiye olan bağımlılığının 2030 yılına kadar % 70'e çıkacağı tahmin edilmektedir.

A) The world's largest energy consumer without its own significant reserves, the European Union imports 50% of the energy it needs, and it is predicted that its dependence on imported energy will rise to 70% by 2030.

B) As the world's largest energy consumer, the European Union has no important energy reserves, and it is envisioned that its dependence on imported energy will increase to 70% by 2030, on the assumption that it buys 50% of its energy from other countries.

C) As the world's largest energy consumer with its limited energy reserves, the European Union imports around 50% of the energy it needs, and it will probably be more dependent on energy import with a 70% increase by 2030.

D) Besides being the world's largest energy consumer today which lacks its own reserves, the European Union imports 50% of the energy it requires, and it is foreseen that its energy import will go up to 70% by 2030.

E) The European Union is the world's largest energy consumer without its own significant energy reserves, and it is estimated that its reliance on imported energy will rise to 70% by 2030, while it is 50% now.

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

History is one of the few school subjects commonly mandated in education systems throughout the world. Furthermore, the use of history textbooks to support student learning is an almost universally accepted practice. However, the widespread international presence of the humble history textbook should not disguise its ideological and cultural potency. Indeed, essential to understanding the power and importance of history textbooks is to appreciate that in any given culture they typically exist as the keepers of ideas, values and knowledge. No matter how neutral history textbooks may appear, they are ideologically important, because they often seek to inject the youth with a shared set of values, national ethos and an incontrovertible sense of political orthodoxy. Textbooks stand as cultural artefacts that embody a range of issues associated with ideology, politics and values which in themselves function at a variety of different levels of power, status and influence. Embedded in history textbooks are narratives and stories that nation states choose to tell about themselves and their relations with other nations. Typically, they represent a core of cultural knowledge which future generations are expected both to assimilate and support.

43. According to the passage, history textbooks ----.

A) are now being rewritten with a more international and universal outlook to rectify past misunderstandings between nations

B) are not appropriate for teaching history because they are always ideologically biased

C) should be written in a neutral and unbiased way so that future generations can have a healthy understanding of history

D) not only have educational, but also ideological functions, serving to transmit a nation state's values

E) consist of baseless stories and narratives rather than historical facts that are more important for a nation state's survival

44. It is stated in the passage that ----.

A) some countries have been more successful in producing more neutral and less ideological history textbooks than others

B) in many nations, debates over the content and format of history textbooks continue to generate considerable political conflict

C) nations attempt to provide future generations with particular values that will ensure the continuation of existing structures

D) history textbooks have become more politicized after the emergence of nation states to preserve national identity

E) many educational systems throughout the world include history in their curriculum to enhance political literacy

45. According to the passage, regardless of how impartially they are written, history textbooks --.

A) need to teach both the past and the future

B) serve a purpose other than intended

C) are the best options for cultural transmission

D) affect ideologically the youth more than adults

E) can never be completely objective and neutral

46. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----.

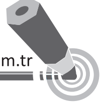
A) is in favour of using history textbooks to inform people about international relations

B) sets out to emphasize the use of history textbooks to instil national values in the young generation

C) is of the opinion that textbooks on history are easy to write

D) believes in the necessity of locally produced history textbooks to bring about world peace

E) is trying to persuade the reader of the importance of understanding history



47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Farmers in many countries utilize antibiotics in two key ways: at full strength to treat animals that are sick and in low doses to fatten meat-producing livestock or to prevent veterinary illnesses. Although even the proper use of antibiotics can inadvertently lead to the spread of drug resistant bacteria, the habit of using a low dose is a formula for disaster: the treatment provides just enough antibiotic to kill some but not all bacteria. The germs that survive are typically those that happen to bear genetic mutations for resisting the antibiotic. They then reproduce and exchange genes with other microbial resisters. As bacteria are found literally everywhere, resistant strains produced in animals eventually find their way into people as well. You could not design a better system for guaranteeing the spread of antibiotic resistance. To cease the spread, Denmark enforced tighter rules on the use of antibiotics in the raising of poultry and other farm animals. The lesson is that improving animal husbandry - making sure that pens, stalls and cages are properly cleaned and giving animals more room or time to mature - offsets the initial negative impact of limiting antibiotic use.

47. It is understood from the passage that ----.

A) farmers mainly prefer using antibiotics as a preventive measure for diseases
B) antibiotics are merely useful in treating the contagious diseases of farm animals
C) continuous and heavy doses of antibiotics are crucial for poultry
D) antibiotics are so far the only effective method to fatten up meat-producing animals
E) poultry prices are affected by the spread of contagious diseases

48. It is implied in the passage that ----.

A) widespread use of antibiotics is intended to eliminate the chances of a possible pandemic
B) using a low dose antibiotic compared to a heavy dose is highly recommended for farmers
C) human beings should test the efficacy of using antibiotics on other animals before using them on poultry
D) increased antibiotic resistance in human beings is due to the consumption of animal products with antibiotic content
E) antibiotic resistance in poultry animals has led scientists to find alternative solutions to fight off these bacteria

49. According to the passage, ----.

A) the spread of bacterial infections in poultry may not be avoided by improving physical conditions
B) the weight of the poultry mainly depends upon the environment they are brought up in
C) strict regulations in Denmark are employed to minimize the effects of antibiotic use on both poultry and people
D) the maturation period of poultry in Denmark is determined by the size of the animal
E) the productivity of poultry can best be analyzed through the amount of the antibiotic used on the animal

50. It is stated in the passage that antibiotics ----.

A) are crucial as they change the genetic mutations of poultry
B) form the basis for microbial resistance of genes in animals
C) are effective in restricting resistant strains of bacteria in poultry
D) are employed to prevent a possible disease spread from farm animals to human beings
E) may produce drug resistant bacteria, irrespective of how carefully they are used

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

"The Marshall Plan was not a simple program for transferring massive sums of money to struggling countries, but an explicit - and eventually successful -attempt to reindustrialize Europe." say Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang. It follows that if Africa really wants economic prosperity, it should study and draw valuable lessons from the Marshall Plan's dark twin: the Morgenthau Plan implemented in Germany in 1945. Reinert tells the story best: When it was clear that the Allies would win the Second World War, the question of what to do with Germany, which in three decades had precipitated two World Wars, reared its head. Henry Morgenthau Jr, the US secretary of the treasury, formulated a plan to keep Germany from ever again threatening world peace. Germany, he argued, had to be entirely deindustrialized and turned into an agricultural nation. All industrial equipment was to be destroyed, and the mines were to be flooded. This program was approved by the Allies and was immediately implemented when Germany capitulated in 1945. However, it soon became clear that the Morgenthau Plan was causing serious economic problems in Germany: deindustrialization caused agricultural productivity to plummet. This was indeed an interesting experiment. The mechanisms of synergy between industry and agriculture worked in reverse: killing the industry reduced the productivity of the agricultural sector.

51. It is clearly stated in the passage that the Marshall Plan --.

A) was redesigned as the Morgenthau Plan to be applied in Germany
B) was very comprehensive in its scope to develop Europe
C) was a program of investment from which the Allies expected to benefit directly
D) was ill-formed for its objectives according to Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang
E) turned out to be a failed attempt to industrialize various European nations

52. According to the passage, Germany --.

A) had to be stripped of its power to start wars
B) was unable to continue its industrial development during World War II
C) needed industrial equipment and American finance to rebuild the country
D) found the Morgenthau Plan problematic as its economy declined
E) was allowed to industrialize despite its agricultural potential

53. It is implied in the passage that ----.

A) America's vision for post-war Europe was in essence misguided
B) a country has no choice but to prioritize one sector over another in order to advance
C) today's Africa and post-war Germany have a lot in common
D) Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang were right in their predictions about the Marshall Plan
E) plans made by policy makers may yield unexpected outcomes

54. The main concern of the author is to ----.

A) supply a brief summary of imperial nations' domination of others
B) blame America's programs for Germany's agricultural productivity
C) learn from the failings and achievements of some economic policies
D) describe ways of industrializing through agriculture in order to stop wars
E) accuse the African leaders of failing to understand how Germany prospered



55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Imagine an industry that runs out of raw materials. Companies go bankrupt, workers are laid off, families suffer and associated organizations are thrown into turmoil. Eventually, governments are forced to take drastic action. Welcome to global banking, recently brought to its knees by the interruption of its lifeblood

- **the flow of cash. In this case, we seem to have been fortunate. In the nick of time, governments released reserves in order to start cash circulating again. But what if the reserves had not been there? What are we going to do when our supplies of vital materials such as fish, tropical hardwoods, metals like indium and fresh water dry up? We live on a planet with finite resources**
- **that is no surprise to anyone - so why do we have an economic system in which all that matters is growth**
- **more growth means using more resources. When the human population was counted in millions and resources were sparse, people could simply move to new pastures. However, with 9 billion people expected around 2050, moving on is not an option. As politicians reconstruct the global economy, they should take heed. If we are to leave any kind of planet to our children, we need an economic system that lets us live within our means.**

55. The author starts the passage with an example from industry in order to ----.

A) explain why raw materials are used in industry
B) present the conditions of the workers who are currently employed
C) indicate the possible consequences of global industrialization
D) emphasize the importance of raw materials
E) describe the impact of the banking system on industry

56. According to the passage, the global banking crisis was resolved because governments --.

A) cooperated closely with the industry
B) sold off large supplies of cash
C) involved the necessary organizations
D) bought new supplies of vital materials
E) acted quickly to find a solution

57. The main point made in the passage is that --.

A) industries need to look carefully at the raw materials used
B) the economic system currently in place must be rethought
C) population explosion is one of the greatest threats to mankind as it requires more planning
D) all governments should have a responsibility to help out in times of crisis
E) the global banking system can throw the world into turmoil

58. It is pointed out in the passage that in the past ----.

A) an economic system of growth was easy to establish
B) resources were more valuable than they are today
C) it was easy for people to find new resources
D) industry was far less dependent on raw materials
E) it was rare for businesses to actually fail

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many athletes credit drugs with improving their performance, but some of them may want to thank their brain instead. Mounting evidence suggests that the boost from human growth hormone (HGH), an increasingly popular doping drug, might be caused by the placebo effect. In a new double-blind trial funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency, in which neither researchers nor participants knew who was receiving HGH and who was taking a placebo, the researchers asked participants to guess whether or not they were on the real drug. Then they examined the results of the group who guessed that they were getting HGH when, in fact, they had received a placebo. That group improved at four fitness tests measuring strength, endurance, power and sprint capacity. The study participants who guessed correctly that they were taking a placebo did not improve, according to preliminary results presented at the Society for Endocrinology meeting in June 2011. "The finding really shows the power of the mind" said Ken Ho, an endocrinologist at the Garvan Institute in Sydney, Australia, who led the study. She maintains that many athletes are reaping the benefits of the placebo effect, without knowing whether what they are taking is beneficial or not.

59. It is clearly stated in the passage that the support given by certain drugs ----.

A) is largely accepted for its positive contribution to performance

B) has been proven by many studies around the world

C) has led authorities to take the necessary measures against these drugs

D) has been openly disputed by most of the athletes

E) results in the improved performances of all the athletes who take them

60. According to the results of the study funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency, ----.

A) the study participants were all aware they were given a placebo

B) those who knew that they were given real drugs failed to show improvement in fitness tests

C) the athletes who did not know they were given a placebo did well on fitness tests

D) the preliminary findings showed the increased popularity of drugs

E) the effects of HGH are incompatible with those found in other studies

61. It is understood from the passage that the placebo effect --.

A) is highly esteemed among those who are interested in athletics

B) can play a significant role in improving the performances of athletes

C) has been monitored in the participating groups that consist of people taking doping drugs

D) was also tested in other branches of sports where competition exists

E) was very high in the studies where participants were informed in advance

62. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

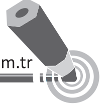
A) external interventions may have negative impacts on one's performance

B) every athlete should be involved in a study to increase his or her performance

C) success lies in the power of one's mind no matter which treatment he or she is exposed to

D) the World Anti-Doping Agency should be much more careful about the use of drugs in sports

E) much more research should be done on the placebo effect among athletes



63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63. **Emre:** - What's so funny that you've been laughing now for hours?

Figen: - I was just remembering a friend of mine who owns a shoe shop. He was very upset because he realized that many customers were trying to squeeze their feet into shoes that were too small, and were ruining his shoes.

Emre: ------

Figen: -Even so, I just can't help laughing.

A) That must have been quite an experience for him. Now he won't let anyone try on different sizes.

B) Doesn't the salesman have any rights? He should be able to fill out some kind of complaint form.

C) Being a frequent shoe-buyer myself, I don't know where your friend's store is.

D) Perhaps he should start selling other things. This way, he won't have to deal with those customers anymore.

E) I don't find it amusing whatsoever. The customers should have been more careful with what they were doing.

64. **Timur:** - Do you know the difference between the use of barbecues and conventional gas cooking?

Levent: ------

Timur: - What can be done to reduce this?

Levent: - I think we should use gas over barbecue as it contributes to an increase in smog levels.

A) Burning charcoal releases carbon monoxide into the air much more than cooking with gas does.

B) Well, actually, both are good ways of cooking, but barbecues take longer to prepare.

C) Gas cooking is far more efficient than using a barbecue, as you can adjust the heat according to your needs.

D) Unfortunately, both are harmful and cause damage to the environment.

E) Gas appears to be more dangerous as there is a high risk of explosion.

65. **Teacher:** - Your son has adapted quite well socially. He's had no problems making friends. Also, he's quite a leader among them.

Parent: - I'm glad to hear that. What about his class work?

Teacher: ------

Parent: - He's never been very good at sitting still and focusing.

A) His math skills are very good, but he needs to work harder on his language skills.

B) He enjoys group work, probably because he likes to socialize so much.

C) I think he needs a private tutor to help him with the more difficult subjects.

D) I really enjoy having him in class because he's such a good example to others.

E) He has the ability but he seems to lack the concentration to do the work.

66. **Jale:** - Here is an article about how people react in emergencies. Researchers say that when more people are around, it reduces the chances of actually being helped.

Adnan:

Jale: - Apparently, onlookers provide a model for action. If they are docile and disinterested, the situation may seem less serious.

Adnan: - I think if there is only one bystander, your chance of being helped increases, as he will think he must help immediately.

A) Is an individual aware that others are present?

B) How did they carry out that research?

C) Do they offer any explanation as to why this happens?

D) Is this finding true for all cultures?

E) Who were the participants in this research?

67. Ayça: - Do you think environmental factors like diet and stress affect the ageing process as much as the decline of hormonal systems?

Berkan:

Ayça: - So, you mean physiological and environmental factors contribute to one's longevity to the same degree.

Berkan: - Definitely! I also think living in an extended family and playing an important role in society bring in some beneficial effects.

A) I don't believe dietary habits and lifestyle have much to do with ageing. It's all about the gradual failing of the body to be able to repair itself and replace cells.

B) I heard some people live longer and have fewer health problems than others thanks to their easy-going lifestyle and the amount of vegetables they consume.

C) Perhaps, calorie restriction and anti-ageing treatments can be successful interventions that may cause increases in life expectancy.

D) Even if ageing seems to be a serious problem for many people, some rely on plastic surgeries to cope with it.

E) Extending one's lifespan isn't simply a case of stopping the ageing process, because ageing isn't a scientifically recognized cause of death.

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. Science does not produce a unified picture of the environment on which all can agree, instead it provides multiple views, each of which may be valid from a particular ideological angle.

A) There is not one single view of the environment that can be provided through science that everyone will agree on, rather it gives different perspectives, all of which are valid depending on the ideological perspective.

B) The environment has been described by scientists in many different ways rather than in just one way, and each of these have their own validity according to the observer's own ideology.

C) Science represents many diverse and particular ideological angles, and from these a valid and unified description of the environment can be produced that respects multiple views.

D) Scientists from different ideological backgrounds have come together to agree upon a unified picture of the environment on which scientists can all agree upon its validity.

E) Multiple views on the environment are the result of science being unable to produce a unified description upon which those from different ideological backgrounds can agree.



69. The stocks of bluefin tuna, the most valuable fish in the world, have plummeted to such paltry levels that many scientists speculate that the fish could be headed for extinction.

A) Scientists believe that the excessive demand for the valuable bluefin tuna fish has risen to such a level that there is speculation about the fish becoming extinct.

B) Stocks of the world's most desirable bluefin tuna fish have reached such a low level that many scientists are convinced that they are about to become extinct.

C) There is some speculation among scientists around the world as to how far the stocks of the valuable bluefin tuna fish can be allowed to fall before they become extinct.

D) Stocks of the bluefin tuna, the most expensive fish in the world, have dropped to such a low level that scientists are predicting that they might become extinct.

E) The most expensive fish in the world is the bluefin tuna, but scientists fear that stocks will soon reach a paltry level and the fish will become extinct.

70. Huntington's has been described as the most disastrous disease known to man because of its peculiarly cruel characteristics, as it progressively strips a person of control of his muscles, reason and emotion.

A) Huntington's disease is described as not only the worst disease in the world but also the most cruelly progressive, as it slowly takes away a person's ability to control their muscles, reason and emotion.

B) To describe Huntington's as a cruel disease could be disastrous as people know that it eventually takes away a person's ability to control their muscles as well as to reason and feel emotion.

C) Due to its cruel characteristics that gradually take away a person's control of their muscles, reason and emotion, Huntington's is said to be the most devastating disease in the world.

D) When a person starts to rapidly lose control of his muscles and no longer is able to reason or control his emotions, he can be described as having the most disastrous disease ever - Huntington's.

E) When a man is described as having Huntington's, it can be a very cruel experience, as they will gradually experience certain characteristics such as lack of muscle control, reason and emotion.

71. The changing climate will have negative effects on all parts of the world; depending on people's location and lifestyles, however, there will be great differences in the subsequent health hazards that human populations face.

A) No matter how and where people live, the subsequent health hazards will be terribly great after the varying climate negatively affects all regions of the world.

B) Based on their lifestyles and geographical location, human populations all over the world will experience health risks to be brought about by adverse effects of the changing climate.

C) Whether all regions of the world will be negatively affected by the incremental climate change largely depends on people's location and ways of life, yet human populations will end up with health risks.

D) Since all parts of the world are likely to be adversely influenced by the globally changing climate, human populations have been subject to resultant health risks, regardless of how and where they reside.

E) All regions of the world will be adversely affected by the changing climate, but the resulting health risks to human populations will vary greatly, depending on where and how people live.

72. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

72. Most measurements of happiness are by standardized questionnaires or interview schedules. It could also be done by informed observers - those who know the individual well and see them regularly. -- Yet, another form of measurement is to investigate a person's memory and check whether they feel predominantly happy or unhappy about their past. Finally, there are some crude but ever-developing physical measures looking at everything from brain scanning to saliva levels.

A) It should be kept in mind that such tests might be misleading in many cases.

B) Findings suggest that ancestors of Finnish people made use of such methods.

C) There is also experience sampling, where people report how happy they are many times a day.

D) Being objective in this process is more important than being an observer.

E) A question still remains unanswered: to what extent can one express happiness on a sheet of questions?



73. Everything in the factories of the future will be run by smarter software. Digitization in manufacturing will have as widespread an effect as in other industries that have gone digital, including photography, publishing and films. Such effects will not be confined to large manufacturers, either. ---Launching new and innovative products will become easier and cheaper for them.

A) The materials being used to make things are changing faster than they were in the past.

B) In addition, it will allow things to be made economically in much smaller quantities.

C) Nonetheless, companies are also optimistic about a manufacturing revival.

D) In fact, these developments will empower smaller firms and individual entrepreneurs.

E) As such, companies from all over the world use China and India as low-wage workshops.

74. -- This is not the case, and evidence for early learning and remembering comes from several studies. In one, infants only a few hours old learned to turn their heads right or left, depending on whether they heard a buzzer or a tone. In order to taste a sweet liquid, the baby had to turn to the right when a tone sounded and to turn to the left when the buzzer sounded. In only a few trials, the babies were performing without error.

A) It was once thought that infants could neither learn nor remember.

B) Infants can discriminate differences in taste shortly after birth.

C) Newborn infants could distinguish human voices from other sounds.

D) Newborn babies may not remember what they have just learned.

E) Pre-birth experiences in the uterus help infants to learn and remember.

75. Stephen Hawking, the famed theoretical physicist diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's disease, lost the ability to speak thirty years ago. In the meantime, a computerized voice generated by an infrared sensor inside Hawking's mouth has allowed him to communicate. According to a recent report, however, the muscles controlling the device have been deteriorating, limiting him to as little as one word per minute. -- This is a horrifying prospect for the scientific community that has benefitted greatly from his findings. But a new device recording brain functions at an unprecedented level of detail was developed and has been proposed to improve Hawking's ability to communicate once again.

A) Such devices can be used to monitor the sleep pattern and the disorders of the deaf.

B) The sensor in the mouth is an effective way to continue communication with people unable to speak.

C) Without a new means of communication, Hawking runs the risk of being rendered mute.

D) The muscles in the mouth can be kept under control by using a great variety of equipments.

E) Thanks to recent developments, researchers are now able to keep the disease under control as in Hawking's condition.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Using herbs from your garden or the farmer's market to enhance the flavour of your summer cuisine is really rewarding. (II) Not only will herbs add subtle accents to your main dishes and salads, but they will also bring fragrance and interest to favourite dessert and beverage recipes. (III) If you are not using fresh herbs, remember that dried herbs are very potent, so reduce the amount you use by half or more. (IV) Include your home-grown produce in a salad course, and specimens from your gorgeous summer flower beds in a welcoming table centrepiece. (V) Also, if you are cooking outdoors, be sure to allow enough time to heat the grill for your vegetables, steaks and chicken.

A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

77. (I) Aristotle explored the apparent ties between odour and memory in his work On Sense and the Sensible. (II) Since then, people have speculated that the memories elicited by smell are more intimate and immediate than other recollections. (III) When we experience certain smells, we often find ourselves taken back in time to a specific event or scene. (IV) Many movies of the 1980s include scenes that trigger memories of childhood and school years. (V) For example, the smell of a salsa, a sauce eaten with Mexican food, may remind a person of watching James Bond movies on television with his or her father while dipping chips in the spicy sauce.

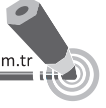
A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

78. (I) Five to six million farmers in the tropics who cultivate the cacao trees from which cocoa is produced rely on the sales of the seeds to feed themselves and their families. (II) Cacao tree grows only in a narrow band within about 18 degrees north and south of the Equator. (III) They extract the seeds, often called 'beans', from football-shaped pods and then ferment and dry them to form butter and powder. (IV) The livelihoods of another 40 to 50 million depend on the long production road whereby the cacao seeds travel from a farm to the candy on store shelves. (V) In Ivory Coast, which produces 40 percent of the world's cocoa, such farming accounts for a full 15 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 5 percent of households.

A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

79. (I) One of the oldest methods of preserving food is drying. (II) It slows down the proliferation and activity of the bacteria that cause spoilage and decay, but it considerably alters the appearance of food due to the loss of water. (III) With the success of freezing and its characteristics for retaining the food value of ingredients, drying is no longer an essential means of preserving food for times when it may be out of season or expensive. (IV) Since prehistoric times, cereals and I fruits have been dried in the sun before being stored. (V) The drying of fruits and vegetables has been widely practiced for so long; in Greece for grapes, in Turkey for apricots, and in Iran and Spain for tomatoes.

A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V



80. (I) No citizen of the European Union lives more than 700 km away from the coast. (II) The seas and oceans are at the centre of a large number of interactions, and to optimize political decision-making, we must clearly understand these interactions. (III) The European Union is surrounded by four seas and two oceans, and has 89,000 km of coastline. (IV) The maritime areas under the jurisdiction of the member states of the European Union are larger than the land masses. (V) The obvious conclusion is the need for rational management of the seas and oceans.

A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

1.-6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. UNICEF is deeply committed to creating a world in which all children, regardless of their gender or socioeconomic background, have ---- to free, compulsory and quality education.

A) access
B) dedication
C) insight
D) addiction
E) tendency

"UNICEF cinsiyet veya sosyoekonomik geçmişlerine bakmaksızın tüm çocukların zorunlu ve kaliteli bir eğitime serbestçe ……… sahip olabilecekleri bir dünya için kendini adamıştır." Bu soruda boşluğa "erişim" anlamına gelen A şıkkı uygundur. Diğer şıklardaki kelimelerin anlamları boşluğa uymamaktadır. Dedication: kendini adama, Insight: anlama, kavrayış, Addiction: bağımlılık, Tendency:eğilim

Cevap: A

2. In some countries, such as Brazil and Russia, codes have been put in place to promote ---- logging of forest ecosystems.

A) applicable
B) penetrable
C) notable
D) sustainable
E) provable

"Brezilya ve Rusya gibi bazı ülkelerde orman ekosistemlerinin ……… şekilde teşvik edilmesi için yasalar çıkartılmıştır." Bu soruda boşluğa "sürdürülebilir" anlamına gelen D şıkkındaki "sustainable" kelimesi uygundur. Diğer şıkların anlamları. Applicable: Uygulanabilir, Penetrable: girilebilir, Notable: dikkate değer, Provable: ispatlanabilir.

Cevap: C

3. Before they are allowed to be used, all medicines, including vaccines, are ---- tested to assess how safe and effective they are.

A) incidentally
B) hazardously
C) thoroughly
D) fatally
E) offensively

"Aşılar dahil tüm ilaçların kullanımına izin verilmeden önce, ne kadar güvenli ve etkili olduklarını değerlendirmek için …….. şekilde test edilirler." Bu soruda nasıl test edilirler sorusuna cevabı "eksiksiz olarak, baştan sona" anlamına gelen C şıkkı vermektedir. Diğer şıkların anlamları: Incidentally: tesadüfen, Hazardously: tehlikeli şekilde, Fatlly: ölümcül olarak, Offensively: saldırgan bir şekilde.

Cevap: C

4. Many scientists believe that our sanitized surroundings are ---- allergic disorders in children, which have doubled in the last decade.

A) extracting
B) fulfilling
C) unifying
D) ensuring
E) fostering

"Birçok bilim adamı çevremizin çocuklarda alerjik rahatsızlıklara ………. inanmaktadır." Bu soruda "teşvik etmek, yol açmak" anlamlarına sahip E şıkkı doğru cevaptır. Diğer şıkların anlamları: Extract: özünü çıkarmak, Fulfill: tamamlamak, Unify: birleştirmek, Ensure: garantiye almak, temin etmek.

Cevap: E

5. **In non-literate societies, valuable information about the past is often enshrined in oral tradition – poems, hymns or sayings ---- from generation to generation by word of mouth.**

A) taken off B) handed down
C) thrown up D) kept off
E) rooted out

“Okuma yazmanın olmadığı toplumlarda, geçmişle ilgili değerli bilgiler nesilden nesile sözlü olarak ……….. şiirler, ilahiler, deyişler sözlü gelenekte muhafaza edilirler.” Bu soruda “aktarmak” anlamına gelen B şıkkı doğru cevaptır. Diğer şıkların anlamları: Take off: havalanmak, giysiyi çıkarmak, Throw up: bırakmak, Keep off: uzak durmak, uzak tutmak, Root out: kökünü kazımak.

Cevap: B

6. **By mapping equatorial rainfall since 800 AD, scientists have ---- how tropical weather may change over the next century.**

A) taken out
B) put aside
C) brought down
D) figured out
E) counted upon

Bilim insanları M.S 800’den beri ekvaotor yağmurlarının haritasını çıkararak, topik iklimin önümüzdeki yüz yılda nasıl değişeceğini……” Bu soruda yüklem sorulmaktadır ve “anlamak, bulmak” anlamına gelen D şıkkı doğru cevaptır. Diğer şıkların anlamları: Take out: (dışarıya) çıkarmak, eşlik etmek, hariç bırakmak, Put aside: bir kenara koymak, biriktirmek, Bring down: indirmek, devirmek, Count upon: dayanmak, güvenmek.

Cevap: D

7.-16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. **The physics of elementary particles in the 20th century ---- by the observation of particles whose existence ---- by theorists decades earlier.**

A) has been distinguished / was predicted
B) distinguished / is being predicted
C) was distinguished / had been predicted
D) is distinguished / has been predicted
E) had been distinguished / was being predicted

Bu soru hem Tense (Zaman) hem de Active (Etken) – Passive (Edilgen) konularındaki bilgiyi ölçmeye yöneliktir. Öncelikle sorudaki 20. yy bizi Past Tense ve “earlier decades (daha önceki yıllar)” ifadesi de Past Perfect Tense götürdüğü için ve de soru kökünde her iki boşluktan sonra gelen “by (tarafından)” edatı doğru cevabın C şıkkı olduğunu göstermektedir.

Cevap: C

8. **At the end of the First World War, the leaders of victorious countries gathered at Versailles, and there, they -- to decide what penalties Germany, Austria and other allies --.**

A) tried / would have to pay
B) had tried / must have paid
C) were trying / were paying
D) used to try / might have paid
E) could try / should have paid

Bu soru Tense (Zaman) bilgisini ölçmeye yöneliktir ve soru kökündeki “the First World War (I.Dünya Savaşı) bizi Past Tense’e yöneltmektedir. Aradığımız zaman A şıkkındadır. D şıkkındaki “used to” da Past Tense olmasına rağmen geçmişte sürekli yapılan bir şeyden söz edilmemektedir.

Cevap: A

9. ---- the types of individuals it seeks to attract, an organization ---- to consider what methods to use to reach them.

A) To have established / could need
B) Having established / needs
C) Establishing / had needed
D) Established / needed
E) Being established / will need

Bu sorudaki ilk boşluk Reduction (Kısaltma) bilgisini ölçmekte ve boşluktan sonra nesne (the types of individuals) geldiği için "establish" fiilinin aktif olarak kullanıldığı şıklara yönelmeliyiz. Bu durumda D ve E şıkları elenir. Sorunun ikinci boşluğunda ise Tense (zaman) bilgisi ölçülmek istenmektedir ve "an organization" öznesi genel bir ifade olduğu için bizi Present Tense'e yöneltmektedir.

Cevap: B

10. China's rapid growth ---- trade is seen as a plus for the Southeast Asian nations because it helps to spur development ---- the region.

A) of / without
C) upon / over
B) by / about
D) at / under
E) in / across

Bu soruda Preposition (Edat) bilgisi ölçülmektedir ve bir şeydeki artış/düşüş anlamına gelen "increase,growth/ decrease" gibi kelimeler kendinden sonra genellikle "in" edatını alırlar. Diğer taraftan "region-bölgenin tamamında, bölgede" anlamında da "across" edatı uygundur.

Cevap: E

11. As Antarctic glaciers collapse ---- the sea, scientists struggle to find out what that means ---- the rise of sea levels.

A) against / in
B) over / to
C) around / along
D) on / for
E) from / behind

Bu soruda Preposition (Edat) bilgisi ölçülmektedir ve denize/deniz üstüne düşen buzdağlarının çöküşünden bahsedilmektedir. "denize veya deniz üstüne" anlamını vermek için "on" edatı kullanılması gerekirken, "anlamak, anlamına gelmek" olan "mean" fiili "for" edatıyla kullanılmalıdır.

Cevap: D

12. ---- lead was widely known to be dangerous, by the early years of the 20th century, it could be found in all manners of consumer products.

A) Since
B) Once
C) Only when
D) Even though
E) Given that

Bu soru Conjunction (Bağlaç) sorusudur ve iki cümleyi anlamca en uygun şekilde birbirine bağlayan bağlacı bulmamız gerekmektedir. İlk cümlede "kurşunun çok tehlikeli olduğu bilindiği" ve ikinci cümlede ise "kurşunun hemen her tüketici ürününde bulunduğunu" belirtmektedir. Bu iki cümle arasında bir zıtlık veya beklenmedik bir sonuç söz konusu olduğu için "-e rağmen" anlamına gelen "even though" bağlacı doğru cevaptır. "Kurşunun tehlikeli olduğu bilinmesine rağmen .....". Diğer şıklardaki bağlaçların anlamları: Since: -den beri, -dığı için; Once: olur olmaz, -den sonra; Only when: ancak o zamanda, o vakitte; Given that: olduğunu düşünerek, farz edersek.

Cevap: D

13. Animals trapped in a stone called 'amber' are sometimes so well preserved that they look ---- they have just died.

A) so that
B) in case
C) as though
D) even if
E) now that



Bu soruda da bağlaç bilgisi ölçülmektedir. Fakat bu soruda çok önemli bir ip ucu bulunmaktadır. "Look, seem, speak, behave" gibi filliler "-mış gibi, sanki" anlamına gelen "as if veya as though" yapıları kullanılır (-mış gibi görünmek, konuşmak, davranmak). Diğer şıklardaki bağlaçların anlamları: So that: -mek için, ki böylece; In case: olursa diye; Even if: olsa bile; Now that: madem ki, -dığına göre

Cevap: C

14. The European Commission has put forward that policies to cut greenhouse gases will not work ---individuals share the vision of a low-carbon society.

A) provided that
B) after
C) but
D) while
E) unless

Bu soruda da bağlaç sorulmakta ve boşluktan önceki cümlede "sera gazlarını kesmek için politikaların işe yaramayacağını", boşluktan sonra gelen cümlede "bireylerin düşük karbonlu bir toplum vizyonu paylaşması" söylenmektedir. Bu iki cümleyi "-medikçe, -madıkça" anlamına gelen ve koşul ifade eden "unless" bağlacı uygun bir şekilde bağlayacaktır. "Bireyler düşük karbonlu bir toplum vizyonunu paylaşmadıkça, sera gazlarını kesmek için yapılan politikalar işe yaramayacaktır." Diğer şıklardaki bağlaçların anlamları: Provided that: ise, ancak olursa; After: -den sonra; But: fakat; While: -iken.

Cevap : E

15. When modern coastal fish-farming began 30 years ago, no one was doing things right, ---- for the environment -- the industry's long-term sustainability.

A) whether / or
B) such / as
C) so / that
D) either / or
E) as / as

"Modern balık çiftçiliği başladığında, hiç kimse …….. çevre için …….. endüstrinin uzun vadeli sürdürülebilirliği için doğru şeyler yapmıyorlardı." Bu soruda boşluklara "ne…. ne de" anlamına gelen "neither ….nor" şıkkının aranması gerekiyor, fakat "no one" olumsuzluk bildirdiği için "neither … nor" olumsuz yapısının yerine "either …. or…."kullanılmalıdır. Bu soruda en çeldirici şık A şıkkıdır. Bu şıktaki "whether …. or…." Yapısı "olsa da olmasa da" anlamı taşıdığı bilinmelidir.

Cevap: D

16. ---- deriving two-thirds of its power supply from fossil fuels, power producers in India cannot get enough pipeline space to distribute natural gas.

A) Despite
B) Besides
C) As a result of
D) By means of
E) Rather than

Bu sorunun ilk cümlesinde "Hindistan'ın enerji teminin üçte ikisini fosil yakıtlarından sağladığını", ikinci cümlede ise "ülkedeki enerji üreticilerinin doğal gaz dağıtımı için yeteri kadar boru hattına sahip olmadıkları" belirtilmektedir. Bu iki cümle arasında bir zıtlık veya beklenmedik bir durum söz konusu olduğu için doğru cevap A şıkkındaki "despite (-e rağmen)" bağlacıdır. "Hindistan enerji teminin üçte ikisini fosil yakıtlardan sağlamasına rağmen,….." Diğer şıkların anlamları: Besides: -e ilaveten, yanı sıra; As a result of: -nın sonucu olarak; By means of: aracılığıyla, vasıtasıyla; Rather than: -mektense, -den ziyade.

Cevap: A

17.-21. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Cities, large and small, are at the heart of a fast changing global economy – they are a cause of, and a response to world economic growth. Many urban areas are growing (17)---- their rural hinterlands are depressed, which forces impoverished rural people to move to the cities in search of work. These newcomers often end up not (18)---- the opportunities they are looking for, so they become part of the urban poor. (19)---- arrival to the city, they often encounter lack of housing and infrastructure services. To (20)---- the lack of available homes, newcomers often set up shelters on the city outskirts, usually on public-owned land. They often live without electricity, running water, a sewerage system, roads and other urban services. (21)---- dealing with poor sanitation and pollution from dirty cooking fuels and primitive stoves, they are exposed to modern environmental hazards, such as urban air pollution, exhaust fumes and industrial pollution.

17.

A) unless
C) so that
B) in case
D) whenever
E) because

Boşluktan önceki cümlede "birçok kentsel alanın büyüdüğünü veya geliştiğini", boşluktan sonraki cümlede ise "bu yerlerin kırsal alanlarının bastırıldığı" belirtilmektedir. Bu iki cümle ancak sebep-sonuç belirten "because (-dığı için)" bağlacı ile birleştirilebilir. Diğer şıkların anlamları: Unless: -medikçe, -madıkça; In case: olursa diye; So that: -mek için, olsun diye, -ki böylece; Whenever: her ne zaman.

Cevap: E

18.

A) to find
B) finding
C) to have found
D) being found
E) to be found

Bu soru Gerund & Infinitive (isim fiiller/fiilimsiler) konusundaki bilgiyi ölçmeye yöneliktir. Öncelikle bilinmelidir ki "end up" fiili genellikle "with" edatıyla biter ve bu fiil kendisinden sonra Gerund alır. Ayrıca boşluğa gelecek olan "find" fiili kendisinden sonra isim/nesne aldığı için Active (etken) kullanılmalıdır. Bu durumda "finding" doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: B

19.

A) About
B) To
D) Upon
C) For
E) By

Bu soruda uygun edatı bulmamız istenmektedir ve "arrive (varmak) eylemini yapan diğer cümledeki "they" öznesidir. Yani bu cümleyi "they arrive" şeklinde düşünmeliyiz. Diğer taraftan "upon" edatı "when (-dığında)" anlamında kullanılır. Dolaysıyla cevap "upon"'dur.

Cevap: D

20.

A) cut down on
B) go in for
C) turn back on
D) fall behind with
E) make up for

"Mevcut ev eksikliğini ……… (-mek için), yeni gelenler barınaklar kurarlar." Boşluğa "telafi etmek" anlamına gelen "make up for" fiili gelmelidir. Diğer şıkların anlamları. Cut down on: azaltmak; Go in for: ilgilenmek, katılmak; Turn back on: dönmek, sırt çevirmek; Fall behind with: gerisinde kalmak

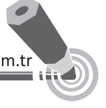
Cevap: E

21.

A) Despite
B) Owing to
C) For the sake of
D) In addition to
E) Unlike

Bu soruda insanların yaşadıkları sıralanıyor ve öncelikle baş etmek zorunda olduğu sağlık (sanitation) ve kirlilik problemi, daha sonra da modern çevrenin tehlikelerine maruz kaldıkları belirtiliyor. Boşluğa "yanı sıra, ile birlikte" anlamlarına gelen In addition to veya Besides getirilmelidir.

Cevap: D



22.-26. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

No single country owns Antarctica. (22)----, countries wishing to have a say in how the Antarctic (both the continent itself and the surrounding Southern Ocean) is governed (23)----, and agree to abide by, the Antarctic Treaty. However, prior to the signing of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, several countries had made claims to parts of Antarctica, some of which overlapped. The Treaty does not (24)---- these claims; Article IV of the Treaty states in part, "No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica." (25)---- avoiding the claims issue in this way, it was possible to produce a treaty that many parties could sign. Unfortunately, this means that (26)---- many countries follow the spirit of cooperation of the Treaty, there are still disputes over territory that remain unresolved and come up from time to time.

22.

A) Instead
B) For example
C) At least
D) In short
E) Similarly

Paragraf "Antarktika'nın tek bir ülkeye ait olmadığı" bilgisiyle başlamaktadır. İkinci cümlede "Antarktika'nın nasıl yönetileceğinde söz sahibi olmak isteyen ülkeler Antarktika Anlaşmasına uymak zorunda olduğu" belirtilmektedir. Bu iki cümleyi "bunun yerine, onun yerine" anlamına gelen "instead" bağlacı kullanılmalıdır. Diğer şıkların anlamları: For example: örneğin; At least: en azından; In short: kısaca, özetle; Similarly: benzer şekilde.

Cevap: A

23.

A) were to sign
B) had to sign
C) must sign
D) may sign
E) used to sign

Parça Present Tense ile başlamış ve ikinci cümlede aynı zamanda devam etmektedir. Bu soruda da genel bir ifade yer aldığı için Present Modal kullanılmalıdır. "ülkeler anlaşmayı imzalamak zorunda/imzalamalı".

Cevap: C

24.

A) jeopardize
B) withdraw
C) underestimate
D) recognize
E) deteriorate

"Anlaşma şu iddaları ………mez." Burada "recognize" fiili "tanımak, hak tanımak, kabul etmek" anlamında kullanılır. Diğer şıkların anlamları: Jeopardize: tehlikeye atmak; Withdraw: (geri) çekmek, almak; Underestimate: hafife almak, küçümsemek; Detoriate: kötüye gitmek, fenalaşmak.

Cevap: D

25.

A) By
B) From
C) About
D) Along
E) Without

Boşluktan sonra Ving gelmektedir ve "yaparak, ederek" anlamına gelen "by" edatı kullanılmalıdır. "İddialardan bu şekilde kaçınarak….."

Cevap: A

26.

A) as
B) while
C) if
D) until
E) befor

Boşluktan sonraki cümlede "birçok ülkenin Anlaşmayı takip ettikleri", diğer cümlede "hala çözülmemiş tartışmaların" olduğu belirtilmektedir. Görüldüğü gibi bir zıtlık söz konusudur ve bilhassa "still" zarfı zıtlık ifade eden "while (-iken, -e rağmen)" bağlacı kullanılmalıdır.

Cevap: B

27.-36. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. In order to make the first vessels to cross stretches of water, ----.

A) ancient civilizations depended heavily on these for their survival and expansion

B) the Greeks brought the art of rowing to a level of perfection that has never been surpassed

C) early attempts were often unique to the societies that originated them

D) people had already developed them for such purposes as fishing and transporting goods

E) early humans employed materials ranging from animal skins to small pieces of timber

Soru kökündeki "Suyun karşısına geçmek için ilk deniz aracını yapmak amacıyla" ifadesinin devamında deniz aracını yapabilecek bir özne bulunması gerekmektedir. Bu durumda C şıkkı hariç diğer sıkların özneleri uygundur. "In order to" maksat veya gaye belirttiği için soru kökündeki amacı gerçekleştirmek için "ilk insanların hayvan derilerinden kereste parçalarına kadar farklı materyalleri kullandığını" ifade eden E şıkkı doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: E

28. While several other minerals are needed for muscle function, ----.

A) knowledge of your body and its functions can be a great ally in health matters

B) most of the calories in the food we eat are used by our muscles

C) the contours of the body alter as the muscles strengthen

D) exercise is a vital ingredient for keeping the human body in good health

E) continuous intake of calcium helps to maintain a healthy skeleton

"Wile" bağlacı "-iken veya –e rağmen" anlamındadır. "Kas hareketleri için farklı minerallere ihtiyaç duyulurken/duyulmasına rağmen….".Bu zıtlığı ve de minerallerden söz eden E şıkkıdır. "Kas hareketleri için farklı minerallere ihtiyaç duyulmasına rağmen, devamlı kalsiyum alınması sağlık bir iskelete yardımcı olur."

Cevap: E

29. Despite the political upheavals in the Arab world, ----.

A) the Middle East is gaining ground to become one of the world's popular tourist destinations

B) business boom, in places like Dubai and Abu Dhabi, has had little impact on the economies

C) the airlines are rapidly expanding their routes in Europe and Asia

D) emphasis on new policies is required to overcome recession in these countries

E) stability, strong economic growth and value for money are the key factors of economic mobility

"Arap dünyasındaki politik çalkantılara rağmen" ifadesindeki olumsuz bir durumun devamında olumlu bir durum takip etmelidir. A şıkkındaki "Orta Doğu dünyanın en çok turist çeken yeri olmaktadır" ifadesi doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: A

30. Whereas there are undoubted social benefits to increasing home ownership, ----.

A) the mortgage companies that finance home buyers can go bankrupt

B) there are some economic problems associated with it

C) more and more people prefer to buy homes than rent

D) the existing laws make it financially more attractive to purchase

E) incentives to rent houses still remain at historically low levels

"Artan ev mülkiyetinde faydalar olurken/olmasına rağmen,......" Soru kökünde bir önceki soruda "while" ile aynı anlamı taşıyan "whereas" zıtlık bağlacı kullanılmıştır. Olumlu bir durumun devamında olumsuz bir durumdan bahsedilmesi gerektiği için B şıkkındaki "bunla (ev mülkiyeti) ilgili ekonomik problemler bulunmaktadır" ifadesi doğru cevaptır. "It" zamiri "home ownership" kelimesinin yerini almaktadır.

Cevap: B

31. No matter how good the food we eat is, if it is not well digested, absorbed into the blood and assimilated into the cells, ----.

A) we can, in time, develop symptoms and nutritional deficiency

B) food must be well chewed and mixed with saliva

C) an alkaline environment is needed for the next stage of digestion

D) it reaches the stomach where it is mixed with pepsin

E) the breakdown of the protein in food begins here

"Yediğimiz yiyecekler ne kadar iyi olursa olsun, bu yiyecekler iyi sindirilmezse, kanda abzorbe edilmezse ve hücrelerde özümsenmezse, ..." bu olumsuzluk belirten ifadeyi olumsuz bir durum yada sonuç takip etmelidir. "zamanla beslenme eksikliği ve semptomlarına yakalanabiliriz."

Cevap: A

32. ---, Indian culture was primarily oral, with a high value placed on recounting tales and dreams.

A) No matter how extraordinarily diverse Indian customs and culture have been

B) As native American Indians evolved into complex hierarchical societies that practiced human sacrifice

C) Even though the first Indians began constructing earthen burial sites and fortifications around 600 BC

D) If all European emigrants had left their homelands to escape political oppression

E) Although some North American tribes developed a type of hieroglyphics to preserve certain texts

".........., Hint kültürü daha çok sözlüdür" ifadesinde "kültürün sözlü" ifadesini boşlukta yine "kültürün farklı şekilde ifadesiyle" doldurmamız gerekmektedir. E şıkkındaki "bazı Kuzey Amerika kabileleri belli metinleri korumak için hiyeroglif bir tür geliştirmelerine rağmen" ifadesi doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: E

33. --, you can work on extinguishing any undesirable behaviours.

A) Unless you proceed to the interviewer's office for your interview

B) Although previous work experience is sought by almost all employers nowadays

C) Once you are able to see yourself interacting with others

D) Whereas there is much to be learned about human nature in general

E) Just as any communicative event requires at least one person to be around

"........, istenmeyen davranışların bitirilmesi için çalışabilirsiniz." Öncelikle soru kökündeki "you" öznesine bulunduğu bir şık veya şıklara bakılmalıdır. A ve D şıkkı "you" öznesiyle başladığı için bu iki şıkkın hangisinin anlamca soru kökündeki cümleye uygun olduğuna bakılmalıdır. C şıkkında "diğerleriyle etkileşime geçtiğinizi gördükten sonra" ifadesi doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: C

34. It might not be practical to use a different password for every single website that you log into --.

A) so online shopping involves more than just a seller and a buyer

B) although it is more suggestible for someone to rely on a computer engineer

C) since nicknames on the Internet are not enough to protect you from harm

D) while the term 'surfing' has become more widespread as more people use computers

E) but it is definitely worth having more than one for security reasons

"Giriş yaptığınız her bir web sayfası için farklı bir şifre kullanmak pratik olmayabilir" ifadesini "fakat birden fazla güvenlik önleminin alınması kesinlikle önemlidir" ifadesi tamamlamaktadır.

Cevap: E

35. The nests birds leave behind provide clues about their lives and environment ----.

A) as the architectural complexity of these nests hardly untangles their genealogy
B) just as archaeological sites supply glimpses of human history
C) but nest-collecting was a popular boyhood hobby in the 19th century
D) despite the fact that they remain a largely untapped scientific resource
E) before they lay eggs in order to sustain the continuation of their species

"Kuşların arkalarında bıraktıkları yuvalar onların yaşamları ve çevreleri için ip uçları sağlar" cümlesini B şıkkındaki "just as (tıpkı, gibi)" anlamındaki benzetme devam ettirebilir. "Tıpkı arkeolojik alanlar insanlık tarihi ile ilgili ip uçları sağladığı gibi"

Cevap: B

36. ---, not only cell operators but also law enforcement have come under fire for exploiting personal data without the user's knowledge.

A) After the companies have agreed widely on privacy policies
B) Although law enforcement units permit users to reach all sites
C) Since market demand is driving some of the biggest collectors of data into piracy
D) As smart phones' tracking abilities have become more sophisticated
E) Now that banking transactions via mobile devices are almost completely secure

"Sadece mobil operatörleri değil aynı zamanda kanun uygulayıcılar kullanıcının bilgisi olmadan kişisel bilgileri kullandıkları için eleştirilere hedef olmuşlardır." Bu ifade bir sonuç ifadesidir, bu yüzden bu sonuca neden olacak bir sebep cümlesi ya da bu sonuç için beklenmedik bir durum ifadesi bulmamız gerekmektedir. D şıkkındaki "akıllı telefonların takibi kabiliyeti daha gelişmiş hale geldiği için" ifadesi doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: D

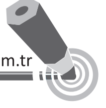
37.-42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz

37. Most of the fears that we had when we were children are actually quite profound, but as we grow older and become more self-sufficient, the reality of fears diminishes.

A) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derindir ancak büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yeter hâle geldikçe korkuların gerçekliği azalır.
B) Çocukken aslında çok derin birçok korku yaşarız fakat büyüyüp daha çok kendimize yettikçe bu korkular gerçekliğini yitirir.
C) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derin boyuttadır ancak büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yeten bireyler hâline geldiğimizde bu korkular zamanla ortadan kalkar.
D) Çocukken yaşanılan korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derindir fakat kendimize yetecek kadar büyüdüğümüzde bu korkular gerçekliğini kaybeder.
E) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derin olsa da büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yettikçe bu korkular gerçek olmaktan uzaklaşır.

Çeviri sorularında cümlenin yüklemini bulmak çok önemlidir. Bu soruda iki cümle bulunmaktadır, dolayısıyla ikinci cümlenin yüklemi "diminish – azalmak" anlamına geldiğinden A şıkkı doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: A



38. For the last 20 years, there has been an ongoing argument as to whether jazz is no longer an exclusively American let alone an Afro-American music.

A) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmaktan çıktığı varsayılan cazın sadece Amerikan müziği olup olmadığını sorgulayan bir tartışma bulunmaktadır.

B) Son yirmi yılın süregelen tartışması, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasından ziyade, cazın artık tamamıyla Amerikan müziği olup olmadığıdır.

C) Son yirmi yıldır, cazın Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını göz ardı eden ve tamamen Amerikan müziği olduğunu savunan bir tartışma süregelmektedir.

D) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bırakın, cazın daha ne kadar Amerikan müziği olarak anılabileceği tartışılmaktadır.

E) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bir kenara bırakın, cazın artık yalnızca Amerikan müziği olup olmadığı konusunda süregelen bir tartışma mevcuttur.

Bu cümlenin yüklemi “has been”dir yani “be fiili bu soruda bulunmaktadır veya mevcuttur diye çevrilebilir; ayrıca “süregelen” anlamına gelen “ongoing” sıfatı da bu yüklemle kullanılması gerektiğinden doğru cevap E şıkkıdır.

Cevap: E

39. Patriarchy originally meant superiority of the father and used to be employed by sociologists to describe family structures where the father rather than the mother was dominant.

A) Ataerkillik, esasen babanın ayrıcalığını ifade etmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlarken kullanılırdı.

B) Ataerkillik, özünde babanın hâkimiyeti anlamını taşımaktaydı ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını ele alırken kullanılırdı.

C) Ataerkillik, ilk olarak babanın üstünlüğü anlamına sahipti ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın ön planda olduğu aile yapılarını tasvir etmek için kullanılırdı.

D) Ataerkillik, başlangıçta babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlamak için kullanılırdı.

E) Ataerkillik, aslen babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın sözünün geçtiği aile yapılarını vurgulamak için kullanılırdı.

Bu sorunun ikinci yüklemi ve Türkçe cümlemizin en sonunda olacak “used to be employed” tüm şıklarda aynı çevrilmiştir. Bu durumda cümlenin içinde yer alan “to decribe: tanımlamak için” ve “dominant: baskın” ifadeleri içeren şık D şıkkıdır.

Cevap: D

40. Oyunlara ve özellikle çocuk oyunlarına ilişkin inançlarımız, teknoloji ve küreselleşme ile köklü değişimler geçirmiştir.

A) We seem to have radically changed our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, because of advances in technology and globalization.

B) We believe that plays, and children's plays in particular, have encountered radical changes due to technology and globalization.

C) Our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, have undergone radical changes with technology and globalization.

D) Owing to the radical changes in plays, and children's plays in particular, we have shifted our attitude towards technology and globalization.

E) As to technology and globalization, our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, have changed radically.

Türkçeden İngilizceye çeviri yaparken de Türkçe cümledeki yüklem belirlenip İngilizce cümlede özneden sonra gelmesine dikkat edilmelidir. Türkçe cümlemizin öznesi "oyunlara ve özellikle çocuk oyunlarına ilişkin inançlarımı" A, B ve D şıklarında yoktur (Bu şıkların özneleri "we"dir). E şıkkındaki "-ya gelince, hakkında" anlamına gelen "as to" yapısı Türkçe cümlede olmadığı için cevap C şıkkıdır.

Cevap: C

41. Anadolu'daki arkeolojik kalıntılar, zeytin ağacının çok eskilere dayandığını ve aynı zamanda zeytinyağının faydalarını insanların bildiğini gösteren deliller sunmaktadır.

A) Archaeological remains in Anatolia have revealed the fact that the olive tree grew in the very distant past and humans knew the benefits of olive oil as well.

B) In Anatolia, archaeological remains show that the olive tree was in existence in the very distant past and humans were also aware of the benefits of olive oil.

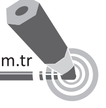
C) Archaeological remains in Anatolia provide proof that the olive tree dates back to the very distant past, as does human knowledge of olive oil's benefits.

D) The olive tree and human knowledge of olive oil's benefits date back to the very distant past as archaeological remains in Anatolia show us.

E) Remains in archaeological sites in Anatolia proves that olive tree depends on the very distant past and humans benefited from olive oil in many ways.

41. Cümlemizin öznesi olan "Anadolu'daki arkeolojik kalıntılar" A ve C şıklarında bulunmaktadır. Cümlenin yüklemi olan "sunmaktadır" C şıkkında "provide" fiiliyle verilmiştir. A şıkkındaki "reveal" fiili "göstermektedir" anlamındadır.

Cevap: C



42. Kendine ait önemli rezervleri bulunmayan dünyanın en büyük enerji tüketicisi Avrupa Birliği, ihtiyaç duyduğu enerjinin % 50'sini ithal etmektedir ve ithal enerjiye olan bağımlılığının 2030 yılına kadar % 70'e çıkacağı tahmin edilmektedir.

A) The world's largest energy consumer without its own significant reserves, the European Union imports 50% of the energy it needs, and it is predicted that its dependence on imported energy will rise to 70% by 2030.

B) As the world's largest energy consumer, the European Union has no important energy reserves, and it is envisioned that its dependence on imported energy will increase to 70% by 2030, on the assumption that it buys 50% of its energy from other countries.

C) As the world's largest energy consumer with its limited energy reserves, the European Union imports around 50% of the energy it needs, and it will probably be more dependent on energy import with a 70% increase by 2030.

D) Besides being the world's largest energy consumer today which lacks its own reserves, the European Union imports 50% of the energy it requires, and it is foreseen that its energy import will go up to 70% by 2030.

E) The European Union is the world's largest energy consumer without its own significant energy reserves, and it is estimated that its reliance on imported energy will rise to 70% by 2030, while it is 50% now.

42. Bu soruda "and" bağlacıyla bağlanan iki cümle bulunmaktadır. Dolayısıyla ikinci cümlenin öznesi ve yüklemi doru cevabı bulmak için önemlidir. İkinci cümlenin yüklemi "tahmin edilmektedir" İngilizceye "it is predicted" şeklinde çevrilir.

Cevap: A

43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

History is one of the few school subjects commonly mandated in education systems throughout the world. Furthermore, the use of history textbooks to support student learning is an almost universally accepted practice. However, the widespread international presence of the humble history textbook should not disguise its ideological and cultural potency. Indeed, essential to understanding the power and importance of history textbooks is to appreciate that in any given culture they typically exist as the keepers of ideas, values and knowledge. No matter how neutral history textbooks may appear, they are ideologically important, because they often seek to inject the youth with a shared set of values, national ethos and an incontrovertible sense of political orthodoxy. Textbooks stand as cultural artefacts that embody a range of issues associated with ideology, politics and values which in themselves function at a variety of different levels of power, status and influence. Embedded in history textbooks are narratives and stories that nation states choose to tell about themselves and their relations with other nations. Typically, they represent a core of cultural knowledge which future generations are expected both to assimilate and support.

43. According to the passage, history textbooks ----.

A) are now being rewritten with a more international and universal outlook to rectify past misunderstandings between nations

B) are not appropriate for teaching history because they are always ideologically biased

C) should be written in a neutral and unbiased way so that future generations can have a healthy understanding of history

D) not only have educational, but also ideological functions, serving to transmit a nation state's values

E) consist of baseless stories and narratives rather than historical facts that are more important for a nation state's survival

Bu parça eğitimdeki tarih dersi kitaplarının belli ideolojik ve kültürel görüşleri yansıttığını, her ne kadar tarafsız gibi görünseler de belli siyasi anlayış çerçevesinde gelecek nesiller tarafından özümsenmesinin gerekli görüldüğü kültürel ögeleri içerdiğini anlatmaktadır.
Bu soruda tarih kitapları ile ilgili parçada verilen cümlenin İngilizce başka bir şekilde ifade ediliş şekli sorulmaktadır (yani bir Restatement sorusudur). D şıkkındaki " (tarih kitapları) bir milletin değerlerini aktararak sadece eğitimsel değil aynı zamanda ideolojik işlevleri oluğu" bilgisi doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: D

44. It is stated in the passage that ----.

A) some countries have been more successful in producing more neutral and less ideological history textbooks than others
B) in many nations, debates over the content and format of history textbooks continue to generate considerable political conflict
C) nations attempt to provide future generations with particular values that will ensure the continuation of existing structures
D) history textbooks have become more politicized after the emergence of nation states to preserve national identity
E) many educational systems throughout the world include history in their curriculum to enhance political literacy

Soru kökünde bir ip ucu bulunmamaktadır ancak "it is stated in the passage" soru kökü yine Restatement sorusu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu durumda her şıkta verilen bilginin parçada yer alıp almadığı dikkatlice incelenmelidir. Bu durumda C şıkkındaki "uluslar, var olan yapıların devamını sağlayacak belli değerlerin gelecek kuşaklara aktarılması girişimindedir" bilgisi parçada "no matter how neutral history textbooks may appaer, they are ideologically important, because they ofthen seek to inject the youth with a shared values, national ethos and an inconvertible sense of political orthodoxy" ifadesi eş anlamlıdır.

Cevap: C

45. According to the passage, regardless of how impartially they are written, history textbooks --.

A) need to teach both the past and the future
B) serve a purpose other than intended
C) are the best options for cultural transmission
D) affect ideologically the youth more than adults
E) can never be completely objective and neutral

Soru kökündeki "regardles of" parçada geçen "no matter" ifadesiyle eş anlamlıdır; dolayısıyla "no matter" yapısıyla parçada yer alan cümle sorumuzun cevabını bulduracaktır. Görüldüğü gibi 44. Sor ve bu sorunun cevabı aynı cümle içinde yer almaktadır. E şıkkında "(tarih kitapları ne kadar tarafsız yazılıyor gibi görünse de) asla objektif ve tarafsız olamaz" bilgisi doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: E

46. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----.

A) is in favour of using history textbooks to inform people about international relations
B) sets out to emphasize the use of history textbooks to instil national values in the young generation
C) is of the opinion that textbooks on history are easy to write
D) believes in the necessity of locally produced history textbooks to bring about world peace
E) is trying to persuade the reader of the importance of understanding history

Soru kökündeki "infer" kelimesi "sonuç çıkarmak" anlamındadır. Dolayısıyla parçada direk olarak ifade edilmeyen ama ima edilen bir bilgiyi bulmamız istenmektedir. Bu soruda parçanın yazarı hakkında bir bilgi istenmektedir. B şıkkındaki "(yazar) tarih kitaplarının milli değerlerin genç nesillere aşılanmasında kullanıldığını vurgulamaktadır" bilgisi doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: B

47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Farmers in many countries utilize antibiotics in two key ways: at full strength to treat animals that are sick and in low doses to fatten meat-producing livestock or to prevent veterinary illnesses. Although even the proper use of antibiotics can inadvertently lead to the spread of drug resistant bacteria, the habit of using a low dose is a formula for disaster: the treatment provides just enough antibiotic to kill some but not all bacteria. The germs that survive are typically those that happen to bear genetic mutations for resisting the antibiotic. They then reproduce and exchange genes with other microbial resisters. As bacteria are found literally everywhere, resistant strains produced in animals eventually find their way into people as well. You could not design a better system for guaranteeing the spread of antibiotic resistance. To cease the spread, Denmark enforced tighter rules on the use of antibiotics in the raising of poultry and other farm animals. The lesson is that improving animal husbandry - making sure that pens, stalls and cages are properly cleaned and giving animals more room or time to mature - offsets the initial negative impact of limiting antibiotic use.

47. It is understood from the passage that ----.

A) farmers mainly prefer using antibiotics as a preventive measure for diseases
B) antibiotics are merely useful in treating the contagious diseases of farm animals
C) continuous and heavy doses of antibiotics are crucial for poultry
D) antibiotics are so far the only effective method to fatten up meat-producing animals
E) poultry prices are affected by the spread of contagious diseases

Parça, çiftçilerin hayvanlarında iki nedenden dolayı antibiyotik kullandığı bilgisiyle başlamaktadır. Doğru oranda kullanılsa bile antibiyotiğin bakterilerin hepsini yok etmediğinden ve ilaca direnç gösteren bakterilerin yayılmasına neden olduğundan ve nihayetinde bu bakterilerin insanlara ulaştığından bahsetmektedir. Parçanın son bölümünde ise bakterilerin yayılmasını durdurmak için Danimarka'da uygulanan sıkı kurallardan bahsetmektedir.
"Parçadan anlaşılıyor ki (it is understood from the passage that) ……..." A şıkkında "çiftçilerin antibiyotik kullanımını hastalıkların yayılmasına bir önlem olarak kullandığı" bilgisi parçanın ilk cümlesinde yer alan "…… or to prevent veterinary ilnesses" ifadesi eşleşmektedir.

Cevap: A

48. It is implied in the passage that ----.

A) widespread use of antibiotics is intended to eliminate the chances of a possible pandemic
B) using a low dose antibiotic compared to a heavy dose is highly recommended for farmers
C) human beings should test the efficacy of using antibiotics on other animals before using them on poultry
D) increased antibiotic resistance in human beings is due to the consumption of animal products with antibiotic content
E) antibiotic resistance in poultry animals has led scientists to find alternative solutions to fight off these bacteria

"Parçada ………. İma edilmektedir (it isi implied in the passage". Bu soruda parçada direk olarak ifade edilmeyen ama parçanın tamamından ya da parçada geçen belli bir bilgiden çıkarılacak sonuç sorulmaktadır. Parçada antibiyotiğe dirençli bakterilerin hayvanlardan insanlara ulaştığı bilgisi "As bacteria are found literally everywhere, <u>resistant strains produced in animal eventually find their way into people as well</u>" cümlesinde geçmektedir. Bu cümleden D şıkkındaki, hayvanların tüketimiyle dirençli bakterilerin insanlara geçtiği sonucuna ulaşabiliriz.

Cevap: D

49. According to the passage, ----.

A) the spread of bacterial infections in poultry may not be avoided by improving physical conditions

B) the weight of the poultry mainly depends upon the environment they are brought up in

C) strict regulations in Denmark are employed to minimize the effects of antibiotic use on both poultry and people

D) the maturation period of poultry in Denmark is determined by the size of the animal

E) the productivity of poultry can best be analyzed through the amount of the antibiotic used on the animal

"Parçaya göre (according to passage) ….." C şıkkındaki "antibiyotik kullanımı minimize etmek için Danimarka'da katı kuralların uygulandığı" ifadesi, parçada geçen "To cease the spread, Denmark enforced tighter rules…." Cümlesi eş anlamlıdır.

Cevap: C

50. It is stated in the passage that antibiotics ----.

A) are crucial as they change the genetic mutations of poultry

B) form the basis for microbial resistance of genes in animals

C) are effective in restricting resistant strains of bacteria in poultry

D) are employed to prevent a possible disease spread from farm animals to human beings

E) may produce drug resistant bacteria, irrespective of how carefully they are used

"Parçada ifade edilmektedir ki antibiyotikler ….." E şıkkındaki "(antibiyotikler) ne kadar dikkatli kullanılırsa kullanılsın ilaca dirençli bakterilerin gelişmesine neden olabilir" ifadesi, parçada "Although even the proper use of antibiotics, ….." cümlesiyle eş anlamlıdır.

Cevap: E

51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

"The Marshall Plan was not a simple program for transferring massive sums of money to struggling countries, but an explicit - and eventually successful -attempt to reindustrialize Europe." say Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang. It follows that if Africa really wants economic prosperity, it should study and draw valuable lessons from the Marshall Plan's dark twin: the Morgenthau Plan implemented in Germany in 1945. Reinert tells the story best: When it was clear that the Allies would win the Second World War, the question of what to do with Germany, which in three decades had precipitated two World Wars, reared its head. Henry Morgenthau Jr, the US secretary of the treasury, formulated a plan to keep Germany from ever again threatening world peace. Germany, he argued, had to be entirely deindustrialized and turned into an agricultural nation. All industrial equipment was to be destroyed, and the mines were to be flooded. This program was approved by the Allies and was immediately implemented when Germany capitulated in 1945. However, it soon became clear that the Morgenthau Plan was causing serious economic problems in Germany: deindustrialization caused agricultural productivity to plummet. This was indeed an interesting experiment. The mechanisms of synergy between industry and agriculture worked in reverse: killing the industry reduced the productivity of the agricultural sector.

51. It is clearly stated in the passage that the Marshall Plan --.

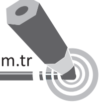
A) was redesigned as the Morgenthau Plan to be applied in Germany

B) was very comprehensive in its scope to develop Europe

C) was a program of investment from which the Allies expected to benefit directly

D) was ill-formed for its objectives according to Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang

E) turned out to be a failed attempt to industrialize various European nations



Parça, Marshall Planının ikizi olarak nitelenen ve 1945'de Almanya'da uygulanan Morgenthau Planının Afrika tarafından iyi çalışılmasını ve ekonomik refahı sağlamak için bu plandan dersler çıkarması gerektiğini ifade etmektedir. Bu planın amacı Almanya'nın yenden dünya barışını tehdit etmesini önlemek, Almanya'yı endüstriden mahrum bırakıp bir tarım ülkesine dönüştürmekti. Bu plan Almanya'da ciddi ekonomik problemlere yol açmış ve endüstri ve tarım arasındaki sinerji mekanizmaları tersine çalışmıştır. Endüstriyi yok ederken tarım sektörünün üretkenliği de azalmıştır.
"Parçada açıkça ifade edilmektedir ki Marshall yardımı …..'' Parçanın ilk cümlesinde Marshall Planının Avrupa'yı yeniden endüstrileşmesi için atılan kapsamlı bir adım olarak ifade etmektedir ki bu bilgi B şıkkında verilmektedir.

Cevap: B

52. According to the passage, Germany --.

A) had to be stripped of its power to start wars
B) was unable to continue its industrial development during World War II
C) needed industrial equipment and American finance to rebuild the country
D) found the Morgenthau Plan problematic as its economy declined
E) was allowed to industrialize despite its agricultural potential

"Parçaya göre Almanya….'' Parçada Almanya'nın dünyayı savaşlarla tehdit ettiği ve bu ülkenin durdurulması gerektiği fikri savunulmaktadır. Bu ifade A şıkkında " (Almanya'nın) savaşları başlatma gücü durdurulmalı" şeklinde ifade edilmiştir.

Cevap: A

53. It is implied in the passage that ----.

A) America's vision for post-war Europe was in essence misguided
B) a country has no choice but to prioritize one sector over another in order to advance
C) today's Africa and post-war Germany have a lot in common
D) Erik Reinert and Ha-Joon Chang were right in their predictions about the Marshall Plan
E) plans made by policy makers may yield unexpected outcomes

"Parçada ima edilmektedir ki ….'' Parçada ima edilmek istenen şey yapılan planın beklenmedik bir sonuca neden olduğudur ve bu bilgi E şıkkında verilmiştir.

Cevap: E

54. The main concern of the author is to ----.

A) supply a brief summary of imperial nations' domination of others
B) blame America's programs for Germany's agricultural productivity
C) learn from the failings and achievements of some economic policies
D) describe ways of industrializing through agriculture in order to stop wars
E) accuse the African leaders of failing to understand how Germany prospered

"Yazarın asıl ilgi duyduğu şey….'' Parçanın yazarının amacı kimi ekonomik politikalarının başarı ve başarısızlıklarından alınacak dersleri göstermektir. Bu bilgi C şıkkındadır.

Cevap: C

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Imagine an industry that runs out of raw materials. Companies go bankrupt, workers are laid off, families suffer and associated organizations are thrown into turmoil. Eventually, governments are forced to take drastic action. Welcome to global banking, recently brought to its knees by the interruption of its lifeblood

- **the flow of cash. In this case, we seem to have been fortunate. In the nick of time, governments released reserves in order to start cash circulating again. But what if the reserves had not been there? What are we going to do when our supplies of vital materials such as fish, tropical hardwoods, metals like indium and fresh water dry up? We live on a planet with finite resources**
- **that is no surprise to anyone - so why do we have an economic system in which all that matters is growth**
- **more growth means using more resources. When the human population was counted in millions and resources were sparse, people could simply move to new pastures. However, with 9 billion people expected around 2050, moving on is not an option. As politicians reconstruct the global economy, they should take heed. If we are to leave any kind of planet to our children, we need an economic system that lets us live within our means.**

55. The author starts the passage with an example from industry in order to ----.

A) explain why raw materials are used in industry
B) present the conditions of the workers who are currently employed
C) indicate the possible consequences of global industrialization
D) emphasize the importance of raw materials
E) describe the impact of the banking system on industry

Parça, dünyadaki ekonomik sistemlerin büyümeye odaklı olduğu ve bu büyümenin de herkesçe tükeneceğinin bilinen kaynaklara dayalı olduğu belirtilmektedir. 2050 yılına gelindiğinde dünya nüfusunun 9 milyara çıkacağı öngörüldüğünden politikacıların küresel ekonomiyi oluştururken daha dikkatli olması gerektiği ve kendi olanaklarımız dahilinde ekonomik sistemler oluşturulması gerektiği ifade edilmektedir.
"Yazar parçaya endüstriden bir örnekle ……..mek için başlamaktadır" Bu sorunun cevabı ilk cümlededir. İlk cümle ham maddelerin (raw materials) ne kadar önemli olduğunu ifade etmektedir ve bu ifade C şıkkında yer almaktadır.

Cevap: C

56. According to the passage, the global banking crisis was resolved because governments --.

A) cooperated closely with the industry
B) sold off large supplies of cash
C) involved the necessary organizations
D) bought new supplies of vital materials
E) acted quickly to find a solution

"Parçaya göre, küresel banka krizi hükümetler ……… yaptığı için çözüldü" Bu sorunun cevabı parçada "In the nick of time, governments released reserves in order to start cash circulating again (hükümetler nakit sirkülasyonunu yeniden başlatmak için rezervlerini tam zamanında serbest bıraktılar)" şeklinde ifade edilmiştir. "Tam zamanında" ifadesiyle hükümetlerin hızlı hareket ettikleri ifade edilmektedir ve bu bilgi E şıkkında yer almaktadır.

Cevap: E

57. The main point made in the passage is that --.

A) industries need to look carefully at the raw materials used
B) the economic system currently in place must be rethought
C) population explosion is one of the greatest threats to mankind as it requires more planning
D) all governments should have a responsibility to help out in times of crisis
E) the global banking system can throw the world into turmoil

Bu soru parçanın ana fikrini sormaktadır. Parçanın üzerinde durduğu şey kürsel ekonomilerin oluşturulmasında hükümetlerin dikkatli olmaları gerektiğidir ve bu bilgi parçada “As politicians recounstruct the global economy, they should take heed” cümlesiyle ifade edilmiştir. C şıkkındaki “Şu anki ekonomik sistemin yeniden düşünülmesi gerektiği” ifadesi doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: B

58. It is pointed out in the passage that in the past ----.

A) an economic system of growth was easy to establish

B) resources were more valuable than they are today

C) it was easy for people to find new resources

D) industry was far less dependent on raw materials

E) it was rare for businesses to actually fail

Parçada işaret edilmektedir ki geçmişte.....” Parçada “But what if the reserves had not been there?” cümlesi geçmişte kaynak bulunabildiğine işaret etmektedir. Bu bilgi C şıkkında yer almaktadır.

Cevap: C

59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many athletes credit drugs with improving their performance, but some of them may want to thank their brain instead. Mounting evidence suggests that the boost from human growth hormone (HGH), an increasingly popular doping drug, might be caused by the placebo effect. In a new double-blind trial funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency, in which neither researchers nor participants knew who was receiving HGH and who was taking a placebo, the researchers asked participants to guess whether or not they were on the real drug. Then they examined the results of the group who guessed that they were getting HGH when, in fact, they had received a placebo. That group improved at four fitness tests measuring strength, endurance, power and sprint capacity. The study participants who guessed correctly that they were taking a placebo did not improve, according to preliminary results presented at the Society for Endocrinology meeting in June 2011. “The finding really shows the power of the mind” said Ken Ho, an endocrinologist at the Garvan Institute in Sydney, Australia, who led the study. She maintains that many athletes are reaping the benefits of the placebo effect, without knowing whether what they are taking is beneficial or not.

59. It is clearly stated in the passage that the support given by certain drugs ----.

A) is largely accepted for its positive contribution to performance

B) has been proven by many studies around the world

C) has led authorities to take the necessary measures against these drugs

D) has been openly disputed by most of the athletes

E) results in the improved performances of all the athletes who take them

Parça, atletlerin performans geliştirme için kullandıklarını ancak plasebo etkisinin kesinlikle yabana atılmaması gerektiğini belirtmektedir. Yapılan araştırmada plasebo etkisinin bir grup atlet üzerinde performans gelişimine katkı sağladığı gösterilmiştir.
Parçada açıkça ifade edilmektedir ki kimi ilaçların sağladığı destek ...” Parcanın ilk cümlesinde “Birçok atletin performanslarını artırdığı için ilaç kullandıklarını” ifade etmektedir. Bu ifade benzer bir şekilde A şıkkında (performansa pozitif katkıda bulunduğu için kabul edilmektedir) verilmiştir.

Cevap: A

60. According to the results of the study funded by the World Anti-Doping Agency, ----.

A) the study participants were all aware they were given a placebo
B) those who knew that they were given real drugs failed to show improvement in fitness tests
C) the athletes who did not know they were given a placebo did well on fitness tests
D) the preliminary findings showed the increased popularity of drugs
E) the effects of HGH are incompatible with those found in other studies

“Dünya Anti-Doping Ajansı tarafından madden desteklenen çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre....” Then they examined the results of the group who guessed that they were getting HGH when, in fact, they had received a placebo. That group improved at four fitness tests measuring strength, endurance, power and sprint capacity” Parçada geçen bu cümlelerde kendilerine plasebo verildiğini bilmeyen atletlerin aslında testlerde başarılı oldukları ifade edilmektedir. Bu ifade C şıkkında yer almaktadır.

Cevap: C

61. It is understood from the passage that the placebo effect --.

A) is highly esteemed among those who are interested in athletics
B) can play a significant role in improving the performances of athletes
C) has been monitored in the participating groups that consist of people taking doping drugs
D) was also tested in other branches of sports where competition exists
E) was very high in the studies where participants were informed in advance

“Parçadan anlaşılmaktadır ki plasebo etkisi....” Yukardaki soruda yer alan cümle bu sorunun çözümünde de yardımcı olmaktadır. Plasebo etkisinin performansı artırmada etkili olduğunun belirtildiği ifade B şıkkında da belirtilmiştir.

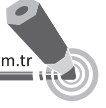
Cevap: B

62. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

A) external interventions may have negative impacts on one’s performance
B) every athlete should be involved in a study to increase his or her performance
C) success lies in the power of one’s mind no matter which treatment he or she is exposed to
D) the World Anti-Doping Agency should be much more careful about the use of drugs in sports
E) much more research should be done on the placebo effect among athletes

“Parçadan şu sonuç çıkartılabilir...” Parçanın ilk cümlesinde “...but some of them (athlettes) may want to thank their brain instead (atletlerin bazıları aslında ilaç yerine beyinlerine minnettar olabilirler)” ifadesi beynin başarıdaki etkisini anlatmaktadır. Bu bilgi C şıkkında “kişi hangi tedaviyi alırsa alsın, başarı kişinin beyin/akıl gücünde yatmaktadır” şeklinde ifade edilmiştir.

Cevap: C



63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63. Emre: - What's so funny that you've been laughing now for hours?

Figen: - I was just remembering a friend of mine who owns a shoe shop. He was very upset because he realized that many customers were trying to squeeze their feet into shoes that were too small, and were ruining his shoes.

Emre: ------

Figen: -Even so, I just can't help laughing.

A) That must have been quite an experience for him. Now he won't let anyone try on different sizes.

B) Doesn't the salesman have any rights? He should be able to fill out some kind of complaint form.

C) Being a frequent shoe-buyer myself, I don't know where your friend's store is.

D) Perhaps he should start selling other things. This way, he won't have to deal with those customers anymore.

E) I don't find it amusing whatsoever. The customers should have been more careful with what they were doing.

Bu diyalogda Figen, Emre'nin "niye gülüyorsun" sorusunda verdiği cevap yer almaktadır. Bu sorunun çözümünde "böyle olsa bile, öyle olsa bile" anlamına gelen "even so" Emre'nin durumu komik bulmadığına dair bir ifadenin olması gerektiğini göstermektedir. E şıkkında "ne olursa olsun ben bunu komik bulmuyorum" ifadesinden sonra "even so" yapısı uygun düşmektedir.

Cevap: E

64. Timur: - Do you know the difference between the use of barbecues and conventional gas cooking?

Levent: ------

Timur: - What can be done to reduce this?

Levent: - I think we should use gas over barbecue as it contributes to an increase in smog levels.

A) Burning charcoal releases carbon monoxide into the air much more than cooking with gas does.

B) Well, actually, both are good ways of cooking, but barbecues take longer to prepare.

C) Gas cooking is far more efficient than using a barbecue, as you can adjust the heat according to your needs.

D) Unfortunately, both are harmful and cause damage to the environment.

E) Gas appears to be more dangerous as there is a high risk of explosion.

Bu soruda Timur'un "barbekü ve geleneksel gazlı fırınla yemek yapma arasındaki farkın ne olduğu" sorusuna Levent'in olumsuz bir durumdan bahsetmesi gerekiyor ki, daha sonra Timur "bunu azaltmak için ne yapabiliriz" sorusunu sorup Levent'in "sanırım gazı barbeküye tercih ermemiz gerekiyor çünkü…" demesi gerekiyor. Tabi Levent'in son kullandığı ifadede tercih söz konusu olduğu için barbekü ile ilgili olumsuz bir şey söylemesi gerekiyor. A şıkkında "Mangal kömürü yakmanın gazla yemek yapmaktan çok daha fazla havaya karbon monoksit yaydığı" fikri doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: A

65. Teacher: - Your son has adapted quite well socially. He's had no problems making friends. Also, he's quite a leader among them.

Parent: - I'm glad to hear that. What about his class work?

Teacher: ------

Parent: - He's never been very good at sitting still and focusing.

A) His math skills are very good, but he needs to work harder on his language skills.
B) He enjoys group work, probably because he likes to socialize so much.
C) I think he needs a private tutor to help him with the more difficult subjects.
D) I really enjoy having him in class because he's such a good example to others.
E) He has the ability but he seems to lack the concentration to do the work.

Öğretmenin bir ebeveyne çocuğunun soysal yönden ve arkadaş edinme yönünden bir sıkıntısı olmadığını bahsetmesi üzerine ebeveynin bu durumdan menün olduğunu ifade eder ve çocuğunun sınıf çalışmalarının nasıl olduğunu sorar. Öğretmenin verdiği cevap karşısında çocuğunun sabit bir biçimde oturup odaklanma konusunda hiçbir zaman başarılı olmadığı cevabını vermesi için öğretmenin çocuğun sınıf çalışmalarında çocukla ilgili problemli bir durumdan bahsetmesi gerekir. E şıkkında "kabiliyeti var ancak derse karşı konsantrasyon eksikliği var gibi gözüküyor" ifadesi doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: E

66. Jale: - Here is an article about how people react in emergencies. Researchers say that when more people are around, it reduces the chances of actually being helped.

Adnan:

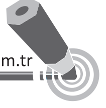
Jale: - Apparently, onlookers provide a model for action. If they are docile and disinterested, the situation may seem less serious.

Adnan: - I think if there is only one bystander, your chance of being helped increases, as he will think he must help immediately.

A) Is an individual aware that others are present?
B) How did they carry out that research?
C) Do they offer any explanation as to why this happens?
D) Is this finding true for all cultures?
E) Who were the participants in this research?

Jale insanların acil durumlarda nasıl tepki verdiğine dair bir makalede etrafta çok daha fazla insan olduğunda yardım edilme şansının düşük olduğundan bahsetmektedir. Adnan'ın bu duruma vereceği tepkiden sonra Jale etraftakilerin/seyircilerin harekete geçmede bir model görevi üstlendiklerini ve şayet onlar ilgisiz olurlarsa durumun daha az ciddi görüneceğini belirmiştir. Görüldüğü gibi Adnan'ın sorduğu soru üzerine Jale "açıkçası" diyerek araştırmadaki durumla ilgili bir açıklama yapmaktadır. Bu yüzden Adnan'ın sorusu araştırmadaki durumla ilgili daha fazla bilgi olup olmadığı yönünde olmalıdır. C şıkkında "Bunun sebebine yönelik herhangi bir açıklama sunmuşlar mı?" sorusu doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: C



67. Ayça: - Do you think environmental factors like diet and stress affect the ageing process as much as the decline of hormonal systems?

Berkan:

Ayça: - So, you mean physiological and environmental factors contribute to one's longevity to the same degree.

Berkan: - Definitely! I also think living in an extended family and playing an important role in society bring in some beneficial effects.

A) I don't believe dietary habits and lifestyle have much to do with ageing. It's all about the gradual failing of the body to be able to repair itself and replace cells.

B) I heard some people live longer and have fewer health problems than others thanks to their easy-going lifestyle and the amount of vegetables they consume.

C) Perhaps, calorie restriction and anti-ageing treatments can be successful interventions that may cause increases in life expectancy.

D) Even if ageing seems to be a serious problem for many people, some rely on plastic surgeries to cope with it.

E) Extending one's lifespan isn't simply a case of stopping the ageing process, because ageing isn't a scientifically recognized cause of death.

Ayça, Berkan'a diyet ve stres gibi çevresel faktörlerin hormonal sistemlerin azalması kadar yaşlanmaya etkili olup olmadığını sormasının ardından Berkan'ın vereceği cevaba yönelik Ayça "böylece psikolojik ve çevresel faktörlerin kişinin yaşam süresine aynı derecede katkıda bulunacağını düşünüyorsun" yorumunu yapmaktadır. Ayça'nın bu yorumundan Berkan'ın yaşam süresinin uzamasına yönelik olumlu bir yorumda bulunmasını gerektirmektedir. B şıkkında "kolay yaşam tarzı ve tüketilen sebzelerin miktarına bağlı olarak bazı insanların daha uzun yaşadığını ve diğerlerine göre daha az sağlık problemi yaşadıklarını duydum" ifadesi doğru cevaptır.

Cevap: B

68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

68. Science does not produce a unified picture of the environment on which all can agree, instead it provides multiple views, each of which may be valid from a particular ideological angle.

A) There is not one single view of the environment that can be provided through science that everyone will agree on, rather it gives different perspectives, all of which are valid depending on the ideological perspective.

B) The environment has been described by scientists in many different ways rather than in just one way, and each of these have their own validity according to the observer's own ideology.

C) Science represents many diverse and particular ideological angles, and from these a valid and unified description of the environment can be produced that respects multiple views.

D) Scientists from different ideological backgrounds have come together to agree upon a unified picture of the environment on which scientists can all agree upon its validity.

E) Multiple views on the environment are the result of science being unable to produce a unified description upon which those from different ideological backgrounds can agree.

Bu tür sorulara Restatment soruları denir ve soru kökünde verilen İngilizce cümlenin eş anlamlısı ya da en yakın anlamlısı bulunması istenir. Bu tür soruların çözümünde soru kökünde geçen dil bilgisi konularına (zaman, zarf cümlesi, isim cümlesi gibi) ve kelimelerin anlamına dikkat edilmeli ve aşağıdaki şıklardan soru kökünde verilen cümleyle eş değer dil bilgisi kurallarına ve kelime bilgisine sahip olması gerekmektedir.

Science does not produce a unified Picture (1) of the environment on which all can agree, instead (2) it provides multiple views (3), each of which may be valid from a particular ideological angle (4)

A şıkkı: There is not one single view (1) of the environment that can be provided through science that everyone will agree on, rather (2) it gives different perspectives (3), all of which are valid depending on the ideological perspective (4).

Cevap: A

69. The stocks of bluefin tuna, the most valuable fish in the world, have plummeted to such paltry levels that many scientists speculate that the fish could be headed for extinction.

A) Scientists believe that the excessive demand for the valuable bluefin tuna fish has risen to such a level that there is speculation about the fish becoming extinct.

B) Stocks of the world's most desirable bluefin tuna fish have reached such a low level that many scientists are convinced that they are about to become extinct.

C) There is some speculation among scientists around the world as to how far the stocks of the valuable bluefin tuna fish can be allowed to fall before they become extinct.

D) Stocks of the bluefin tuna, the most expensive fish in the world, have dropped to such a low level that scientists are predicting that they might become extinct.

E) The most expensive fish in the world is the bluefin tuna, but scientists fear that stocks will soon reach a paltry level and the fish will become extinct.

The stocks of bluefin tuna, the most valuable fish (1) in the world, have plummeted (2) to such paltry levels that (3) many scientists speculate that (4) the fish could be headed for extinction.
D şıkkı: Stocks of the bluefin tuna, the most expensive fish (1) in the world, have dropped (2) to such a low level that (3) scientists are predicting that (4) they might become extinct.

Cevap: D

70. Huntington's has been described as the most disastrous disease known to man because of its peculiarly cruel characteristics, as it progressively strips a person of control of his muscles, reason and emotion.

A) Huntington's disease is described as not only the worst disease in the world but also the most cruelly progressive, as it slowly takes away a person's ability to control their muscles, reason and emotion.

B) To describe Huntington's as a cruel disease could be disastrous as people know that it eventually takes away a person's ability to control their muscles as well as to reason and feel emotion.

C) Due to its cruel characteristics that gradually take away a person's control of their muscles, reason and emotion, Huntington's is said to be the most devastating disease in the world.

D) When a person starts to rapidly lose control of his muscles and no longer is able to reason or control his emotions, he can be described as having the most disastrous disease ever - Huntington's.

E) When a man is described as having Huntington's, it can be a very cruel experience, as they will gradually experience certain characteristics such as lack of muscle control, reason and emotion.

Huntington's has been described (1) as the most disastrous disease (2) known to man because of (3) its peculiarly cruel characteristics (4), as it progressively strips a person of control of his muscles, reason and emotion (5).
C şıkkı: Due to (3) its cruel characteristics (4) that gradually take away a person's control of their muscles, reason and emotion (5), Huntington's is said (1) to be the most devastating disease (2) in the world.

Cevap: C



71. **The changing climate will have negative effects on all parts of the world; depending on people's location and lifestyles, however, there will be great differences in the subsequent health hazards that human populations face.**

A) No matter how and where people live, the subsequent health hazards will be terribly great after the varying climate negatively affects all regions of the world.

B) Based on their lifestyles and geographical location, human populations all over the world will experience health risks to be brought about by adverse effects of the changing climate.

C) Whether all regions of the world will be negatively affected by the incremental climate change largely depends on people's location and ways of life, yet human populations will end up with health risks.

D) Since all parts of the world are likely to be adversely influenced by the globally changing climate, human populations have been subject to resultant health risks, regardless of how and where they reside.

E) All regions of the world will be adversely affected by the changing climate, but the resulting health risks to human populations will vary greatly, depending on where and how people live.

The changing climate will have negative effects on all parts of the World (1); depending on people's location and lifestyles (2), however (3), there will be great differences (4) in the subsequent health hazards (5) that human population face.

E şıkkı: All regions of the world will be adversely affected by the changing climate (1), but (3) the resulting health risks (5) to human populations will vary greatly (4), depending on where and how people live (2).

Cevap: E

72. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

72. **Most measurements of happiness are by standardized questionnaires or interview schedules. It could also be done by informed observers - those who know the individual well and see them regularly. -- Yet, another form of measurement is to investigate a person's memory and check whether they feel predominantly happy or unhappy about their past. Finally, there are some crude but ever-developing physical measures looking at everything from brain scanning to saliva levels.**

A) It should be kept in mind that such tests might be misleading in many cases.

B) Findings suggest that ancestors of Finnish people made use of such methods.

C) There is also experience sampling, where people report how happy they are many times a day.

D) Being objective in this process is more important than being an observer.

E) A question still remains unanswered: to what extent can one express happiness on a sheet of questions?

Bu soruda boşluktan sonra “bir başka ölçme biçimi de …” şeklindeki ifade boşluktan önce mutluluk ölçümüyle ilgili bir ölçüm şeklinden bahsetmelidir. C şıkkında “insanların günde birkaç kez ne kadar mutlu oldukların bir örnekleme ölçümü de bulunmaktadır” ifadesi uygundur.

Cevap: C

73. Everything in the factories of the future will be run by smarter software. Digitization in manufacturing will have as widespread an effect as in other industries that have gone digital, including photography, publishing and films. Such effects will not be confined to large manufacturers, either. ---Launching new and innovative products will become easier and cheaper for them.

A) The materials being used to make things are changing faster than they were in the past.

B) In addition, it will allow things to be made economically in much smaller quantities.

C) Nonetheless, companies are also optimistic about a manufacturing revival.

D) In fact, these developments will empower smaller firms and individual entrepreneurs.

E) As such, companies from all over the world use China and India as low-wage workshops.

Öncelikle parçada Future Tense (Gelecek Zaman) kullanılmaktadır. Bu yüzden boşluğa gelecek cümlenin de aynı zamanda olması gerekmektedir. B ve D şıklarında Future Tense kullanılmıştır. B şıkkındaki "it" zamiri boşluğa gelecek cümledeki tekil bir isme işaret etmektedir. Ancak boşluktan önce gelen cümlede "bu tür etkiler" çoğuldur. D şıkkındaki "these developments (bu gelişmeler) ifadesi boşluktan önceki cümlede işaret edilmektedir.

Cevap: D

74. -- This is not the case, and evidence for early learning and remembering comes from several studies. In one, infants only a few hours old learned to turn their heads right or left, depending on whether they heard a buzzer or a tone. In order to taste a sweet liquid, the baby had to turn to the right when a tone sounded and to turn to the left when the buzzer sounded. In only a few trials, the babies were performing without error.

A) It was once thought that infants could neither learn nor remember.

B) Infants can discriminate differences in taste shortly after birth.

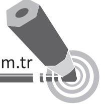
C) Newborn infants could distinguish human voices from other sounds.

D) Newborn babies may not remember what they have just learned.

E) Pre-birth experiences in the uterus help infants to learn and remember.

Boşluktan sonra gelen cümlede "bu artık söz konusu değildir" ifadesi boşluğa kesinlikle Past Tense (Geçmiş Zaman)lı bir cümlenin gelmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir. Bu durum sadece A şıkkında bulunmaktadır. C şıkkındaki "could" kipi bilimsel bir cümle içerisinde yer almıştır ve dolayısıyla Present Modal (Geniş Zamanlı Kip)'dır.

Cevap: A



75. Stephen Hawking, the famed theoretical physicist diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's disease, lost the ability to speak thirty years ago. In the meantime, a computerized voice generated by an infrared sensor inside Hawking's mouth has allowed him to communicate. According to a recent report, however, the muscles controlling the device have been deteriorating, limiting him to as little as one word per minute. -- This is a horrifying prospect for the scientific community that has benefitted greatly from his findings. But a new device recording brain functions at an unprecedented level of detail was developed and has been proposed to improve Hawking's ability to communicate once again.

A) Such devices can be used to monitor the sleep pattern and the disorders of the deaf.

B) The sensor in the mouth is an effective way to continue communication with people unable to speak.

C) Without a new means of communication, Hawking runs the risk of being rendered mute.

D) The muscles in the mouth can be kept under control by using a great variety of equipments.

E) Thanks to recent developments, researchers are now able to keep the disease under control as in Hawking's condition.

Boşluktan önce gelen cümlede "son rapora göre cihazın kontrolünü sağlayan kasların kötüye gittiği ve onu (Hawking'i) dakikada bir kelimeye kadar kısıtladığı", boşluktan sonra gelen cümlede ise "bu durum, onun (Hawking'in) bulgularından büyük ölçüde yaralanan bilim dünyası için dehşet verici" olduğu ifade edilmiştir. Görüldüğü gibi hem boşluktan önce hem de boşluktan sonra gelen cümlelerde olumsuzluk söz konusudur ve ayrıca her cümlede Hawking'den bahsedildiği için boşluğa getirilecek cümlede de Hawking gerek özne (subject) gerek nesne (object) gerekse iyelik sıfatıyla (possesive) geçmelidir. C şkıında "Yeni bir iletişim aracı olmazsa/olmaksızın, Hawking dilsiz kalma riski ile karşı karşıya" ifadesi boşluğa en uygun ifadedir.

Cevap: C

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Using herbs from your garden or the farmer's market to enhance the flavour of your summer cuisine is really rewarding. (II) Not only will herbs add subtle accents to your main dishes and salads, but they will also bring fragrance and interest to favourite dessert and beverage recipes. (III) If you are not using fresh herbs, remember that dried herbs are very potent, so reduce the amount you use by half or more. (IV) Include your home-grown produce in a salad course, and specimens from your gorgeous summer flower beds in a welcoming table centrepiece. (V) Also, if you are cooking outdoors, be sure to allow enough time to heat the grill for your vegetables, steaks and chicken.

A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

Bu soruda ilk dört cümlede yiyeceklerde otların yemeklerde ve salatalarda kullanılabileceği, taze ot yoksa kurutulmuş olanların kullanılabileceği ve salata tabağında çeşnilerin dahil edilebileceğinden bahsederken son cümlede dışarda yemek yapılıyorsa sebzelerini bifteğin ve tavuğun yapılması için ızgaranın ısınması için gereken zamandan bahsetmektedir ve parça bütünlüğünü bozmuştur.

Cevap: E

77. (I) Aristotle explored the apparent ties between odour and memory in his work On Sense and the Sensible. (II) Since then, people have speculated that the memories elicited by smell are more intimate and immediate than other recollections. (III) When we experience certain smells, we often find ourselves taken back in time to a specific event or scene. (IV) Many movies of the 1980s include scenes that trigger memories of childhood and school years. (V) For example, the smell of a salsa, a sauce eaten with Mexican food, may remind a person of watching James Bond movies on television with his or her father while dipping chips in the spicy sauce.

A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

Birinci cümle Aristotle'in koku ve hafıza arasındaki bağı Duyu ve Mantık Üzerine adlı eserinde ele aldığını; ikinci cümle Aristotle'den bu yana insanların kokunun neden olduğu hatıraların diğer hatıralardan daha samimi ve anlık olduklarını düşündüklerini; üçüncü cümle bazı kokuları aldığımızda kendimizi geçmişteki bir olaya ya da sahneye gittiğimizi söylerken dördüncü cümle 1980'lerdeki filmlerin içeriğinden bahsetmektedir. Bu cümle kendisine kadar olan kısımdaki bütünlüğü bozmaktadır. Son cümlede verilen örnek geçmişte hatırladığımız bir sahneye örnektir.

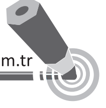
Cevap: D

78. (I) Five to six million farmers in the tropics who cultivate the cacao trees from which cocoa is produced rely on the sales of the seeds to feed themselves and their families. (II) Cacao tree grows only in a narrow band within about 18 degrees north and south of the Equator. (III) They extract the seeds, often called 'beans', from football-shaped pods and then ferment and dry them to form butter and powder. (IV) The livelihoods of another 40 to 50 million depend on the long production road whereby the cacao seeds travel from a farm to the candy on store shelves. (V) In Ivory Coast, which produces 40 percent of the world's cocoa, such farming accounts for a full 15 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 5 percent of households.

A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

Birinci cümle Tropik bölgelerde yaşayan 5-6 milyon çiftçinin geçimini kakao tohumlarının satarak sağladıklarını; ikinci cümle ise kakaonun dünyanın neresinde yetiştirildiğini belirtmektedir. Görüldüğü gibi bu iki cümle arasında bir bütünlük söz konusu değildir. Dolayısıyla üçüncü cümle hangi cümlenin anlam bütünlüğünü bozduğunu bize gösterecektir. Üçüncü cümle "they çoğul özznesiyle başlamakta ve ikinci cümlede "they" öznesinin yerini alacak bir ifade bulunmamaktadır. Bu durumda "the" öznesi Tropik bölgelerdeki çiftçilere işaret ettiğinden ikinci cümle anlam bütünlüğünü bozmaktadır.

Cevap: B



79. (I) One of the oldest methods of preserving food is drying. (II) It slows down the proliferation and activity of the bacteria that cause spoilage and decay, but it considerably alters the appearance of food due to the loss of water. (III) With the success of freezing and its characteristics for retaining the food value of ingredients, drying is no longer an essential means of preserving food for times when it may be out of season or expensive. (IV) Since prehistoric times, cereals and I fruits have been dried in the sun before being stored. (V) The drying of fruits and vegetables has been widely practiced for so long; in Greece for grapes, in Turkey for apricots, and in Iran and Spain for tomatoes.

A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

Bir, iki, dört ve beşinci cümleler kurutmanın yiyecekleri korumada en eski yöntemlerden biri olduğundan, yiyecekte bozulmaya veya çürümeye yol açan bakterilerin üremesini yavaşlattığından ve yiyeceklerin kurutulmasına yönelik dünyadaki örneklerden bahsederken, üçüncü cümle yiyecekleri dondurarak (freezing) muhafaza edilmesinden bahsetmekten ve yiyeceklerin kurutulması konusundan kopmaktadır.

Cevap: C

80. (I) No citizen of the European Union lives more than 700 km away from the coast. (II) The seas and oceans are at the centre of a large number of interactions, and to optimize political decision-making, we must clearly understand these interactions. (III) The European Union is surrounded by four seas and two oceans, and has 89,000 km of coastline. (IV) The maritime areas under the jurisdiction of the member states of the European Union are larger than the land masses. (V) The obvious conclusion is the need for rational management of the seas and oceans.

A) I
B) II
C) III
D) IV
E) V

Birinci cümle AB vatandaşlarının hiç birinin sahilden 700 km. uzakta yaşamadığından bahsetmekte; ikinci cümle ise denizler ve okyanuslar öznesiyle başlamakta ve AB ile ilgili bir ifade bulunmamaktadır. Üçüncü cümlede tekrar AB'den ve Ab'nin dört deniz ve iki okyanusla çevrili olduğu bahsedildiğinden ikinci cümle anlam bütünlüğünü bozmaktadır.

Cevap: B

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1. A	2. D	3. C	4. E	5. B	6. D	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. E
11. D	12. D	13. C	14. E	15. D	16. A	17. E	18. B	19. D	20. E
21. D	22. A	23. C	24. D	25. A	26. B	27. E	28. E	29. A	30. B
31. A	32. E	33. C	34. E	35. B	36. D	37. A	38. E	39. D	40. C
41. C	42. A	43. D	44. C	45. E	46. B	47. A	48. D	49. C	50. E
51. B	52. A	53. E	54. C	55. D	56. E	57. B	58. C	59. A	60. C
61. B	62. C	63. E	64. A	65. E	66. C	67. B	68. A	69. D	70. C
71. E	72. C	73. D	74. A	75. C	76. E	77. D	78. B	79. C	80. B